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*Adel bin Ahmed Al-Jubeir (left), Ambassador of Saudi Arabia to the United States; Ban Ki-moon (center), Secretary-General of the United Nations; and Abdallah Y. Al-Mouallimi (right), Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the UN and Chair of the Advisory Board of the UNCCT. (UN Photo/Evan Schneider)*

## Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Donates USD 100 Million for the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia donated USD 100 million to the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) in a ceremony held at the United Nations Secretariat in New York on 14 August 2014.

While presenting the check to the Secretary-General, H.E. Ambassador Adel al-Jubeir, the Saudi Arabian Ambassador to Washington D.C., said that “the goal is to help provide the tools, technologies and methods to confront

and eliminate the threat of terrorism”. The Secretary-General expressed appreciation for “this generous donation” and urged other Member States “to follow the example of Saudi Arabia by investing in the Centre’s efforts.”

The UNCCT was envisioned by the Custodian of The Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Al Saud in 2005 and was launched in 2011 with an initial USD 10 million contribution

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by Saudi Arabia. The Centre is located within the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) in the Department of Political Affairs and Under-Secretary-General Jeffrey Feltman serves as its Executive Director.

The Centre is guided by its Advisory Board, which is chaired by the Permanent Representative of Saudi

Arabia, H.E. Ambassador Abdallah Yahya A. Al-Mouallimi, and has supported 31 counter-terrorism projects around the world covering all four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

The General Assembly, in resolution 68/276 of 13 June 2014, and for the first time the Security Council, in resolution 2129 (2013), have both recognized the important work carried out by the Centre and its role in building the

capacity of Member States to counter and respond to terrorism.

General Assembly resolution 68/276 also encourages Member States to provide resources and voluntary contributions to the Centre. Member States, including the United States of America, Germany and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, are already coming forward to support the Centre with funds and staff. Their contributions

## Message from Mr. Jeffrey Feltman

### UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS AND CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNTER-TERRORISM IMPLEMENTATION TASK FORCE (CTITF)

In June this year, the General Assembly carried out the Fourth Review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and adopted, by consensus, a robust resolution (A/RES/68/276) that reaffirmed the international community's political will and determination to counter the menace of terrorism. I congratulate all Member States and the CTITF entities on this achievement. I also

thank H.E. Ambassador Y. Halit Çevik, Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations for facilitating the Review process.

While the Global Strategy Review process was a success, events this year remind us afresh that terrorism continues to be a serious challenge to international peace and security. The rapid growth of the Islamic State of Iraq and Greater Syria (ISIS, also known as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, or ISIL) poses a grave risk to the Middle East. In the Sahel region, Boko Haram continues to perpetrate attacks on innocent civilians in Nigeria, not least the cruel abduction of 276 schoolgirls of Chibok in April. In East Africa, Al-Shabaab's activities are a recurrent threat. In these regions and beyond, terrorist groups have not relented on recruiting, fundraising, attacking and spreading their hateful message.

During the Fourth Review of the Strategy, Member States took note of important emerging trends in terrorism and counter-terrorism. The report of the Secretary-General (A/68/841) issued in April, which includes significant recommendations, served as a fundamental basis for these discussions. Additionally, the CTITF Matrix of UN Counter-Terrorism Projects



*Jeffrey Feltman, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs*

will be an important complement to the Saudi donation.

The contribution by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the UNCCT will allow it to go well beyond “business as usual” and develop creative projects with meaningful and lasting impact which can make a real difference at the national, regional and global levels.

During the ceremony, the Secretary-General noted that “the recent disturbing upsurge of terrorism

in a number of countries and regions of the world as most dramatically demonstrated by the Islamic State (IS)

**As a much more concerted international action will be needed to confront and defeat this scourge, the Secretary-General emphasised that he expects “the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre to play a significant role”.**

in Iraq poses a grave threat to international peace and security.” As a much more concerted international action will be needed to confront and defeat this scourge, the Secretary-General emphasised that he expects “the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre to play a significant role together with the 34 other entities of the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) to more effectively mobilize United Nations counter-terrorism efforts around the world.” ■

and Activities attached to the report provided a valuable context by presenting a comprehensive compilation of ongoing projects of CTITF entities around the world. The inter-governmental discussions during the Review helped the UN system take stock of the challenges and shortcomings, and prioritize necessary responses. The outcome of these discussions is a consensus resolution that addresses key issues of the evolving terrorism landscape such as the increasing flow of foreign terrorist fighters into regional and international conflicts, the prohibition of payment of ransom for kidnapped individuals and the use of armed drones in conflict situations.

The UN Victims of Terrorism Support Portal, which was launched on 11 June during the “President of the General Assembly’s Interactive Dialogue on Addressing Conditions Conducive to Terrorism”, should serve as a vital platform for greater assistance to victims of terrorism and their families. I appreciate the support extended by Member States’ to the CTITF Office leading up to the launch, in particular the support from the Government of Spain, all of which helped signal the resolve of the international community to do more in helping victims of terrorism.

This edition of The Beam includes, among other items, the key outcomes of the Review process and illustrates some of the prominent side events that took place. I thank the entities of the CTITF for their leading roles in convening the side events. The active participation of national counter-terrorism focal points, Permanent Missions, international

and regional organizations, CTITF entities and members of the civil society helped enrich the discussions held during the Review and greatly contributed to its success.

The UN has a full schedule on counter-terrorism issues for the latter part of the year. I am delighted to announce progress on the receipt of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia’s additional contribution to the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, for which we remain very grateful to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques. With this contribution, coupled with strong support from other key Member States, the UNCCT will commence substantive work on pressing topics, such as suppressing kidnapping for ransom, securing open borders, enhancing community engagement through human rights-led policing and providing sector-specific capacity-building in Mali and Nigeria.

This successful Review process has helped us sketch the contours of our upcoming programming. The next two years, leading up to the 10th Review of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, are critical for us to ensure that we collectively stem the threat of terrorism and build stronger national capacity to do so. I look forward to the continued support of all our partners in this endeavour.

**Jeffrey Feltman**

*Under-Secretary-General,  
Department of Political Affairs  
Chairman, Counter-Terrorism Implementation  
Task Force (CTITF), August 2014*

## Fourth Biennial Review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy by the General Assembly

UNHQ, NEW YORK, USA,  
12-13 JUNE 2014

The United Nations General Assembly unanimously passed the Fourth Review Resolution of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy on 13 June 2014, adopting many measures recommended by Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, and further updating the Strategy in the face of more contemporary challenges emerging on the global terrorism scene.

should be noted that the responsibility for the Strategy's implementation rests with Member States, with the UN providing needed assistance.

The General's Assembly's review of the Strategy, a biennial process, started soon after the Secretary-General's report (A/68/841) was issued in April 2014. Member States and regional and sub-regional organizations participated in formal and informal deliberations

President of the General Assembly, H.E. Ambassador John W. Ashe.

The Secretary-General's report provided a comprehensive review of the activities carried out by United Nations entities serving under the framework of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), in their efforts to assist Member States to implement the Strategy in the past two years. The report also listed submissions from Member States and regional and sub-regional organizations on their own efforts to implement the Strategy.

For the first time, the report provided an analytical overview of the terrorism landscape, particularly on how it had evolved over the last two years, and pointed to some of the newly emerging

challenges and opportunities for the international community. Some of these challenges include the abuse of the internet by terrorist and extremist groups, the increasing use of kidnapping-for-ransom by terrorist groups to finance their activities, the negative impact of some counter-terrorism measures on humanitarian operations, and the need to further address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism.

The Secretary-General also announced his intention to mainstream the counter-

terrorism strategy throughout the work of the UN, particularly in the context of conflict prevention, development and human rights and to further efforts to strengthen coordination and coherence of UN assistance to Member States. He also noted the three-pronged approach



Member States during the "President of the General Assembly's Interactive Dialogue on Addressing Conditions Conducive to Terrorism" on 11 June 2014.

