OUR MISSION

is to provide rule of law-based training to lawmakers, police, prosecutors, judges, corrections officials, and other justice sector stakeholders on how to address terrorism and related transnational criminal activities within a rule of law framework. More broadly, we work to strengthen criminal justice systems and build regional judicial, police, and other criminal justice training institutes and practitioner networks to promote justice, security, and human rights. At the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law (IIJ), we place a particular focus on countries seeking to develop rule of law-based approaches to addressing security challenges. Our mandate is global in nature and our initial focus has been on countries in North, West, and East Africa, and the Middle East, paying particular attention to supporting countries in transition.
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Taking root ... since its inception in 2014, the IIJ has strived to provide partner countries in Africa, the Middle East, and most recently parts of South-eastern Europe and Asia, with comprehensive workshops, trainings, and seminars in a collaborative, neutral environment. To accomplish this objective, the IIJ has a growing team of professionals that hails from over ten different countries. With some 3000 judges, prosecutors, investigators, parliamentarians, and other criminal justice professionals having participated in over 80 programs within the last three years, this expansion could not have come at a more important moment. Our presence within the counterterrorism community has been cemented and we are looking forward to creating new partnerships and bonds with our colleagues in this field. We see this as a successful beginning for a Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF)-inspired institution.

The clear focus of our team has also allowed us to multiply our initiatives and outreach. Our current donors, Canada, the European Union, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, and most recently Germany, have been incredibly supportive and proactive. Thanks to their backing, we now manage several new initiatives which address the full spectrum of counterterrorism strategies. Most of these initiatives have been with us since our creation but we have launched several new ones that are exciting for us to highlight in this annual report. First, our Prison Management Initiative, officially launched in December 2016, addresses the phenomenon of radicalization in prisons, which has unfortunately been a challenging dilemma both within our core region but also worldwide. Second, the IIJ is pleased to be partnering with Initiative Co-Leads - the United States and Morocco - on a new, year-long Initiative to Address Homegrown Terrorism (AHT) under the auspices of the GCTF. The launch event for this timely and important initiative will be held at the IIJ in November 2017 and will commence the process of developing new GCTF good practices on practical steps governments and practitioners can take to detect, intervene and address homegrown extremism.

Our continued growth has pushed us to help our partner countries develop new strategies and techniques to fully address the contemporary manifestation of terrorism seen around the globe. Our clear connection to the GCTF and its members has played a crucial role in our partnerships and alliances. Moreover, our commitment to providing instructive and operational trainings has never been stronger and we pride ourselves on the quality of our programs. 2018 will see our efforts focus beyond workshops, training, and seminars towards a strategic curriculum backed by a strong alumni network. We remain grateful for the strong support we have received from our donors, and continue to explore additional innovative sources and funding strategies.

This Annual Report details our achievements within the last year and outlines our goals for the future. We hope you find it informative and we invite you to join us as we strive towards excelling as an innovative institution with deep roots in the international counterterrorism community.
Achievements to Date

IIJ Organized/Hosted Programs Per Year

Geographic Distribution of IIJ Participants and Experts
Overview of the IIJ

At the June 2012 Global Counter-terrorism Forum (GCTF) Ministerial Meeting, GCTF Members called for the establishment of the IIJ as a key platform to deliver innovative and sustainable training to implement the counterterrorism-related, rule of law-based good practices developed by the GCTF and other international and regional fora. G8 leaders welcomed the proposed establishment of the IIJ at the June 2013 G8 Summit. A range of governments and international, regional, and non-governmental organizations collaborated on developing the IIJ’s mandate and structure. The IIJ was formally inaugurated on June 18, 2014, in Valletta, Malta.

The IIJ offers training courses, workshops, expert meetings, and other activities that are tailored for justice sector practitioners on topics that include:

- **Legal Frameworks**: Promoting the criminalization of terrorism offenses and other transnational crimes, including the role that parliamentarians can play in providing oversight of the implementation of a rule of law-based counterterrorism legal regime.

- **Investigations**: Enhancing skills on subjects such as evidence gathering, investigations, and internationally accepted interview techniques, undercover investigations, cyber terrorism, terrorism finance, and the
protection of law enforcement and intelligence information.

