

General Assembly Underlines the Need to Avoid Duplication

The General Assembly concluded its third biennial review of the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy by placing the United Nations on a more solid footing, particularly in the delivery of technical assistance and capacity-building to Member States.

In resolution A/RES/66/282, adopted on 28 June 2012 in New York, the General Assembly called for enhanced operational partnerships among United Nations entities to avoid duplication of their work, maximize synergies and increase efficiencies in the Organization.

The Assembly “underlines, in that regard, the importance of greater cooperation among United Nations entities and of the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) to ensure overall coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism

efforts of the United Nations system, as well as the need to continue promoting transparency and to avoid duplication in their work”, the resolution reads.

Drawing on their comparative advantage, the CTITF has been spearheading coordination and coherence

efforts among its 31 entities. Collective execution of projects has become a norm in the Task Force, some of which are profiled in this edition. A particular example is the launch of a Compendium of legal instruments, standards and recommended practices relating to border-management, developed by the CTITF Working Group on Border Management Relating to Counter-Terrorism. With the surge in counter-terrorism activities and

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Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser, President of the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly

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mandates, the role of the CTITF is now more critical than ever.

COUNTER-TERRORISM AGENDA

The changing nature of the scourge of terrorism, as seen, for instance, in the proliferation of regional terrorist organizations, the increase in incidents of kidnapping and hostage taking for ransom as well as the use of the Internet and other new technology to incite terrorism, demands for more robust counter-terrorism apparatus. The General Assembly underscored the need for capacity-building assistance. The Task Force was particularly encouraged to ensure more focused delivery of capacity-building assistance, including in the framework of the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism Initiative.

Victims support has been a contentious issue for a very long time and passing a resolution with such strong support for the victims is a victory for the United Nations.

After failure to do so in the two previous reviews, the Assembly also urged the international community including the United Nations entities “to step up their efforts to provide, upon request, technical assistance for building the capacity of Member States in the development and implementation of programmes of assistance and support for victims of terrorism”. Victims support has been a contentious issue for a very long time and passing a resolution with such strong support for the victims is a victory for the United Nations.



Member States also considered the Secretary-General’s proposal to appoint a United Nations counter-terrorism coordinator but deferred the issue for further consultations. Delegates noted that such an initiative could be beneficial in strengthening inter-agency coordination and coherence and could improve the overall ability of the United Nations to help States in the areas of technical assistance and capacity-building.

At the opening of the meeting, General Assembly President Nassir Abdulaziz Al-Nasser noted that the Global Strategy, adopted in September 2006, was “a watershed document” in the global efforts against terrorism and underscored the imperative of regional cooperation to combat terrorism.

In its resolution, the Assembly reaffirmed “the need for enhanced dialogue among counter-terrorism officials of Member States to promote international, regional and subregional cooperation and wider dissemination of knowledge of the Strategy in order to counter terrorism”.

The world body also encouraged further elaboration and development of national, subregional and regional plans to support the implementation of the Strategy. The adoption of the Regional Plan of Action in Central Asia last year is a precedent which could be replicated in other regions of the world.

CANADA TO CONTRIBUTE \$8 MILLION

John Baird, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Canada, whose delegation facilitated the negotiations on the resolution adopted at the end of the two-day review process, announced that his country, through the counter-terrorism capacity-building programme, would contribute \$8 million in support of projects aimed at enhancing counter-terrorism cooperation globally.

In addition many delegations called for a speedy conclusion of the negotiations on the comprehensive draft convention on international terrorism. The next review of the implementation of the Global Strategy will take place in 2014. ■

United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre: a Valuable Tool

Hardly a year since its creation last fall, the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT), is already demonstrating its value by launching the first capacity-building projects on the ground. Mr. Robert Orr, Chairman CTITF and the UNCCT Executive Director, presented the programme of work to the UNCCT Advisory Board in July 2012, announcing 10 projects that would benefit from the Centre's resources.

The UNCCT will support development of a Regional Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Implementation Plan for Eastern Africa; international workshop on development of regional and national strategies and follow-up country-specific capacity-building projects; an international conference to promote collaboration between national, regional and international

counter-terrorism centres and initiatives and counter-narrative workshops with diaspora Somali.

In addition the Centre will also support promoting peace and education and countering the appeal of terrorism in Nigeria; stakeholders' coordination

meeting under the I-ACT initiative for Burkina Faso; and the project on strengthening criminal justice capacity to counter-terrorism in Nigeria and Burkina Faso.