The adoption of the Fourth Review Resolution (A/RES/68/276) capped a two-year process during which the United Nations and Member States examined the activities they carried out in the implementation of the Global Strategy, originally adopted in 2006. It

based on the report's recommendations in order to come up with a consensus resolution. The deliberations were facilitated by the Permanent Representative of Turkey, H.E. Ambassador Yasar Halit Çevik, who was appointed as the facilitator of the Fourth Review by the

being implemented by the CTITF Office which includes the revitalization of its Working Groups, the development of a dynamic Matrix of UN counter-terrorism projects and activities, and the integration of the “One UN” approach to all UN counter-terrorism activities.

The consensus Fourth Review Resolution (A/RES/68/276) took note of the Secretary-General’s report and addressed key issues and recommendations contained therein including the following:

- The resolution affirms the need for a balanced implementation of all four pillars of the Strategy, while also stressing sustained and comprehensive efforts towards addressing conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism.
- It expresses concerns about the misuse of information and communication technologies by terrorists and urges Member States to address this issue in greater partnership with civil society, private sector and others, while respecting international human rights law and in compliance with fundamental freedoms.
- It recognizes the strong role civil society groups and women can play in the successful implementation of the Strategy, and urges inclusion of women and civil society in all efforts to combat terrorism and extremism.
- The resolution addresses concerns over the use of remotely piloted aircraft (drones) in counter-terrorism operations by calling for drones to be used in compliance with State obligations under international law.
- It expresses concern at the increasing flow of international recruits to

terrorist organizations (foreign fighters) and the threat they pose, and urges Member States to combat this threat through greater cooperation.

- The resolution also welcomes the matrix of UN counter-terrorism projects and activities around the world and notes the importance of providing adequate resources to these projects.
- It welcomes CTITF efforts to increase transparency, accountability and effectiveness of its activities, and calls upon the CTITF and the UN Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) to improve the strategic nature and impact of their programmes and policies.

It underlines the need for greater coordination and coherence in UN activities to support implementation of the Strategy and notes the important role of the CTITF in this regard.

The adoption of the Fourth Review resolution sets the stage for the Strategy’s implementation over the next two years leading up to the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Strategy in 2016.

This year’s review process was also facilitated by a number of side events organized by the UN, Member States and civil society organizations. Altogether, nine side events were organized on various aspects of counter-terrorism related to the Global Strategy including one which was hosted by the

President of the General Assembly on 11 June. The “President of the General Assembly’s Interactive Dialogue on Addressing Conditions Conducive to Terrorism” highlighted Pillar I and IV of the Strategy, particularly in support for the victims of terrorism and on addressing conditions conducive to terrorism.

Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon opened this side event and launched the UN Victims of Terrorism Support Portal. Several high-ranking ministers also participated in the event, as well as the interactive dialogue session. They included H.E. Mr. Jérôme Bougouma, Minister of Territorial Administration and Security of Burkina Faso; H.E. Mr. Hasan

Kleib, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Republic of Indonesia; H.E. Mr. Gonzalo de Benito, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Spain; H.E. Mr. Pereira Ame Silima, Deputy Minister of Home Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania; H.E. Ambassador Erdoğan İçsan, Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey, who spoke on behalf of H.E. Mr. Ahmet Davutoğlu, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkey; H.E. Mr. Stephan Husy, Coordinator for International Counter-Terrorism, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland; H.E. Nassir Abdulazziz Al-Nasser, United Nations High Representative for the Alliance of Civilizations; and Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Chair of the CTITF and Executive Director of UNCCT Mr. Jeffrey Feltman. ■



*Jérôme Bougouma, Minister of Territorial Administration and Security of Burkina Faso, during the General Assembly Fourth Biennial Review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy on 12 June 2014.*

## UN Victims of Terrorism Support Portal Launched During the Fourth Review of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

The Secretary-General launched the UN Victims of Terrorism Support Portal during the President of the General Assembly's high-level "Interactive Dialogue on Addressing Conditions Conducive to the Spread of Terrorism" held on the eve of the Fourth Review of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy on 11 June.

The Portal, a broad-based and apolitical resource, aims to be a practical mechanism that will facilitate access to resources and information for victims, their families and communities including psychosocial support, understanding how to access national criminal justice systems or rehabilitation opportunities offered by Member States. The Portal also demonstrates the international community's solidarity with victims.

The Portal was developed by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Office and its Working Group on Supporting and Highlighting Victims of Terrorism, with support from the UN Web Services Section, and thanks to the generous contribution from

the Government of Spain. The Portal is based on the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy's (A/RES/60/288) Plan of Action and responds to a number of recommendations to support victims of terrorism, including those of the 2008 Secretary-General's Symposium on Victims of Terrorism,

the Secretary-General's recent report to the General Assembly on the "Activities of the United Nations system in implementing the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy," (A/68/841) as well as that of the Third Review resolution of the Strategy (A/RES/66/282).

The Secretary-General hailed the Portal as "a major step" in protecting the rights of victims of terrorism, whilst noting that "any balanced and comprehensive strategy for combating terrorism must recognize that victims of terrorism are entitled to our support."

Two UN staff members, Mr. Jason Pronyk and Mr. Mohammad Younus, who were injured in the 2003 terrorist attack on the Canal Hotel in Baghdad, were able to share their personal insights and experiences about how they were affected by this terrorist attack. In this context, they highlighted the importance of establishing such a mechanism as the Support Portal and its role in providing much-needed information to victims, their families and communities — underscoring the impact the Portal can have in supporting people affected by terrorist attacks. According to Mr. Pronyk, "the Portal assists victims of terrorism to find their own resilience, to seek purpose from their experience, and helps them, if they wish to become agents of change."

The participation of five eminent speakers from

The UN Victims of Terrorism Support Portal at [www.un.org/victimsofterrorism](http://www.un.org/victimsofterrorism)



(1) Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations; (2) (left to right) Gonzalo de Benito, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Spain and Jehangir Khan, Director of the CTITF Office; (3) (left to right) Jason Pronyk and Jeffrey Feltman, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations



Burkina Faso, Indonesia, Spain, Tanzania and Turkey highlighted the importance of this issue for Member States and their responsibility towards providing the victims of terrorism with more effective support. Mr. Jeffrey Feltman, Under-Secretary-General of the Department of Political Affairs, and Chair of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, further stressed this matter by noting that “the UN Victims of Terrorism Support Portal will be a first step to contribute to the efforts of governments and others to focus more on the needs and role of victims and thereby re-affirm the critical role they play in countering terrorism.”

**The Secretary-General hailed the Portal as “a major step” in protecting the rights of victims of terrorism, whilst noting that “any balanced and comprehensive strategy for combating terrorism must recognize that victims of terrorism are entitled to our support.”**

During the Fourth Review of the Strategy, several Member States emphasised the importance and necessity of involving victims of terrorism in counter-terrorism efforts. This was reflected in the Fourth Review outcome resolution

(A/RES/68/276), which stressed “the need to promote international solidarity in support of victims of terrorism and to ensure that victims of terrorism are treated with dignity and respect.” It also encouraged “Member States to provide them with proper support and assistance while taking into account, inter alia, when appropriate, considerations regarding remembrance, dignity, respect, justice and truth, in accordance with international law.”

The *UN Victims of Terrorism Support Portal* seeks to be a valuable resource that can make a concrete contribution to international efforts to support victims of terrorism. The site will constantly evolve and develop in order to cater to the needs of victims, their families and communities and provide tangible and practical information to further the rights and dignity of victims of terrorism ■

## Interview with Ambassador Y. Halit Çevik

H.E. Ambassador Y. Halit Çevik, Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations, was appointed in May 2014 by H.E. John W. Ashe, President of the United Nations General Assembly, as the Facilitator of the Fourth Review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. As Facilitator, Ambassador Çevik worked closely with all Member States to reach a consensus on the draft resolution that was ultimately adopted by the General Assembly on 13 June 2014 (A/RES/68/276). The successful outcome of the Fourth Review of the Strategy is a testament to Ambassador Çevik’s diplomatic leadership.



*Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations*

**Q:** Excellency, how would you describe your role as the Facilitator of the Review process?

First of all, I would like to thank H.E. Ambassador John Ashe, President of the United Nations General Assembly, for appointing me as the Facilitator of the Fourth Review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. I also would like to extend my sincere thanks to Mr. Jeffrey Feltman, Under-Secretary-General of the Department of Political Affairs, and Mr. Jehangir Khan, Director of the CTITF Office, for their unrelenting support during this process.

Of course, drafting a resolution based on consensus while addressing new trends and challenges would not be possible without the support and contribution of Permanent Missions.

I believe that the adoption of the UN Counter-Terrorism Global Strategy by the General Assembly in September 2006 and follow-up review resolutions have been a ground breaking achievement that reflected conclusions of Member States’ deliberations based on our common wisdom. After all the different experiences we had to go through in different parts of the world, we reached one single but most important

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 .....

conclusion that we cannot rise to meet this global challenge with unbalanced and short sighted policies.

As Facilitator, my task as mandated in the General Assembly resolution 66/282 of 29 June 2012 was to examine progress made in the implementation of the Strategy during the past two years and consider updating it to respond to changes. With this in mind, I met with many of the Permanent Representatives, convened regional group

meetings and held a meeting with the participation of all Member States before the start of the negotiations.

Based on these consultations, we developed a document on “Possible elements of a resolution on the Fourth Biennial Review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy”. At the beginning of the official negotiations I distributed a zero draft, which was a technical update of the previous resolution and a consolidated text of draft proposals that I received from Member States.

As Facilitator, I considered my work to be focused on three areas. The first of which was identifying the points covered in previous resolutions, which required an update. The second area included responding to new trends of terrorism in a robust manner, and



finally, to translate these concepts into a consensus language in light of the views and proposals of the Member States. At the same time, it was very important to prepare and announce a work plan for the consultations to allow all representatives to prepare for them. .

During this process, I have been guided by the principles of “transparency” and “comprehensiveness”. From the very beginning I tried to reach out to all delegations who were all given equal opportunity to make their voice heard during the negotiations and the draft resolution truly reflects the outcome of this consultative process.

*Q: Did you have to overcome any difficulties during the negotiation process?*

I think that the negotiation process itself was difficult and sensitive, but at the same time productive. It was important to listen to the views and concerns of each and every delegation and take them on board. I believe that if there is a magic word to describe the success of this process, it is “involvement”. As long as delegations engage in the negotiations and make their voices heard, there is always a way to accommodate their concerns.

*Q: What positive take-away would you highlight from the process?*

I think we came a long way and we made it. I appreciate the spirit of cooperation displayed between colleagues during this process. I believe that this is an essential asset in our work, even though we might have differences of views on the subject. In that sense, collaboration displayed during the negotiations for producing the resolution was exemplary.

The Fourth Biannual Review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy has been another testament to the determination of the Member States and the UN to respond to the evolving threat of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. I think that vigorous implementation of the resolution remains vital and in that respect, first and foremost, responsibility is incumbent on Member States.

*Q: The 10th anniversary of the Strategy will be in 2016. How does this resolution serve as a road map for the United Nations to focus its efforts over the next two years?*

The resolution adopted at the end of the Fourth Biannual Review of the Strategy responds to the specific terrorist threats and challenges we are facing and points to means and strategies we could benefit from. The Global Strategy provides good guidance for all. As the report of the Secretary General elaborates, in the run-up to the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Strategy, we must make a concerted and focused effort on the preventive aspects of counter-terrorism. At the same time, we must give a clear message to terrorists that there is no safe haven or immunity from justice. For that, we have to ensure the implementation of the universal principle of prosecution or extradition. No act of terrorism should go unpunished. While this is critical for our collective efforts in countering terrorism, we owe this to the victims of terrorism.

As indicated in the resolution, the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy is a living document and can be adapted depending on requirements to counter terrorism. In that context, the 2016 review process will offer us a unique

opportunity to take stock of ten years of UN counter terrorism efforts and adapt the Strategy in the upcoming years. I think that in the last ten years we have learnt a lot on how to counter terrorism and created appropriate means to

**We should never take counter terrorism efforts as business as usual. Through nimble, robust, intrusive and target oriented measures, we may prevent or contain terrorist acts in a global scale.**

respond to it. We also gathered invaluable experience of counter terrorism endeavors. While the tenth anniversary of the UN Counter Terrorism Strategy can offer us an opportunity to take stock of the last ten years of counter terrorism efforts, we can also revisit the Strategy itself to create a new generation of measures based on the experience we gained. We should never take counter terrorism efforts as business as usual. Through nimble, robust, intrusive and target oriented measures, we may prevent or contain terrorist acts in a global scale.

*Q: Finally, do you have any recommendations on how to strengthen international cooperation against terrorism?*

Terrorism is an international threat and requires international response. An effective response can only be achieved through international cooperation. The Review meetings therefore present unique opportunities to renew our unwavering commitment to boost international cooperation to

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## Interview with Ambassador Y. Halit Çevik

*continued from page 9*

counter this scourge, take stock of our accomplishments, and identify new and evolving challenges and address the needs. Therefore our first and foremost priority should be enhancing international cooperation including regional and sub-regional cooperation. Even though importance of international cooperation is commonly recognized, translating this very basic principle into practice is not always as successful as desired. With this in mind, we need to create an effective mechanism

**Our first and foremost priority should be enhancing international cooperation including regional and sub-regional cooperation.**

of cooperation at different levels through relevant Member States and international organizations. I believe that collaboration between the judicial and law enforcement authorities of the Member States is the crux of the matter in that respect. In this context, the UN can introduce best practices on how to strengthen international cooperation. At the same time, in the absence of a universal and robust convention on mutual assistance in criminal matters, terrorists are finding refuge in different parts of the world. International cooperation may be enhanced through such a mechanism where national central authorities could play an important role. ■

## UNCCT Reports on its Second Year and Presents its Third Programme of Work

In July 2014, the UNCCT presented its Annual Report for Year II as well as its Programme of Work for Year III, both of which were considered by the Centre's Advisory Board on 22 July 2014. During its first two years, the Centre has become fully operational and contributed to the international fight against terrorism through its own projects and by supporting projects implemented by CTITF entities. The second year (July 2013–June 2014) shows progress on many levels, including an increased implementation rate, number of projects carried out, continued growth of expertise within the Centre, and the continuous efforts to enhance efficient programme and project management, including through monitoring and evaluation.

UNCCT continues to leverage the expertise of the CTITF Working Groups and the CTITF entities as mandated by its founding documents. This has ensured a more coherent and holistic approach to capacity building efforts and the identification and sharing of good practices. The Centre's projects developed good practices on issues as diverse as human rights, assets freezing and the rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremist offenders. The UNCCT also enhanced cooperation across borders in the Sahel, promoted tools to counter

the appeal of terrorism in Nigeria, and advanced the development of a regional strategy for counter-terrorism and non-proliferation of arms in Central Africa.