- **Law Enforcement, Central Authorities, and Judicial Cooperation:** Promoting cooperation and building networks at interagency, regional, and international levels.

- **Role of the Judiciary:** Supporting trial judges in their handling of terrorism cases within a rule of law framework.

- **Prison Management and Rehabilitation:** Establishing strong rule of law-based rehabilitation and reintegration programs for violent extremists and managing prisons to reduce further radicalization.

- **Emerging Challenges such as the Foreign Terrorist Fighter (FTF) Phenomenon:** Supporting the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2178 (2014) and relevant GCTF good practices.

- **Rule of Law:** Advancing the legal framework underpinning criminal justice-related counterterrorism issues by integrating human rights, justice, and the rule of law.
Governing Board of Administrators

ALGERIA Chafika Bensaoula
FRANCE Rémy Heitz
ITALY Ambassador Mario Sammartino
JORDAN Colonel Nawrez Hakooz
MALTA Ambassador Alfred Zarb
MOROCCO Minister Nasser Bourita
THE NETHERLANDS Hendrikus Wilhelmus Maria Schoof
NIGERIA Minister Abubakar Malami, SAN
TUNISIA Hakim Ben Soltane
TURKEY Ambassador Aylin Taşhan
UNITED KINGDOM Julia Marie Sutherland
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Alina L. Romanowski
EUROPEAN UNION John Gatt-Rutter
The IIJ and the GCTF

The IIJ is one of the three GCTF-inspired institutions, along with the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF) and the Hedayah International Center of Excellence for Countering Violent Extremism. The GCTF is an international forum of 29 countries and the European Union with an overarching mission of reducing the vulnerability of people worldwide to terrorism by preventing, combating, and prosecuting terrorist acts and countering incitement and recruitment to terrorism. The GCTF brings together experts and practitioners from countries and regions around the world to share experiences and expertise, and develop tools and strategies on how to counter the evolving terrorist threat. The GCTF is recognized by key international partners as a framework of reference in the global counterterrorism and countering violent extremism (CVE) architecture. The GCTF is currently co-chaired by Morocco and the Netherlands.

Since its inception, the IIJ has supported the GCTF by:

- Designing and delivering training programs for practitioners in support of the implementation of various GCTF framework documents including the *Rabat Memorandum on Good Practices for Effective Counterterrorism Practice in the Criminal Justice Sector*, *The Hague-Marrakech Memorandum on a More Effective Response to the FTF*, and its Addendum, focused on Returning FTF, *The Hague Memorandum on Good Practices for the Judiciary in Adjudicating Terrorism Offenses*, and the *Valletta Recommendations Relating to Contributions by Parliamentarians in Developing an Effective Response to Terrorism*.

- Hosting GCTF programs, expert meetings, and workshops, and participating in GCTF Coordinating Committee and Working Group activities.

- Supporting the GCTF’s *Life Cycle of Radicalization to Violence Initiative* and the *Life Cycle Toolkit*, which now includes the *Neuchâtel Memorandum on Good Practices for Juvenile Justice in a Counterterrorism Context*.

- Partnering with Initiative Co-Leads, Morocco and the United States, on a new, year-long *Initiative to Address Homegrown Terrorism* under the auspices of the GCTF. The launch event for this timely and important initiative will be held at the IIJ in November 2017. The good practices will assist governments and practitioners identify practical steps they can take to detect, intervene and address homegrown terrorism.

“The Kingdom of Morocco really appreciates the efforts of the IIJ strengthening criminal justice systems and supports its work to build criminal justice practitioner networks promoting the rule of law.”

Mr. Ismail Chekkori, Director of Global Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Kingdom of Morocco
The growth and expansion of terrorism-related offenses over the past several years has required countries to strengthen the capacities of their civilian criminal justice systems. The judiciary plays a crucial role in addressing terrorism by effectively and consistently upholding the rule of law in the adjudication of cases involving terrorism and related criminal activity. With the enactment of new counterterrorism legislation in many countries, the primacy of judges in ensuring that the criminal justice system complies with fundamental rights is all the more significant. Judges, as independent adjudicators, must maintain a careful balance that ensures legality and due process.

