

“The Role of Education and Youth in Preventing Urban Violence and Countering Violent Extremism”

INEE ROUND TABLE - OCTOBER 21st 2015

Hosted at UNHCR, 94 Rue de Montbrillant 1202 Geneva, Switzerland

RECOMMENDED READING/WATCHING LIST

S/N	Synopsis	Link
Countering Violent Extremism (CVE)		
1.	<p><i>TED Talk - Muhammed Ali. The Link between Unemployment and Terrorism</i></p> <p>Human rights advocate Mohammed Ali highlights the period of ‘Waithood’ which many youth in developing countries go through, and the struggles and risks they take as they reach out for something other than waithood. For the young and unemployed in the world's big cities, dreams of opportunity and wealth do come true — but too often because they're heavily recruited by terrorist groups and other violent organizations. Mohamed Ali draws on stories from his native Mogadishu to make a powerful case for innovation incubators for our cities' young and ambitious.</p>	https://www.ted.com/talks/mohamed_ali_the_link_between_unemployment_and_terrorism/transcript?language=en#t-54426
2.	<p><i>Global Youth Summit Against Violent Extremism, New York City - The Youth Action Agenda To Prevent Violent Extremism and Promote Peace. Produced September 28, 2015</i></p> <p>The document represents a historic achievement in global efforts to put youth at the center of peace building and countering violent extremism worldwide. The agenda discusses what is known about violent extremism currently, what is currently being done to prevent and counter violent extremism, the opportunities to partner with young people to counter violent extremism and build positive peace and finally youth commitment to the issue of CVE.</p>	https://www.sfcg.org/the-youth-action-agenda-to-counter-violent-extremism/
3.	<p><i>Global Forum on Youth, Peace and Security -The Amman Declaration on Youth Peace and Security. Adopted in Amman Jordan on 22 August 2015</i></p> <p>The Amman Declaration presents a common vision and roadmap towards a strengthened policy framework to support youth in transforming conflict, preventing and countering violence and building sustainable peace. The Declaration was developed by youth and is the outcome of an extensive consultation process with young people from all over the world to ensure an inclusive and integrated approach towards countering violence extremism.</p>	https://www.unteamworks.org/file/505475/download/550975
4.	<p><i>Pels, T., & de Ruyter, D. (2012). The Influence of Education and Socialization on Radicalization: An Exploration of Theoretical Presumptions and Empirical Research. Child & Youth Care Forum, 41(3), 311–325.</i></p> <p>The study explores the socialization and educational environments of young people potentially susceptible to radicalization and recruitment. The study draws on the educational and social contexts of right-wing sympathizers and Muslim parents from a variety of sources in Europe (Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium). The study analyzes two main components of social and educational influence on youth:</p>	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3337995/pdf/10566_2011_Article_9155.pdf