Other projects include, strengthening the curricula of private sector educational institutions in South Asia; development of basic human rights reference guides; and strengthening the capacity

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AT RIGHT:
Secretary-General
Ban Ki-moon (left)
meets with
Prince Saud Al-Faisal,
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Kingdom
of Saudi Arabia,
in Jeddah

BELOW:
2nd Meeting
of the
UN Counter-Terrorism
Centre (UNCCT)
Advisory Board

(UN Photo/Evan Schneider)



Secretary-General Urges States to Prevent Nuclear Terrorism

The Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon has urged Member States to spare no effort to deny terrorist access to nuclear materials. “The prospect of terrorists acquiring nuclear materials is one of the most unnerving threats imaginable. Yet some have already stated their hopes of obtaining nuclear weapons. Still others may be working in the shadows to achieve this goal.”

“We must use all our tools to contain this nuclear genie. As we confront other challenges relating to nuclear disarmament, we cannot allow these arms to proliferate to non-State actors or terrorists.”

“We must use all our tools to contain this nuclear genie. As we confront other challenges relating to nuclear disarmament, we cannot allow these arms to proliferate to non-State actors or terrorists.” Mr. Ban told the High-Level Meeting on countering nuclear terrorism held on 28 September 2012, in New York.

The meeting was convened to strengthen the legal framework on countering nuclear terrorism and also enhance capacity-building efforts to assist States implement their international obligations and enhance nuclear security.

Republic of Korea’s Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Kim Sung-Hwan, underscored the imperative of ratifying legal instruments to counter

nuclear terrorism particularly the 2005 amendment to the convention on physical prevention of nuclear materials which has not yet taken effect due to insufficient ratifications.

RATIFICATION OF INSTRUMENTS

“Given the magnitude of the challenge before us, we cannot afford to just wait and watch these vital arrangements languish due to lack of will and action,” he said.

His sentiments were shared by Mr. Vuk Jeremić, President of the General Assembly, who urged States to urgently finalize the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism, in accordance with resolution 66/105.

“We live in an increasingly volatile and unpredictable world. One of the most alarming aspects of the new global reality is that capabilities once thought to be exclusively in the hands of states such as the ability to inflict harm on a



Delegates participating in the High-Level Meeting on Countering Nuclear Terrorism



From left to right Mr. Yury Fedotov, Executive Director of UNODC, H.E. Kim Sung-Hwan, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Republic of Korea, and Muhammad Rafiuddin Shah, CTITF Representative

massive scale could become more easily accessible to non-state actors,” he said.

One key risk underscored by the Director General of the UN International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Yukiya Amano, was the possibility of terrorist detonating a dirty bomb using conventional explosive and a quantity of nuclear or other radioactive material, to contaminate a major city.

“This would not be a fully-fledged ‘nuclear bomb’, but such an attack could lead to mass panic and cause considerable economic disruption. We must therefore maintain the utmost vigilance in protecting nuclear and other radioactive material and nuclear facilities.”

NUCLEAR SECURITY NETWORKS

Mr. Amano encouraged countries to work with the IAEA to establish networks of nuclear security support centres and improve nuclear security. In addition, he urged countries to take

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part in the International Conference on Nuclear Security, which will take place in Vienna in July, 2013.

While delivering the chair’s summary on behalf of the Secretary-General, Mr. Yury Fedotov, Executive Director of UNODC noted key points highlighted by participants particularly the need to work towards a world, free of nuclear weapons and the right of all States to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes

without discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations.

“Participants recognized that each State carries the full responsibility for its nuclear security, and that all States must respond to the threat of nuclear terrorism by establishing a comprehensive and sustainable national security infrastructure to prevent unauthorized access to or use of nuclear and other radioactive material.”

The meeting was attended by high-level dignitaries including 33 Ministers. It was organized by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Office, in partnership with the Executive Office of the Secretary-General (EOSG), the Office of Legal Affairs (OLA) and the Office for Disarmament Affairs (ODA), and in close consultations with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). ■

Implementing the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in South Asia

With endless terrorist attacks in South Asia, developing a regional consensus approach to countering terrorism is critical. The CTITF regional workshop in Dhaka, Bangladesh, on 17 May 2012, strengthened the ongoing UN counter-terrorism efforts in the region to pave the way for a consensus regional approach.

The meeting was co-organized by the United Nations Counter-Terrorism

Among key issues: addressing “abject poverty, economic disparity and deprivation, political exclusion and socio-economic marginalization and dehumanization of victims of terrorism and growing violent extremism.”

Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Office and the Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh. This is part of CTITF efforts to promote in-depth knowledge and understanding of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy among all relevant stakeholders and to explore opportunities for collaboration between the United Nations and South Asian States on counter-terrorism matters.