The IIJ has convened a series of regional capacity-building workshops for trial judges engaged in the adjudication of terrorism-related cases, which focus on implementing the nine good practices articulated in the GCTF’s *The Hague Memorandum on Good Practices for the Judiciary in Adjudicating Terrorism Offenses*.

Through seminars with international experts, panel discussions, analyses of case studies and group exercises in hypothetical scenarios, these judicial workshops covered many key areas. They took stock of national and regional experiences in the adjudication of terrorism cases, the role of the judge in ensuring a fair trial, admissibility of evidence, courtroom and judicial security, special measures to protect witnesses, use of intelligence, the role of the media, and the rights of victims. More broadly, the workshops have provided a venue for exchanges among trial judges and international experts to address the complexity of adjudicating terrorism and related cases within a rule-of-law and human rights framework. The peer-to-peer exchanges equip judges with the technical skills to efficiently manage and navigate cases fairly, impartially, and independently, in an area that is highly sensitive and impacted by political and security concerns.

**Nairobi, Kenya**

In April 2017, the IIJ organized its closing judicial capacity-building workshop for judges and prosecutors in the Horn of Africa region. Twenty-nine judges and prosecutors from Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Somaliland, Tanzania, and Uganda, joined experts from the United Kingdom, the United States, the Institute for Security Studies (ISS), and the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in robust exchanges on challenges they face.

**Dakar, Senegal**

The IIJ conducted a regional judicial workshop in February 2017, where judges and representatives of national judicial institutes from Benin, Chad, Mali, Niger, Cameroon, Senegal and Burkina Faso came together to discuss the achievements and limitations in implementing their Country Action Plans. These plans, implementing practical measures at a national level to more effectively adjudicate terrorism cases, were developed in a previous IIJ workshop in July 2016. The workshop also addressed specific concerns such as the rehabilitation and reintegration of terrorist offenders, and challenges posed by radicalization in prisons.
The IIJ and CEELI Institute joined together to convene a series of four workshops for trial judges on adjudicating terrorism-related cases. Two workshops, held in June 2016 and April 2017, focused on the West Balkans region, while workshops in November 2016 and October 2017 focused on the MENA region.

**Valletta, Malta**

In December 2016, the IIJ convened the second of two Dutch-funded IIJ workshops for trial judges from the Sahel and Maghreb regions. The overall objective was to reinforce effective criminal justice systems, to address the threat of terrorism including new challenges presented by foreign terrorist fighters. Trial judges from Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, and Tunisia participated.

**Dar es Salaam, Tanzania**

Supported by the EU, in November 2016 the IIJ hosted trial judges from Ethiopia, Kenya, Somaliland, Tanzania, and Uganda for a four-day workshop on the adjudication of terrorism cases. Experts included U.K. High Court Senior Judge Sir John Saunders, who presented a series of judicial best practices, Institute for Security Studies Researcher Allan Ngari, United States Department of Justice Resident Legal Advisor Steve Sinnott, and Swiss juvenile justice expert Céline Glutz.

**Valletta, Malta & Prague, Czech Republic**

Valletta, Malta & Prague, Czech Republic

The IIJ Annual Report 2017 | The IIJ Annual Report 2017 | Valletta, Malta & Prague, Czech Republic

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Parliamentarians are responsible for incorporating international counterterrorism legal frameworks into national legislation. They have the capacity to make counterterrorism efforts more effective by enhancing accountability mechanisms, encouraging civic participation, and promoting adherence to international best practices. Legislators can also directly impact the effectiveness of anti-terrorism measures through the allocation of national budget resources, oversight of justice sector institutions and existing legislation, public statements, and the overall setting of national policy. Their independent role requires informed judgment to guarantee transparent anti-terrorism legislation that seeks a balance between individual rights and the rule of law.

In 2017, the IIJ launched a 20-month technical assistance project, The Nexus of Parliamentarians and Criminal Justice Actors in Counter Terrorism, with the support of the European Commission Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation. The project aims to assist parliamentarians and, with the help of justice practitioners - particularly judges - from countries in the Middle East and Africa, to develop and pursue long-term counterterrorism policies consistent with the rule of law.