The Programme of Work for Year III (July 2014–December 2015) continues to focus on projects that support the development of regional counter-terrorism strategies in line with the priorities identified by the Advisory Board. UNCCT will support projects relating

**In his report to the General Assembly on the Activities of the United Nations system in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/68/841) the Secretary-General noted that**

*"The establishment of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre within the Task Force Office offers unique opportunities to seek synergies and leverage resources for United Nations counter-terrorism work around the world. Working with the 31\* Task Force entities, the Centre will significantly expand its support to Member States in capacity-building. The Centre has already implemented a range of projects and provided support to a variety of others carried out by Task Force working groups and entities. It will continue to focus on issues that are currently underaddressed while at the same time leveraging the contribution of those Task Force entities that have significant expertise and experience in capacity-building. Local communities and civil society also have an important role to play as part of the Centre's work."*

*\*Editor's note: today there are 34 CTITF entities*

to I-ACT, Dialogue, Understanding and Countering the Appeal of Terrorism, and human rights among other areas. The implementation of new projects is marked by an increased focus on fewer and larger projects as well as building the Centre’s capacity to absorb increased funding from donors. The Programme of Work for Year III also contains a new Result Framework to enhance both the programmatic accountability and the strategic focus of the UNCCT by setting out objectives, outcomes and outputs as well as clear targets.

The Centre’s Programme Year III will undoubtedly also be supported by the new generous contribution of USD

**In the Fourth Review of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Outcome Resolution, 68/276, the General Assembly**

*“Recogniz[ed] the important work carried out by the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre established within the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Office, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 66/10, and the role of the Centre in building the capacity of Member States to counter and respond to terrorism, and encourag[ed] Member States to provide resources and voluntary contributions to the Centre in this regard.”*

100 million from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which will allow the Centre to develop innovative projects that have the potential for deep, meaningful and positive impact as expected by Member States. The Secretary-General is keen to see this generous contribution make a real difference at the national,

regional and global level. Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs and UNCCT Executive Director, Mr. Jeffrey Feltman, is committed to moving the vision of the Secretary-General forward while maintaining focus on the implementation of its new Programme of Work. ■

**UNCCT working around the World**

**Implementing the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy**



## Event on the Protection of Critical Tourism Infrastructure

According to the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), the number of international and national travellers is steadily increasing. In 2012, the number of international travellers was estimated at 1.035 billion. This figure is expected to grow to 1.8 billion by 2030, with most of the increase in numbers coming from emerging economies. For many States, tourism is a major source of economic activity and employment, as well as a significant catalyst for development. UNWTO statistics show that

in 2012 the tourism sector accounted for one in every 12 jobs and 30 per cent of the world's services exports. Tourism also accounted for 9 percent of global GDP and up to 8 percent of the total exports of the world's Least Developed Countries (LDCs). As a worldwide export category, tourism ranks fifth after fuels, chemicals, food and automotive products and for many developing States it ranks first.

Tourism is also a highly effective means of promoting greater understanding, dialogue and appreciation among different cultures and peoples, as called for by the Security Council in, inter alia, resolutions 1624 (2005) and 1963 (2010) and by the General Assembly in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

Safety and security are essential ingredients in encouraging tourists to

travel to particular areas. More than any other economic activity, the success or failure of a tourism destination depends on being able to provide a safe and secure environment for visitors. Tourist facilities such as hotels, resorts, athletic venues and cruise ships are considered

by security experts to be targets and are therefore vulnerable to numerous security threats, ranging from common crime to terrorism. This requires tourism officials to coordinate their efforts with national and local officials, the media and civil society.

Keeping the growing importance of tourism security in mind, the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Office convened a side event on the 'Protection of Critical Tourism Infrastructure' on 11 June 2014 during the Fourth Review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. During the side event, Ambassador Raimonda Murmokaitė, Permanent Representative of Lithuania and Chair of the CTC, recalled past terrorist attacks that targeted tourism sites

and noted the importance of drawing greater attention to the threats posed by terrorism to the tourism sector. The Secretary-General of the UNWTO, Mr. Taleb Rifai, stressed that "the tourism sector is significantly exposed to the threat of terrorism," and called for a joint approach to better address the threat to the sector. Assistant Secretary-General and Executive Director of CTED, Mr.

Jean-Paul Laborde, and the Director of the CTITF Office, Mr. Jehangir Khan, also shared their insights during the side event.

The United Nations seeks to draw greater attention to the threats posed by terrorism on the sector and aims to work with Member States and the private sector to identify good practices and develop counter strategies. In this context, the CTITF has identified tourism security as a priority and established an Inter-Agency Working Group on Critical Infrastructure, Vulnerable Targets, Internet and Tourism Security, to be led by INTERPOL. The UNWTO, which recently joined the CTITF, is also a member of this Working Group and will strengthen the work of CTITF to promote coordination and collaboration in this important area. ■



## Building Capacities in Criminal Justice Systems to Counter Terrorism

As reflected in numerous resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, there is a growing international consensus that respect for the rule of law and the establishment of effective criminal justice systems are vital components of a comprehensive response to terrorism. Implementation of relevant resolutions requires effective criminal justice systems that are managed by skilled investigators, prosecutors and judges. States that have established such systems are better placed to deal effectively with the threat of terrorism. However, the establishment

the United Nations Headquarters in New York on 10 June 2014 during the General Assembly's Fourth Review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The meeting on "Criminal Justice Systems—Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building" focused on the need for developing countries to train judges, prosecutors and police officers in counter-terrorism investigation and prosecution.

The event was opened by Ambassador Masood Khan, Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United

criminal justice systems in this regard. Mr. Jean-Paul Laborde, Executive Director of CTED and Mr. Jehangir Khan, Director of the CTITF Office, underlined how specialized capacity-building assistance can support Member States efforts and highlighted the significant role that the United Nations plays in this area.

Along these strategic priorities, the two sessions that followed facilitated the exchange of information about counter-terrorism capacity-building challenges faced by developing countries in the area of criminal justice and ways to effectively address those challenges. Session I focused on "Capacity Building Associated with Adjudicating Terrorism Cases" and was opened by Ambassador

Jehangir Khan,  
Director  
of the  
CTITF Office

Jan Eliasson,  
Deputy Secretary-  
General of the  
United Nations

Ambassador Masood Khan,  
Permanent Representative  
of Pakistan to the  
United Nations

Jean-Paul Laborde,  
Assistant Secretary-General  
of the United Nations and  
Executive Director of CTED

Ambassador Y. Halit  
Çevik, Permanent  
Representative of Turkey  
to the United Nations



of an effective criminal justice system poses major challenges for developing countries because such systems can be extremely costly, in terms of both human and financial resources.

In order to address these and other relevant issues, the Government of Pakistan, acting in cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), organized an event at

Nations, who emphasised the strong links between effective counter-terrorism efforts, an efficient criminal justice system, and the specific needs of developing countries in this context.

In his keynote speech, Mr. Jan Eliasson, Deputy Secretary-General, called for a coordinated response from the international community to address the significant challenge posed by the movement of terrorists across borders, and the importance of well-functioning

Y. Halit Çevik, Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations. Ambassador Çevik stressed among other topics the need to adapt criminal justice training to evolving terrorism and transnational organised crime. The panel, which was chaired by Mr. David Scharia (CTED), comprised of Mr. Alejandro E. Alvarez (UNDP) who underlined how a community policing approach could be useful to counter terrorism; Mr. Dylan Cors (United States Department

*continues on page 14*

## Building Capacities in Criminal Justice Systems to Counter Terrorism

*continued from page 13*

of Justice) who proposed taking a more proactive approach to countering terrorism by focusing on special investigation techniques; and Mr. Mohamed Abdelaziz Ibrahim (DPKO) who underlined the benefits of treating transnational organised crime and terrorism in a holistic and integrated manner.

Session II focused on “Capacity building associated with investigating terrorism cases” and was opened by Ambassador Geir O. Pedersen, Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations, who acknowledged the great pressure that the spread of terrorist violence has placed on judicial systems in developing countries and the need to support them. The panel, which was chaired by Mr. Tom Parker (CTITF Office), featured presentations from Mr. Tony Ho (INTERPOL) who described some of the capacity-building work that INTERPOL is currently undertaking in Asia, the Sahel, and the Horn of Africa; Mr. Alistair Millar (Global Center for Cooperative Security) who focused on the Center’s work in Africa and the importance of adopting an evidence-based approach in terrorism cases; and Ms. Angelic Young (Institute for Inclusive Security) who shared some insights from her Institute’s work in Pakistan to promote the involvement of female police officers in counter-terrorism investigations and particularly in efforts to counter violent extremism.