Many States in South Asia are faced with a threat far beyond their means. Political tension and mistrust among regional States also contribute to the status quo. Bridging political differences and building regional cooperation was underscored as a fundamental step to join forces against terrorism in South Asia. Such an environment

would facilitate speedy extradition and prosecution of terror suspects, advance sharing of intelligence and best practices to dismantle existing cells and prevent potential attacks.

KEY CHALLENGES

Addressing “abject poverty, economic disparity and deprivation, political exclusion and socio-economic marginalization and dehumanization of victims of terrorism and growing violent extremism” were among the key issues underscored by Bangladesh’s Minister of Interior, Advocate Sahara Khatun.

Given the limited resources, participants suggested that the region could maximize its potential against terrorism by investing in capacity-building of criminal justice and law enforcement systems, including border controls, in order to stop the flow of arms, drugs, and counterfeit currency and protect the abuse of the Internet by terrorist.

The possibility of establishing a regional counter-terrorism centre for training and capacity-building was also discussed.

Dipu Moni, Bangladesh’s Minister of Foreign Affairs, urged SAARC countries and the CTITF to build on the existing normative framework against terrorism. “CTITF can find a myriad of ways to support these national and regional initiatives and actions”, the Minister



Bangladesh’s Minister of Interior, Advocate Sahara Khatun addressing the regional workshop in South Asia

noted, calling the workshop “a great step to know each other’s mind and come up with a common South Asian strategy”, she said.

CTITF entities have been at the forefront of international efforts to build capacities of States as Neal Walker, United Nations Resident Coordinator in Dhaka, noted. “The efforts by the United Nations system, taken together, offer comprehensive support for Member States, not only in the struggle against terrorism, but in the broader battle to promote economic and social development”.

The challenges facing South Asia are daunting and require sustained international commitment. Muhammad Rafiuddin Shah, representing the

CTITF, reiterated the United Nations commitment to support counter-terrorism efforts in South Asia and the Organization’s solidarity with victims of terrorism.

The regional workshop brought together representatives from various ministries of the eight countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), key academic and civil society entities, members of the Task Force and relevant capacity-building partners.



Dipu Moni, Bangladesh’s Minister of Foreign Affairs, (right) and Neal Walker, United Nations Resident Coordinator in Dhaka

The workshop was sponsored by Austria, Germany, Norway, Turkey, Switzerland and the United States of America. ■

United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre: a Valuable Tool

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of victims of terrorism in developing media campaigns to raise awareness of the effects of terrorist attacks on victims and survivors.

The projects are aligned with the strategic priorities identified by the UNCCT Advisory Board members and announced by Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon on 3 June 2012, in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

In a message delivered on his behalf by Prince Saud Al Faisal, Foreign Affairs Minister of Saudi Arabia, King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz encouraged the Centre to help develop comprehensive and consolidated national and regional

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counter-terrorism strategies, a priority also underscored by Board Members.

Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, encouraged the UNCCT to focus on building institutional and technical capacities at a national level and to support schemes such as the CTITF Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism initiative (I-ACT), meant to augment delivery of capacity-building services to partnering countries.

“At the strategic level, we need to try to understand — and counter — the appeal of terrorism. That means building a culture of dialogue, spreading

education and promoting inter-community engagements”, he added.

He underscored the importance of respecting human rights while countering terrorism and UNCCT’s potential to highlight the plight of victims of terrorism. “Victims and their families are among the most powerful voices in the fight against terrorism, and I urge the UNCCT to support their efforts”.

ADVISORY BOARD

Saudi Arabia is the current Chair of the Advisory Board for three years. The other members of the Advisory Board are: Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, China, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America and the European Union as Guest Member. ■

General Assembly Calls for Rapid Implementation of Global Strategy

In resolution A/RES/66/282, the General Assembly called on Member States, the United Nations and other appropriate international, regional and subregional organizations to step up their efforts to implement the Strategy in an integrated and balanced manner.

It “recognized the importance of redoubling efforts for an even attention and implementation of all pillars of the Strategy”, which are: tackling the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism; preventing and combating the scourge; building States’ capacity to that end and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system; and ensuring respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis for the fight against terrorism.

While reaffirming that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group, the Assembly emphasized that tolerance and dialogue among civilizations and the enhancement of interfaith and intercultural understanding are among the most important elements in promoting cooperation and success in combating terrorism, and welcomed various initiatives to that end.

The Assembly also expressed concern at the increasing use by perpetrators of terrorist acts of new

information and communication technologies. It also expressed concern at the increasing incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking as a means of raising funds or gaining political concessions.