This project is an expansion on the successful E.U.-supported IIJ Initiative for Parliamentarians in Counter Terrorism that began in 2015. During that initiative, 88 parliamentarians from 25 countries and five inter-parliamentary groups, together with experts from international and non-governmental organizations, developed the Valletta Recommendations Relating to Contributions by Parliamentarians in Developing an Effective Response to Terrorism. This document was adopted by the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) at the annual GCTF Ministerial Meeting in September 2016. The IIJ

Enhancing the Role of Parliamentarians in Building Effective Counter-Terrorism Systems within a Rule of Law Framework, Belgium, March 1–2, 2016
produced an analytical report on the initiative, titled *The Role of Parliamentarians in Developing an Effective Response to Terrorism*. The final report, available on the IIJ website, was presented to a group of 50 parliamentarians who assembled at the Parliament of Malta in November 2016.

**Practitioners’ Handbook**

The key goal of this new phase of the IIJ’s parliamentarian initiative is to promote trust between legislative and judicial institutions in order to achieve criminal justice practices that can respond effectively to terrorism within the rule of law and pursue long-term counterterrorism policies that reflect the shared vision of a country’s legislature and judiciary.

Drawing on the GCTF’s *Valletta Recommendations* and other relevant GCTF framework documents, participants will discuss investigative, prosecutorial, and criminal justice procedural rules for terrorism cases. This will also assist legislators in establishing independent counterterrorism interagency bodies that comply with human rights norms.

In collaboration with the Arab Parliament, this phase will be launched at the League of Arab States in Cairo on October 24–25, 2017. A further two workshops will be held to promote awareness of, and implement, the GCTF’s *Valletta Recommendations*, and the role of parliamentarians in addressing terrorism.
Foreign Terrorist Fighter Initiative

In February 2015, the IIJ launched a Foreign Terrorist Fighter (FTF) Initiative that focused on implementing the GCTF’s The Hague-Marrakech Memorandum on Good Practices for a More Effective Response to the FTF Phenomenon and United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 2178 (2014).

The overall objective of the IIJ FTF Initiative is to enhance the capacity of the justice sectors in countries in the Sahel, Maghreb, Middle East, and other regions to address the FTF phenomenon. During the inaugural workshop of the FTF Initiative, experts developed a series of FTF program agenda tailored specifically to the issues and needs of particular groups of practitioners - specifically, investigators, prosecutors and judges. The IIJ then held a series of workshops for prosecutors, investigators and judges from the Middle East, and North, West and East Africa. The workshops included plenary sessions with expert presentations, active group discussions, and practical exercises, to ensure that participants acquired knowledge and tools based on concrete experiences and good practices through hands-on exercises and examination of successful prosecutions.

The FTF Initiative has been supported by Canada, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Returning FTFs

Governments around the world are gravely concerned about the prospects of battle-hardened FTFs returning home with combat skills, war experiences, and terrorist connections, and who may...
engage in future domestic terrorist acts and recruit other individuals to fight abroad and at home.

The IIJ partnered with the Hedayah International Center of Excellence for Countering Violent Extremism on an initiative co-funded by Canada and the United States to facilitate the work of national practitioners from a variety of disciplines and professional backgrounds to address returning FTF rehabilitation and reintegration efforts consistent with UNSCR 2178.

In late 2015, the IIJ hosted a meeting of international experts to finalize a curriculum shaped around the Malta Principles for Reintegrating Returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs) (a set of 22 principles available on the IIJ website).

**Beyond FTFs to Directed and Inspired Homegrown Terrorism**

On June 15–16, 2017, the IIJ convened a meeting for senior level prosecutors, law enforcement and policy-makers to address the challenges posed by an increase in the number of inspired or directed acts of homegrown terrorism. The theme of *Beyond Foreign Terrorist Fighters: Disrupting and Prosecuting Plots Directed and Inspired by ISIS and Other Terrorist Organizations* built on the IIJ’s series of successful workshops on using and protecting intelligence in criminal justice investigations and prosecutions, and a high-level policy meeting on ISIS’s external operations hosted by the IIJ in Malta in March 2017, to focus on the investigative, intelligence, and evidentiary challenges posed by these directed and inspired terrorist plots.