Following an interactive dialogue between speakers and participants, Ambassador Masood Khan brought the event to a close. ■

## United Nations Security Council Commemorates Tenth Anniversary of Adoption of Resolution 1540

On 28 April 2004, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1540 (2004). The tenth anniversary of this resolution offers the international community and all stakeholders involved in non-proliferation and counter-terrorism activities the chance to reflect on past successes, and maintain momentum for enhanced implementation while moving forward. Countering the threat of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery to non-State actors is recognized as a continuous and long-term task, requiring coordinated efforts at national, sub-regional, regional and international levels.

### 1540 STATE SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

Though “reporting” is voluntary, 171 Member States (88% of UN Membership) have already submitted a

first report to the 1540 Committee on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). This is a remarkable indicator of the will of States to efficiently combat

**The tenth anniversary of this resolution offers the chance to reflect on past successes, and maintain momentum for enhanced implementation while moving forward.**

the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery to non-State actors. Among other initiatives, the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC), jointly with the 1540 Committee and its Group of Experts are organizing three meetings in Africa in 2014 with the goal to facilitate the submission of a first report by States that have not yet done so.



*Kunio Mikuriya, Secretary General of the World Customs Organization and Oh Joon, Chair of the 1540 Committee*

Resolution 1977 (2011) encourages the 1540 Committee, with the support of necessary relevant expertise, to actively engage in dialogue with States on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), including through visits to States at their invitation. During the last three years, the 1540 Committee paid visits to a number of Member States by invitation—including to Burkina Faso, the Republic of Korea and the Republic of Niger. These visits were productive and successful in reaffirming these Governments' commitment to the full implementation of their obligations under resolution 1540 (2004) and in identifying gaps and options to further the implementation of the resolution. During visits to States, one of the topics discussed with all relevant stakeholders was the option of drafting a national action plan for implementing the key provisions of resolution 1540 (2004), which all States are encouraged by resolution 1977 (2011) to prepare on a voluntary basis. For instance, the United Kingdom submitted its national implementation action plan in December 2013. The 1540 Committee, through the Group of Experts, is also regularly invited to participate in national implementation action plan consulting sessions organized by regional organizations such as OSCE, in cooperation with the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA).

#### COOPERATION WITH CTITF ENTITIES

The Group of Experts supporting the 1540 Committee actively participates in the activities of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force

**During the last three years, the 1540 Committee paid visits to a number of Member States by invitation. These visits were productive and successful in reaffirming these Governments' commitment to the full implementation of their obligations under resolution 1540 (2004) and in identifying gaps and options to further the implementation of the resolution.**

(CTITF) as one of the CTITF entities. One expert, for example, participated with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) in the Counter-Terrorism Committee's visits to Guyana and Suriname in October 2013. INTERPOL has also included

resolution 1540 (2004) in its training programmes, the first of which was held in Tbilisi, Georgia in November 2013. Additionally, the Secretary General of the World Customs Organization, Mr. Kunio Mikuriya, delivered a keynote address during the 1540 Committee's open briefing in February 2014 on effective implementation of the border and export controls related obligations emanating from resolution 1540 (2004).

Through a cooperative spirit, the 1540 Committee endeavoured to assist States in implementing the obligations contained in the resolution. In this context, the 1540 Committee is holding various events in 2014 dedicated to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 1540 (2004). ■



*The Group of Experts supporting the 1540 Committee actively participates in the activities of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) as one of the CTITF entities*

## UNODC/TPB and UN/CTED Launch the Regional Dimension of the European Union-Funded Action to Strengthen Counter-Terrorism Efforts in the Maghreb Region

The first regional workshop of the four-year joint initiative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), in partnership with the European Union (EU), was held in Tunis, Tunisia, from 2 to 3 June 2014. This initiative aims at strengthening the capacity of Member States in investigating and prosecuting counterterrorism cases while respecting human rights and the rule of law.

The workshop is part of a four year programme that includes several regional and national specialized technical assistance activities. The programme, which will run from mid-2014 to mid-2017, has been designed taking into account the needs for technical assistance identified by beneficiary countries.

This unique and timely project, financed by the EU under its Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument, will focus on countries of the Maghreb region, especially Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia. Mauritania will also benefit from the regional activities undertaken under the project.

The immediate beneficiaries are criminal justice officials in charge of counter-terrorism issues and/or international cooperation in criminal matters, including judges and prosecutors, law enforcement officials, members of

Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights as well as relevant EU institutions (European Commission's Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation, European External Action Service, Europol, Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, Eurojust, European Police College, and Office of the EU Counter-Terrorism Coordinator).

This workshop was an ideal opportunity to set strategic priorities for further implementation of the project and to encourage strong mobilisation of all relevant stakeholders at the national



*Participants at the regional workshop held in Tunisia, from 2 to 3 June 2014*

specialised parliamentary committees, officials from the ministries of justice, interior and foreign affairs, and civil society representatives.

Forty-one representatives from all beneficiary countries participated in this first regional workshop, in addition to officials from the African Union, Council of Europe, French National School for the Judiciary, United Nations

and international levels, while ensuring full coordination and complementarity among them.

In the coming months, national workshops will benefit officials from Libya and Morocco. Furthermore, a second regional event will be conducted by the end of 2014, together with CTED, on parliamentary oversight of law enforcement and security services. ■



## Joint CTED – CTITF Presentation to the Counter-Terrorism Committee on Central Asia

On 10 July 2014, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Office briefed the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) of the UN Security Council on progress and challenges in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) by five Central Asian States, as well as on the work of CTED and CTITF in promoting the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly and in strengthening their overall counter-terrorism capacities. The CTITF Office, in its presentation to the CTC, focussed particularly on the implementation of the Joint Plan of Action in Central Asia, a regional counter-terrorism Strategy based on the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

Central Asian States—Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan—are once again at the centre of many security and development issues, including terrorist threats. Although rich in resources, it is also a region of fragile States, disputed borders, resource conflicts and trans-regional threats—including corruption, illegal narcotics trade, and spill-over challenges arising from the post-conflict scenario in Afghanistan.

All Central Asian States, except for Turkmenistan, experienced a recent spate of terrorism-related incidents and convictions during the last five

years. Nationals of Central Asian States have also been found to have been involved in terrorism related activities abroad—including in Syria and other conflicts. Some of these militants have returned to their respective home coun-

**Central Asian States—  
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tries where they engaged in terrorist activities. Furthermore, three terrorist organizations from the region are listed by the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities: the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU), the Islamic Jihad Group (IJG) and the Eastern Turkestan Islamic Movement (ETIM). The IMU and IJG have been actively involved in the recruitment of Central Asian fighters for attacks abroad. Most recently, IMU claimed responsibility for the June 2014 attack on Karachi airport in Pakistan.

Responding to these threats, Central Asian States have made considerable progress in countering terrorism by criminalizing terrorism offences, strengthening their anti-money laundering and countering the financing

of terrorism frameworks, enhancing inter-agency cooperation, improving border control and management, and addressing violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism (VERLT). Nonetheless, important challenges remain in these and other areas. Moreover, concerns have been raised—including by United Nations human right bodies—about many States' heavy-handed responses to existing or perceived threats, which could exacerbate the spread of VERLT.

The CTC, through CTED, conducted comprehensive visits to Uzbekistan in 2009 and to Kyrgyzstan in 2012 and has approved follow-up visits to Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan and initial visits to the other three States during the period 2014 to 2017. In addition to engaging in dialogue with the relevant Member States, CTED has also been actively involved in facilitating the delivery of technical assistance to the region through its implementing partners.