	1) the content of the upbringing and education, 2) the style of parenting or teaching. The literature review for the study found that: 1) there is little research on the role of parenting in education; 2) there is some research showing relations between right-wing sympathizers and the same attitudes in their children, but this has not been expanded to Muslim parents; 3) there is little literature available on whether or not moral education can prevent radicalization. The authors recommend that these three knowledge gaps be filled in order to better assess how and when parents and education have an effect on the radicalization of youth.	
5.	<p><i>Veenkamp, Ivo. & Zeiger, Sara. (n.d). Countering Violent Extremism: Program and policy approaches to youth through education, families and communities. NATO Science for Peace and Security Series - E: Human and Societal Dynamics. 151 – 163 DOI10.3233/978-1-61499-470-1-151</i></p> <p>This paper explores the international framework supporting the development and implementation of targeted interventions, specifically to minimize youth recruitment and radicalization into violent extremism through two program areas: 1) CVE through formal educational institutions, 2) building community resilience through families and communities. This paper also describes the recent work by Hedayah and other international bodies in these two program areas, and recommends potential next steps and ways forward to make these programs more effective.</p>	
Urban Violence		
6.	<p><i>TED Talk - Robert Muggah. How to protect fast-growing cities from failing.</i></p> <p>The talk focuses on tackling youth violence particularly in fast growing urban cities. The speaker makes mention that though worldwide, violence is on the decline, in the crowded cities of the global south — cities like Aleppo, Bamako and Caracas — violence is actually accelerating, fueled by the drug trade, mass unemployment and civil unrest. Security researcher Robert Muggah turns the listener’s attention toward these “fragile cities,” super-fast-growing places where infrastructure is weak and government often ineffective. He discusses the four big risks we face, and offers a way to change course towards preventing the fall of urban cities and the criminalization of youths.</p>	https://www.ted.com/talks/robert_muggah_how_to_protect_fast_growing_cities_from_failing
7.	<p><i>Education Development Center, Inc. (EDC). Understanding Youth Crime & Violence In Honduras (A Program Note with Summary Report Findings)</i></p> <p>Program Note based on EDC’s Honduras Cross-Sectoral Youth Violence Prevention Assessment, which was conducted as part of the USAID-funded METAS Project. Assessment objectives included: 1) Develop a comprehensive understanding of the at-risk youth population in Honduras; 2) Identify multi-sectorial strategic investment options for USAID/Honduras that address youth challenges within the parameters of Goal 3 of USAID’s Education Strategy. The assessment was conducted in high-risk communities in each of the three main urban areas of Honduras: Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, and La Ceiba. Findings from the assessment highlight the aspirations, assets and challenges of youth and their communities. It also provides recommendations for at-risk youth programming and violence prevention efforts such as: 1) Strengthen the role of schools; 2) Bridge connections between education and work; 3) Strengthen positive ties between youth and their community.</p>	http://idd.edc.org/sites/idd.edc.org/files/Understanding%20Youth%20Crime%20and%20Violence%20in%20Honduras%20-%20Summary%20Report%20Findings.pdf

8.	<p><i>Jo Beall, Tom Goodfellow & Dennis Rodgers (2013) Cities and Conflict in Fragile States in the Developing World. Urban Studies 50(15) 3065-3083. Special Issue Introduction: Cities, Conflict and State Fragility in the Developing World.</i></p> <p>The paper explored the relevance of Tilly's ideas for cities in fragile and conflict affected areas of the contemporary developing world, highlighting how these constitute a useful starting-point for analysis, but also how cities, states and conflicts in these contexts differ significantly from those characteristic of the period examined by Tilly. Focusing particularly on the changing nature of conflict, the paper outlines an original tripartite typology of contemporary conflicts, distinguishing between sovereign, civil and civic conflict. It draws on various researches to explore the ways in which cities are incorporated into these different forms. The article then discusses in more detail the ways in which conflict of one kind can and does transition into another. In particular, it explores how sovereign and civil conflict have given way to civic forms of conflict across a broad range of contexts, underlining the need for an urban focus in conflict studies. It also examines how, by contrast, in some circumstances conflict in cities is effectively deferred or suppressed rather than channeled into non-violent politics.</p>	
9.	<p><i>Robert Muggah & Katherine Aguirre (2013). Assessing and responding to youth violence in Latin America: Surveying the evidence. IGARAPE Institute.</i></p> <p>This paper sets out the scale and distribution of youth violence in Latin America and it highlights innovative strategies to prevent and reduce it. Far from exhaustive, the report highlights descriptive statistics on homicidal violence in countries that report such data. It draws attention to the fact that interventions/ initiatives are very often difficult to artificially divide into either 'control' or 'preventive' categories since most interventions adopt elements of each. Likewise, the paper draws attention to direct and indirect interventions that are associated with declines in youth violence and paper is of the opinion that effective interventions are not either/or; rather, they are located along a continuum.</p>	http://www.worldwewant2015.org/file/302730/download/328436
10.	<p><i>WHO (2002). Chapter 2- Youth Violence: World Report on Violence and Health. World Health Organization, Geneva. P23 -56.</i></p> <p>This chapter/paper discusses the issues of youth violence through the lens of the public health model. It analyzes issues ranging from the trends and rates of youth homicides, to the forms of violence youth engage in, which can be non-fatal violence or fatal violence involving weapons, the dynamics of youth violence and how situational and risk factors affect youth. It discussed strategies for youth violence prevention under the public health model (individual, relationship, community and societal risk and protective factors).</p>	http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/42495/1/9241545615_eng.pdf