![Joint Session, Beyond Foreign Terrorist Fighters, Malta, June 15–16, 2017](image)
In conjunction with this timely meeting, the IIJ was pleased to host a joint session with senior officials attending the E.U.-U.S. Justice and Home Affairs Ministerial Meeting, which was held the following day in Malta. Keynote speakers included U.S. Attorney General Jeff Sessions, Maltese Minister of Justice Owen Bonnici, Maltese Minister of Home Affairs and National Security Michael Farrugia, and E.U. Counter-Terrorism Coordinator Gilles de Kerchove.

From left to right: Mr. Gilles de Kerchove, E.U. Counter-Terrorism Coordinator; H.E. Kathleen Hill, U.S. Ambassador to Malta; Mr. Robert Strang, then-IIJ Executive Secretary; and The Honorable Jeff Sessions, Attorney General of the United States
Juvenile Justice Initiative in a Counterterrorism Context

Children may be affected by terrorism in several ways, as victims, witnesses, or offenders.

The use of children as perpetrators or accomplices in so-called terrorist acts is a growing phenomenon. The emerging role of minors as part of the Foreign Terrorist Fighter phenomenon has heightened these concerns.

The enactment of anti-terrorist legislation and related emergency measures has not always given sufficient consideration to the fact that some of the suspected or alleged “terrorists” are under the age of 18. Counterterrorism procedures impact children differently based on their age and level of maturity. There is, therefore, a need to examine the current criminal law framework in the terrorism context in light of the vulnerability of children and juveniles and thereby seek to integrate national and international standards of juvenile justice.

In 2015–2016, with the support of Switzerland and the United States, and under the auspices of the GCTF’s Criminal Justice and Rule of Law Working Group, the IIJ led the development of Neuchâtel Memorandum on Good Practices for Juvenile Justice in a Counterterrorism Context (Neuchâtel Memorandum) in consultation with relevant experts from the United Nations and other international organizations. Through a series of IIJ-organized expert meetings the Neuchâtel Memorandum was developed as part of the GCTF Initiative to Address the Life Cycle of Radicalization to Violence. GCTF Ministers adopted the Neuchâtel Memorandum at their Seventh Plenary Meeting in September 2016.

The Neuchâtel Memorandum is divided into five sections:

(i) the status of children and their protection under international law and juvenile justice standards

(ii) prevention

(iii) justice for children

(iv) rehabilitation and reintegration

(v) capacity development, monitoring, and evaluation

In January 2017, the IIJ launched the next phase of this initiative - disseminating and promoting implementation of the Neuchâtel Memorandum. An initial strategy meeting was held in Malta, which brought together national criminal justice practitioners, civil society, and international experts in an effort to set forth a roadmap for implementing the Neuchâtel Memorandum and address the unique challenges posed by juveniles involved in extremism and acts of terror.

Following the strategy meeting, on April 19–20, 2017, practitioners from Cameroon, Kenya, Kosovo, Lebanon, Mali, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Tunisia, and the United Kingdom, together with experts from the International Juvenile Justice Observatory, Penal Reform International, Terres des Hommes, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) met in Siracusa, Italy. Practitioners and experts worked through a series of fact pattern scenarios relating to juveniles involved in terrorism cases that demonstrated the application of the Neuchâtel good practices. The IIJ held this inaugural practitioners’ workshop to demonstrate
the multi-disciplinary dimension needed to comprehensively safeguard children’s rights within counterterrorism justice mechanisms, as well as the importance of addressing such challenges at a national level.

Four regional workshops for Central and West Africa, the MENA region, the Horn of Africa and Southeast Asia are planned, with the first workshop in Cameroon in October 2017.

During these workshops, juvenile justice practitioners and judicial school representatives will develop practitioners’ notes that will include specific sections for all of the various stakeholders in the field of juvenile justice, such as law enforcement, prosecutors and defense attorneys, judges, prison officials and probation officers. The regional workshops will promote and implement the *Neuchâtel Memorandum*, with a broader aim of having the good practices incorporated into judicial schools’ curricula.
The Global Central Authorities Initiative (GCAI) is strengthening rule of law-compliant responses to international terrorism by building and enhancing the capacity of Central Authorities. The GCAI is engaging Central Authority practitioners, along with GCTF Members and experts from regional and international organizations, in a collaborative process to develop a set of internationally-recognized good practices to guide the work of Central Authorities and set forth the essential functions of these important institutions.