Additionally, the CTITF Working Group on Preventing and Resolving Conflict, working in collaboration with the Member States of the region, has developed an initiative to assist Central Asian States to devise and implement a regional Plan of Action to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The project is implemented jointly by the CTITF Office and the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA). The joint regional Action Plan for the implementation of the Global Strategy in Central Asia was adopted on 30 November 2011 in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, at a high-level meeting of the States of Central Asia. ■

## Launch of the CTITF Global Capacity-Building Project on Terrorist Designations and Asset Freezing

The Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Working Group on Tackling the Financing of Terrorism launched a global project on building States' capacities to designate terrorist individuals and entities and freeze their assets. For the launch, the CTITF Office, in collaboration with entities of the CTITF Working Group on Countering Terrorist Financing, convened a Global Experts Meeting at the United Nations Headquarters in New York and at Greentree on 13 - 14 May 2014.

**The Meeting helped identify and prioritize the needs of Member States in the areas of designations and the freezing of terrorists' assets.**

The event brought together national experts and regulators from donor and recipient Member States, representatives from FATF-Style Regional organizations, representatives of CTITF entities and other international experts on capacity-building. At the Opening Session, Mr. Jeffrey Feltman, Under-Secretary-General of the Department of Political Affairs of the United Nations, and Chair of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, underscored that the ultimate objective of the Global Experts

Meeting and the CTITF Project it helps to launch is to support "impact on the ground" in suppressing the financing of terrorism through "national and international efforts (that) are effective, fair and consistent with our obligations to respect due process, human rights and the rule of law." The Permanent Representatives of Australia, Lithuania

and Saudi Arabia as well as the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United States also delivered statements at the Opening Session. CTITF entities and the Ombudsperson of the Security Council 1267 Committee provided an overview of their respective activities on topics relevant to the Project.

The Meeting helped identify and prioritize the needs of Member States in the areas of designations and the freezing of terrorists' assets, such as weaknesses in national coordination, spotty regulatory measures, ineffective liaison with the private sector and



*Participants of the Global Experts Meeting at Greentree on 13 - 14 May 2014*

limited understanding of what an effective implementation of the UN sanctions regimes and resolutions and FATF recommendations looks like in practice.

The CTITF Working Group will use key findings from the meeting to develop and deliver the necessary training through a CTITF roster of experts. The capacity-building exercises under the project are intended to build national capacities of interested States on terrorist designations and asset freezing in a manner that is consistent with international standards, including human rights standards. ■



## Supporting Horn of Africa States to Strengthen Criminal Justice Capacity to Counter Terrorism

UNODC/TPB initiated reinforced assistance delivery to the Horn of Africa and neighbouring countries — mainly Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia — to strengthen their criminal justice responses to terrorism.

For this purpose, as part of implementing UNODC's Regional Programme for Eastern Africa, the Branch and the UNODC's Nairobi-based Regional Office worked closely with the national authorities of these countries to formulate country-specific programme activities, which reflect the national priorities and enjoy these countries' ownership.

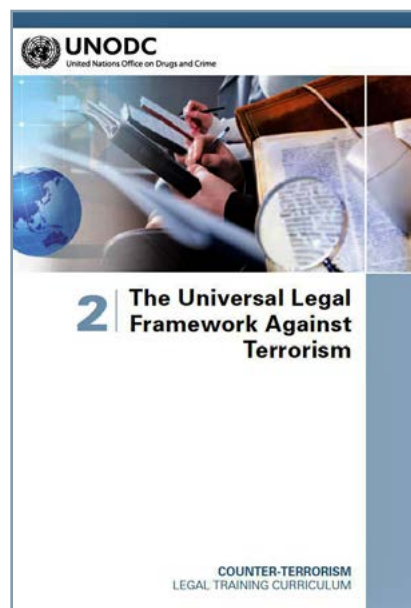
The main focus is to strengthen national capacity to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate terrorism acts in accordance with the rule of law,

including human rights. The programme also seeks to support these States to enhance inter-agency and cross-border collaboration as well as to strengthen counter-terrorism legal framework as needed.

The programme is implemented in close partnership with IGAD (Inter-Governmental Authority for Development) Security Sector Programme (ISSP) and closely coordinated with the African Union.

Commencing in December 2013, five national capacity building workshops were held in Ethiopia, Djibouti and Kenya. Their focus ranged from mutual legal assistance (Ethiopia) to human rights and criminal justice responses to terrorism (Djibouti and Kenya). Analysis of Somalia's draft counter-terrorism legislation has also been provided to the Federal Government of Somalia through the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM). Additional activities are planned for the second half of 2014 for Kenya and Djibouti.

These programme activities are being funded by Denmark. The Branch is also planning to initiate, in partnership with the Federal Government of Somalia and the Government of the United Kingdom, specialized training for a select group of Somali judges and prosecutors. UNODC/TPB is seeking additional funding to continue its engagement in the Horn of Africa. ■



## Addressing the Conditions Conducive to the Spread of Terrorism in the Context of the post-2015 Development Agenda Debate

UNCCT organized a workshop on the role of the UN in addressing conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism in the context of the post-2015 development agenda debate from 7 to 8 April at Greentree, New York. The meeting

**“The post-2015 debate provides a formidable opportunity to consider the root causes of violence and address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism.”**  
— Workshop Participant

was designed to promote interaction between UN entities from the development, humanitarian and the security sides.

Hungary, representing the Co-chair of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (OWG), and Turkey, representing the Facilitator of the Fourth Review of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy also attended the event and shared insights into the respective roles of their Ambassadors.

The presentations by the participants addressed topics such as the role of addressing the rule of law, good governance and human rights in countering terrorism and the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism in the context of the evolving Sustainable

Development Goals. The role of youth in the context of security, counter-terrorism and development assistance was also addressed.

World-renown specialists such as Professor Frances Stewart from Oxford University and Ambassador Maureen Quinn from the International Peace



*Amina J. Mohammed, United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's Special Adviser on Post-2015 Development Planning (UN Photo)*

**The event addressed concerns of some UN humanitarian and development entities regarding counter-terrorism measures. The workshop also helped to narrow gaps between the different understanding of the linkages between security, counter-terrorism and development.**

Institute contributed their expertise on inequalities and the nexus between security and development.

The workshop further identified and underscored linkages between the UN's counter-terrorism work and the Secretary-General's key priorities, especially those related to conflict prevention, the post-2015 MDGs framework and the Rights Up Front Action Plan.

In relation to the on-going debate on the Sustainable Development Goals and the growing focus on peace and governance issues, one participant highlighted that the international community needs “to look at how counter-

terrorism efforts relate to the development and ‘conditions conducive’ nexus” as “terrorist activities continue to be a major threat to development in many countries”.

The discussions at Greentree were helpful in establishing a dialogue between CTITF entities on the important issue of conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism. The event addressed concerns of some UN humanitarian and development entities regarding counter-terrorism measures. The workshop also helped to narrow gaps between the different understanding of the linkages between security, counter-terrorism and development.

UNCCT is engaging in detailed discussions and interactions with relevant stakeholders to translate this exchange of ideas into practical proposals for joint initiatives and follow-up projects. ■

## CTED Making an Effort on Border Control in the Sahel and Maghreb Region

Effective border control is key to the implementation of counter-terrorism measures pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) as it is the first line of defence against the movement of terrorists across borders and the illegal cross-border movement of goods and cargo. But border control is particularly challenging in the Sahel and the Maghreb region, mainly due to the complexity of new terrorism-related trends and challenges. Over the past years, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) conducted a number of assessment visits to States in the region thereby acquiring first-hand experience on the ground.

In this context CTED launched an initiative to facilitate the organization of annual meetings of border-control officials of Member States of the Sahel and the Maghreb, aimed at strengthening border control cooperation in the region and implementing relevant provisions of resolution 1373 (2001). The first annual meeting took place in Nouakchott, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, from 13 to 15 May 2014. The meeting was funded by the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) of the Counter-Terrorism

Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Office and is a direct follow-up action to the March 2013 CTED- UNCCT/ CTITF Conference on Border-Control cooperation in the Sahel and the Maghreb.