Central Authorities – the national entities responsible for mutual legal assistance and extradition – play a critical role in facilitating international cooperation in criminal investigations and prosecutions.

**GCAI Launch**

The GCAI was launched at a Justice Minister’s Meeting on International Cooperation in Morocco in November 2015. Then-United States Attorney General Loretta Lynch announced support for the GCAI to develop a set of good practices for Central Authorities and, in so doing, strengthen rule of law-compliant responses to international terrorism.

**GCTF Rabat Memorandum**

The GCAI good practices will expand on Good Practice 9 of the GCTF’s *Rabat Memorandum*, which calls for practices and procedures to encourage international cooperation in counterterrorism matters. Good Practice 9 focuses, in part, on: strengthening formal international assistance, especially extradition and mutual legal assistance; designating a single Central Authority; and fostering flexible cooperation to promote “real-time” effective exchange of information, consistent with relevant laws and regulations. The GCAI good practices will also support the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2322 (2016), which seeks to strengthen international judicial cooperation in countering terrorism, including through the designation of Central Authorities.

**Regional Workshops**

The initiative includes a series of four practitioner-oriented regional workshops through which the good practices will be identified, refined, and discussed.

**Sahel-Maghreb Regional Workshop**

The Sahel-Maghreb Regional Workshop was held in Malta on March 3–4, 2016. Central Authority practitioners from Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Egypt, Jordan, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, and Tunisia, joined the United States and the IIJ in identifying and developing consensus around an initial set of ten good practices for Central Authorities.
Southeast Asia Regional Workshop

The Southeast Asia Regional Workshop, co-hosted by Indonesia’s Ministry of Law and Human Rights, was held in Jakarta, Indonesia, on May 8–9, 2017. Practitioners from Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam, along with Australia, Japan, the United States, the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute (UNAFEI) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), discussed, reviewed, and refined the draft good practices through a series of interactive panel discussions and scenario-based exercises.

“The Southeast Asia Regional Workshop was a fantastic opportunity to meet with colleagues in the region to discuss the critical importance of effective central authorities in facilitating mutual legal assistance and extradition and the development of good practices. Presentations from various delegates and small group exercises allowed for a greater understanding of processes and legal systems. The workshop highlighted the importance of these types of forums in building and further developing relationships between central authorities”.

Mr. Carl Sullivan, International Crime Cooperation Central Authority, Attorney-General’s Department, Australia
Prisons have been known to be breeding grounds for radicalization to violence of disenfranchised individuals, and some recent attacks have raised concerns that the perpetrators may have been radicalized to violence (or further radicalized) whilst in prison.

Prisons with weak management processes and procedures are particularly at risk of becoming recruitment grounds for terrorist organizations. The risks for such recruitment could expand as returning FTFs and other potential violent extremists are detained or imprisoned.

Effective and efficient prison management requires innovation and adaptability, which is why the IIJ’s Prison Management Initiative strives to develop and implement good practices in this area.

The IIJ launched its Prison Management Initiative, at the 10th September 2015 expert meeting in Valletta, Malta. The main focus of the meeting was to discuss a series of recommendations to counter and address prison radicalization. Prison wardens and administrators, policy-makers and program managers worked in unison, during the meeting, to write the recommendations and cement the goals of the Prison Management Initiative.

Prison Management Recommendations to Counter and Address Prison Radicalization

In order to meet an identified need of showcasing how sound prison management policies and actions can assist in preventing and countering violent extremist radicalization in prisons, The Prison Management Recommendations were developed with insights and feedback gained during two expert-level meetings with representatives from diverse backgrounds. An initial expert meeting was held in Washington, D.C., in May 2015 and a second meeting, organized by the IIJ, was held in Malta in September 2015. Experts included prison wardens and administrators, representatives of international organizations, policy makers and program managers working on correctional reform programs. There are a total of sixteen recommendations divided into five sections:

1) Operations, Administration and Management
2) Screening, Assessment, Classification and Case Management
3) Discipline & Accountability
4) Security and Intelligence
5) Programs and Aftercare

Efforts to Address Prison Radicalization-Expert Meeting

On December 12–13, 2016, the IIJ hosted a U.S.-sponsored expert meeting on prison management for the purpose of preventing and countering radicalization and violent extremism in prisons. Forty experts representing fifteen countries and six international organisations came to the IIJ to discuss a variety of matters aimed at preventing prisons from becoming incubators for terrorists and followers of violent extremism. Representatives from Algeria, France, Italy, Ireland, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Malaysia, Morocco, the Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Spain, Tunisia, the United Kingdom, and the United States attended.
**Workshop on Counterterrorism Prison Intelligence**

The IIJ organised a workshop on Counterterrorism Prison Intelligence from July 3–5, 2017, in Valletta, Malta. With support from the United States, 30 practitioners from Albania, Cameroon, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Macedonia, the Maldives, Malta, Niger, Nigeria, Trinidad and Tobago, and Tunisia participated. Expert speakers from the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States presented their best practices on Communications Intelligence, Human Intelligence, Operational Security, Dynamic Security and developing Interagency Counterterrorism Prison Intelligence Requirements.

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*Workshop on Counterterrorism Prison Intelligence, Malta, July 3–5, 2017*

*The Role of Probation and Parole Officers in Rehabilitating and Reintegrating RFTFs, Italy, October 3–4, 2017*
IIJ Facilities

Malta provides a neutral learning environment where sensitive topics can be discussed in a constructive manner. Its central location in the Mediterranean is accessible for participants from across Africa, the Middle East, and other regions. The IIJ is currently located at the Valletta Campus of the University of Malta. Construction of the Valletta Campus, popularly known as the Old University Building, began in 1595 by Grand Master Martino Garzes, and its exterior was redesigned in a Baroque style in 1647. The IIJ holds the majority of its programs in the Old University Building, which can readily accommodate programs in conference rooms with as many as 60 or more participants as well as smaller breakout rooms.
The Permanent Home of the IIJ - The Birgu Armoury

The Government of Malta has offered the Armoury, located in the city of Birgu across the Grand Harbour from Valletta, to be used by the IIJ as its permanent home. The Armoury was built in the mid-sixteenth century, and was used by the Knights of Malta for the storage of ordnance, and also served as a temporary hospital during the Great Siege of 1565.

The IIJ will move to its permanent home after the completion of extensive renovations to transform the Birgu Armoury into a modern training facility that contains offices, space for conferences and breakout rooms, as well as an area for hosting receptions. The renovations are expected to begin in 2018 and take at least 12–18 months.
The funds for the renovation were entrusted by the United States following the establishment of the IIJ in 2014 and the conclusion of the Host Country Agreement between the Government of Malta and the IIJ. The lease agreement for the Armoury was executed in September 2016. Currently the IIJ is waiting for the necessary permits to be issued by the Maltese Planning Authority so the IIJ’s architectural team can start the tender process for the different phases of the renovations.
The IIJ Team

Thomas Wuchte  
Executive Secretary

Kathleen O’Connor  
Director of Programs

Reinhard Uhrig  
Director of Administration and Outreach

Joe Connell  
Senior Advisor

Valerio de Divitiis  
Program Manager

Allison Curtis  
Program Manager

Monique Kamies  
Program Manager

Soufiane El Hamdi  
Program Manager

Roksolana Burianenko  
Administrative Assistant

Claire Bonnici  
Procurement Officer

Adriana Fenech  
Financial Officer

Marc Zimmermann  
Construction Project Manager

Sandrine Mangion  
Program Assistant

Maria Sarkaz  
Program Assistant

Mahmoud Okasha  
Program Assistant

Sarah Cachia  
Program Assistant
International Support

Grants & Secondments:
Canada, the European Union, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.
The IIJ also receives generous in-kind support from its Board Members and IIJ partners.

IIJ Partners:
African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism
CEELI institute
European Judicial Training Network
Global Center on Cooperative Security
Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund
Hedayah
Institut national des hautes études de la sécurité et de la justice
Institute for Security Studies
International Centre for Counter-Terrorism – The Hague
Siracusa International Institute for Criminal Justice and Human Rights
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
United Nations
United States Institute of Peace
University of Malta

Meeting with Professor Alfred J. Vella, Rector of the University of Malta