Participants from the 11 States of the Sahel and the Maghreb engaged in lively



*Border crossing (UN Photo/Martine Perret)*

discussions on border-control challenges and gaps which were common to all States of the region. Discussions involved external and internal terrorism threats and the corresponding challenges in the context of controlling vast and porous borders, particularly land borders in the desert, maritime, and air borders. These challenges relate to the lack of financial and human resources, technological capacity, databases and specialist skills, as well as the lack of intra-State and inter-State cooperation.

States were also able to share good practices on rapid responses to cross-border terrorist attacks including crime-scene preservation, and joint border patrols. They also shared their experience in military involvement on border management, including in designated military zones. Participants stressed the importance of involving (trans-) border communities in the management of borders.

Parallel roundtables were held for police, customs and intelligence officials, focusing on topics such as the management of lengthy desert borders and border regions, the physical cross-border transport of cash, risk assessment related to travellers, and terrorist recruitment and inter-agency coordination. International organizations specialised in border matters, such as WCO, INTERPOL, ICAO, IOM, CAERT and the UFL, also shared their expertise on tools and methods to effectively manage and control borders.

Effective border control requires unremitting collective endeavours of States and organizations through both a strong political commitment and sufficient means and resources. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1963 (2010), border control is seen as a key component of a comprehensive and integrated national counter-terrorism strategy. In this regard, the participants expressed the need to hold these meetings on an annual basis and welcomed such opportunities. ■

## CTITF Inter-Agency Coordination Meeting Stresses Practical Action Through New Tools

The Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) mandate includes enhancing system-wide coordination and coherence on counter-terrorism, as provided in the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. In this regard the CTITF Office organized the Inter-Agency Coordination Meeting (Retreat) at Greentree on 2–3 December 2013. The Retreat provided

**Participants discussed ways to improve resource allocation and utilization to enhance the global impact of on-going UN counter-terrorism projects through stronger partnerships between different UN entities.**

an opportunity for the CTITF entities to engage in a strategic and forward-looking discussion and a comprehensive assessment of CTITF activities.

Entities considered key strategic issues to evaluate how the UN can be better positioned to address the evolving threat of terrorism globally. In particular, participants discussed ways to improve resource allocation and utilization to enhance the global impact of on-going UN counter-terrorism projects through stronger partnerships between different UN entities. Mr. Jeffrey Feltman, Under-Secretary-General for the Department of Political Affairs and Chairman of the CTITF,

chaired the retreat and put a strong emphasis on the need for transparency, better information-sharing, and accountability of the collective work being carried out under the CTITF umbrella so that Member States can have more confidence and credibility in the UN's counter-terrorism work. Mr. Feltman also encouraged the CTITF entities to more systematically examine how three of the main priorities of the Secretary-General — conflict prevention, the post-2015 MDGs framework, and upholding human rights, especially under the recently announced 'Rights Up Front' agenda of the Secretary-General— could be mainstreamed into the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

Participants discussed ways to engage with Special Political Missions and Peacekeeping Operations on the ground in order to integrate the UN's conflict prevention mandate more



*Participants at the CTITF Inter-Agency Coordination Meeting (Retreat) at Greentree on 2–3 December 2013*



Jeffrey Feltman, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs of the United Nations and CTITF Chairman, conducting a session of the CTITF Inter-Agency Coordination Meeting (Retreat) at Greentree on 2-3 December 2013

closely with efforts related to addressing conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism. There was broad recognition for the need to enhance dialogue between the development, humanitarian and security sectors, as well as of

the demand made by humanitarian actors to be given the necessary operational space for the delivery of critical assistance in conflict and terrorism-affected areas. Finally, participants focused on ways to more systematically integrate human rights in the UN's counter-terrorism activities.

The new tools developed by CTITF to strengthen coordination and coherence between the CTITF entities were considered in detail and welcomed. These tools include, a first ever UN-wide Matrix of counter-terrorism projects/activities, reform and revitalization of the CTITF inter-agency Working Groups, and enhancing "One UN" representation at international conferences and workshops.

Beyond coordination and coherence, the retreat helped the CTITF entities explore stronger partnerships with Member States, international organizations and especially between CTITF entities on the implementation of the Global Strategy. It was noted that stronger partnerships would help pool resources and expertise, minimize duplication and competition, and enhance the impact of UN agencies' work in challenged States and regions. ■

**There was broad recognition for the need to enhance dialogue between the development, humanitarian and security sectors, as well as of the demand made by humanitarian actors to be given the necessary operational space for the delivery of critical assistance in conflict and terrorism-affected areas.**



## Al-Qaida/Taliban Monitoring Team<sup>1</sup> Establishes Cooperation with Afghan National Security Forces on Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs)

In recent years, improvised explosive devices (IEDs) in Afghanistan have become the most important part of the arsenal of the Taliban and Al-Qaida. Currently, 80% of all casualties sustained by the Afghan national security forces are caused by such devices. IEDs also pose a major danger to civilians in Afghanistan. In 2013, IEDs caused 962 civilian deaths and injured 1,928.<sup>2</sup> The IEDs used by Al-Qaida elements, such as the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, the Taliban and its affiliates in Afghanistan are increasingly sophisticated and technically advanced particularly relating to components such as explosive materials, the detonating cord and the detonators. Therefore, control of the supply of detonating cords and detonators in Afghanistan is central to limiting the use of IEDs by Al-Qaida elements operating in Afghanistan and the Afghan insurgency.

The arms embargoes imposed by Security Council resolutions 2160 (2014) and 2161 (2014) sanction the provision of arms and related materiel of all types to individuals and entities inscribed on the 1267 and 1988 Sanctions Lists concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban respectively.<sup>3</sup> The provision of industrially produced IEDs components to the Afghan insurgency and Al-Qaida elements operating in Afghanistan is fully covered by these embargoes. In order to increase the effectiveness of these sanctions measures, the Al-Qaida/Taliban Monitoring Team established close cooperation with the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) both on the central level and in the provinces. During its travels to Kabul, Helmand, Kandahar, Uruzgan, Ghazni, Paktia, Nangarhar, Kunar, Kunduz, Balkh and Herat, the Monitoring Team — together with the National Security Council of

Afghanistan — consulted with officials directly involved in Counter-IEDs efforts. In coordination with relevant stakeholders, it established an ongoing documentation project which provides detailed and up-to-date information on industrially produced components used in the construction of IEDs in Afghanistan.

The increasing professionalization of the components used in IEDs in the country also presents a major challenge for developing the Afghan mining sector. Afghanistan requires large-scale mining operations in order to sustain the national budget and support the governmental and security structure. But commercial mining operations require large amounts of explosives and associated equipment, which can also be used by the Taliban and al-Qaida elements with the aim to kill or maim civilians and security forces.

The risk of such misuse of explosives could be mitigated by improving the domestic regulatory framework (e.g. due diligence and reporting requirements) for mining in Afghanistan— including the import of commercial explosive materials, detonating cords



**The risk of misuse of explosives could be mitigated by improving the domestic regulatory framework (e.g. due diligence and reporting requirements) for mining in Afghanistan— including the import of commercial explosive materials, detonating cords and detonators.**





and detonators. The Monitoring Team highlighted this issue in its reports to the relevant sanctions committees.<sup>4</sup> This issue led representatives of the Ministry of Mines to become part of the Afghan multi-agency counter-IEDs working group. Over the winter 2013-2014, the Taliban have improved both the size and the sophistication of their IEDs. Based on its ongoing cooperation with national and international partners, the Monitoring Team is currently working on several practical recommendations on how this challenge could be effectively addressed by the 1267 and 1988 Sanctions Committees as well as by the Government of Afghanistan. ■

<sup>1</sup> *The Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to resolution 1526 (2004).*

<sup>2</sup> *UNAMA Human Rights Unit, Afghanistan Annual Report 2013 Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict, Kabul February 2014, page 16ff. Available at: <http://unama.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=13941&language=en-US>*

<sup>3</sup> *Sanctions List is available at: <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1988/list.shtml>*

<sup>4</sup> *See: Monitoring Team's Third Report (S/2013/656) and Fourth Report (S/2014/402), both available at: <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1988/monitoring.shtml> and the Monitoring Team's Fifteenth Report (S/2014/41), available at: <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/monitoringteam.shtml>*

## CTITF Working Group on Protecting Human Rights Holds Second Workshop in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

On 29-30 October 2013, the Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Working Group on Protecting Human Rights while Countering Terrorism Project on Training and Capacity Building of Law Enforcement Officials on Human Rights, the Rule of Law, and the Prevention of Terrorism hosted its second workshop in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

The objective of this global project is to provide training and technical assistance to Member States in order to enhance their knowledge, understanding, and implementation of international human rights frameworks and the rule of law in the counter-terrorism arena. The purpose of the Ouagadougou workshop was to validate the findings of an earlier meeting in Amman, Jordan, on April 2013, regarding key areas of interest to Member States and to further develop the areas on which Member States would like to receive training.

The Ouagadougou workshop, which was opened by H.E. Mr. Jérôme Bougouma, Minister of Territorial Administration and Security of Burkina Faso and H.E. Ambassador Mushingi of the United States of America, was attended by high-level delegates from Algeria, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, France, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Tunisia, the United States, as well as the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (CAERT). Three regional civil society

organizations, including the Burkina Faso section of Amnesty International, were also represented.

The workshop was comprised of seven substantive sessions of facilitated discussion on investigative interviewing, the use of special investigation techniques, countering violent extremism, detention regimes, community policing, use of force, and working with civil society. The debate addressed how

### The workshop facilitated discussion on

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some Member States have been addressing these issues, and underscored the need for greater training and information exchange throughout the region.

The workshop was formally closed by H.E. Mrs. Julie Prudence Nigna-Somda, Minister of Human Rights and Civic Promotion of Burkina Faso, who summarized the purpose of this project by reminding those present that “violating human rights is offering terrorists a victory they could not obtain by themselves”. ■



## INTERPOL Holds Counter-Terrorism Convention in Sydney, Australia

The INTERPOL Capacity Building and Training Directorate, in conjunction with the Counter-Terrorism, Public Safety & Maritime Security Directorate, the Integrated Border Management Task Force and the NCB & Regional Police Services Directorate, implemented three ambitious global capacity-building programmes in the field of counter-terrorism in Asia, the Sahel and the Horn of Africa, which

were supported by the Government of Canada. Designed to instruct participants on the use of INTERPOL databases along with the sharing of best practices, modus operandi and responses to regional and international terrorist threats, the programmes also saw the expansion of the secure I-24/7 network, and with it access to INTERPOL's databases, beyond NCBs so that it may be directly used

by frontline officers in their counter-terrorism work.

The programmes, with a lifespan of two to three years, concluded with the INTERPOL Global Security and Counter-Terrorism Convention, which took place in Sydney, Australia from 28 to 30 January 2014, providing an opportunity to evaluate the activities carried out, including the training and operational support delivered to 52 nations in Asia and Africa. The Convention gathered more than 200 police chiefs, heads of counter-terrorism units and experts from international organizations including CTED and UNODC, and academic, governmental and private sector institutions from 70 countries. The Convention addressed a range of issues including transnational fighters, kidnapping for ransom and the chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives terrorism threat.

The event was also designed to identify good global security and counter-terrorism practices and initiatives. In particular it focused on contemporary trends in transnational crime, which are highly relevant to the global law enforcement community. In addition, it aimed to foster awareness and understanding of the tools and resources that INTERPOL has at its disposal to combat such global threats, including the expertise of individual Member States on key issues. ■



Participants at the INTERPOL Global Security and Counter-Terrorism Convention in Sydney, Australia, 28-30 January 2014



## Security Council renews CTED mandate

On 17 December 2013 the Security Council extended the mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) through 2017. CTED, a member of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, is the expert body that assists the Counter-Terrorism Committee to monitor, promote and facilitate the implementation by Member States of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005).

The Council notes in the resolution extending CTED's mandate, number 2129, that new trends are emerging and that the terrorist threat "has become more diffuse, with an increase, in various regions of the world, of terrorist acts, including those motivated by intolerance and extremism."

Welcoming the mandate renewal, CTED Executive Director Jean-Paul Laborde noted that the threat of terrorism is increasing and is spreading geographically. "The international community is fighting for the principles of the United Nations, for the rule of law", Mr. Laborde said.

## CTITF Holds Regional Workshop on Global Strategy in West Africa

The United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF), in collaboration with the Government of Nigeria, organized the "Regional Workshop on the Implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in West Africa and the Sahel" on 31 October to 1 November 2013 in Abuja, Nigeria.

The two-day workshop, which was the fifth and last in a series of similar workshops in other regions, was attended by over 80 participants representing 38 regional and donor States, as well as international and regional organizations, including from the United Nations. The event focused primarily on ways to further the implementation of the Global Strategy in the region, especially in the context of addressing conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, regional counter-terrorism cooperation and capacity-building needs.

"The international community has recognized the serious threat that terrorism poses to international peace and security," Mr. Jehangir Khan, CTITF Office Director, told participants. "The UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted in 2006 by all Member States is an acknowledgement of the universal belief that terrorism needs to be countered comprehensively."

Mr. Khan also called for more capacity building in the area of technology transfer and border management to effectively address the transnational threat of terrorism. Regional States

recognized that terrorism and extremism were increasing in the region and that strong political will was required to tackle these challenges and their associated implications. Participants also underscored the urgency to invest additional efforts in building community resilience through enhanced cross-cultural dialogue, developing institutional capacity in the law enforcement and criminal justice sectors, and ensuring full respect for human rights and the rule of law while countering terrorism.

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They also stressed the value of national and regional efforts on conflict prevention, management and resolution as a key element in the fight against terrorism. The nexus between development, security and peace was also highlighted as carrying particular relevance for the region. Finally, weak or non-existing border control capacity was repeatedly cited as a major problem.

Participants also welcomed the joint visit of the Secretary-General, Mr. Ban Ki-moon and World Bank President Mr. Jim Yong Kim to the Sahel region in November 2013 as an important step in helping the West Africa and Sahel region to regain peace and stability. ■



SADC Deputy Executive Secretary for Regional Integration, Dr. Theminkosi Mhlongo receives a delegation from UNCCT, DPA-SALT, ACSRT and CISSA (Committee of Intelligence and Security Services in Africa).

## The BEAM

NEWSLETTER OF THE  
CTITF AND UNCCT

The Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) was established by the Secretary-General in 2005 to enhance coordination and coherence of counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system. The Task Force consists of 34 international entities which by virtue of their work have a stake in counter-terrorism efforts. Each entity makes contributions consistent with its mandate.

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## UNCCT Initiates Work to Support the Development of a Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategy for Southern Africa

In January 2014 the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) conducted a joint mission with the African Union's African Center for Studies and Research on Terrorism (CAERT) to the Southern African Development (SADC) Secretariat, based in Gaborone, Botswana, with the aim to develop a regional counter-terrorism strategy for Southern Africa.

This regional strategy will include the prevention of terrorist activities that could spill over from neighbouring territories and will be based on the design of the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy and the

OUA Convention on the Prevention and Combating Terrorism. The two-day extensive meeting focused on the background, purpose and framework of the regional strategy. At the end of the consultations, participants drafted a joint concept note laying out the way forward. Formal adoption of the regional strategy could take place at the ministerial level meeting in 2015.

UNCCT will be working with members of the CTITF National and Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategies (NARS) Working Group to further assist the SADC countries in the development of the regional strategy. ■