It recognized the need to continue measures aimed at preventing and suppressing the financing of terrorism, and encouraged United Nations entities to cooperate with Member States

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on providing assistance, in particular to implement respective obligations to prevent such financing.

THE ROLE OF VICTIMS

Recognizing the role that victims of terrorism could play, including in countering the appeal of terrorism, the Assembly emphasized the need to promote international solidarity in support of such victims and to ensure that they were treated with dignity and respect.

It also recognized the work of United Nations bodies and other organizations aimed at the support, recognition and protection of the rights of victims and urged those entities to step up their efforts to provide, upon request, technical assistance for building the capacity of Member States to develop and implement programmes of assistance and support for victims of terrorism. ■



United Nations General Assembly in session

Central Asia to Advance Implementation of the Joint Action Plan

The United Nations and Central Asian States consulted regional organizations on how to put into practice the Joint Plan of Action for the Implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia, in June 2012, in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

The meeting marked the intermediate stage between the completed project that culminated in the adoption of the regional Joint Plan of Action and a follow-up project aimed at facilitating the implementation of the Joint Plan of Action in the course of the next two years.

The consultations were co-organized by the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implement Task Force (CTITF) and the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA) with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan.

In the course of the meeting it was highlighted that all counter-terrorism efforts in Central Asia complement the Istanbul Process on regional security and cooperation adopted in November 2011.

The Istanbul Process affirmed strengthening security between countries of the “Heart of Asia”, including Afghanistan, through cooperation and confidence-building measures to maintain good neighbourly relations.

UNRCCA will be a partner in implementing confidence-building measures under the counter-terrorism priority identified in the Istanbul Process document.

The Almaty meeting undertook a complex mapping exercise of ongoing activities under the four pillars of the Strategy. Once completed, the mapping will be complemented by suggestions

a regular peer review of the progress under the Joint Plan of Action. The review will help to match demand from Central Asian States with the supply from regional organizations, and ultimately advance a more holistic implementation approach.

Among the participants were representatives of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan as well as regional organizations active in the field of counter-terrorism, such as CARICC, CICA, CIS, EU, NATO, OSCE and RCTS/SCO. China, the Russian Federation and the United States of America also participated. CTITF entities



Map No. 3763 Rev.6 UNITED NATIONS June 2005

Department of Peacekeeping Operations Cartographic Section

from Central Asian States as to how regional organizations and the UN can assist in addressing the priorities outlined in the Joint Plan of Action.

UNRCCA will undertake efforts to coordinate this process and provide

included UNRCCA, UNAMA, DPI, UNHCR and UNODC.

The initial project which led to the adoption of the Joint Plan of Action was funded by the European Union and the Kingdom of Norway. ■

Promoting Rights of Victims of Terrorism

In another unprecedented move, the General Assembly has adopted a resolution with a clause emphasizing the need to promote international solidarity in support of victims of terrorism and ensure that they are treated with respect and dignity. The resolution was adopted during the third review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in June 2012.

SUPPORT SYSTEMS

Six years ago Member States adopted the Global Strategy, urging Member States to “consider putting in place, on a voluntary basis, national systems of assistance that would promote the needs of victims of terrorism and their families”. Adoption of the Strategy was not only a political and diplomatic triumph but a beacon of hope for the victims who are left to deal with the consequences of terrorism.

While these clauses demonstrate some level of political will towards the plight of victims, they lack the legal muscle to compel States to act. The UN Special Rapporteur on human rights and counterterrorism, Ben Emmerson, has proposed the adoption of a single international instrument recognizing the rights of victims of terrorism and the corresponding obligations on States.

RECOGNITION OF VICTIMS' RIGHTS

Emmerson made the case during a panel discussion on countering the

appeal of terrorism, a segment of the Symposium hosted by the President of the General Assembly in June 2012. “Despite the proliferation of international agreements under the auspices of the United Nations concerned with the suppression of terrorism, there is not one that specifically addresses the human rights of the victims and the corresponding obligations on the States.



Ben Emmerson, Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

Yet the General Assembly has recognized dehumanizing of the victims as a condition conducive to the spread of terrorism”, he said.

“The victims’ call is not for more torture, nor for more human rights abuse, in countering terrorism. Their call is for the recognition of their human rights through adoption of a single normative framework which acknowledges their suffering, protects them from further abuse, and provides adequate support and reparation”, Emmerson added.

He also called on States to recognize the deliberate infliction of lethal violence by non-State actors, including terrorists, as grave violations of human rights of the victims irrespective of the question of whether there was direct or indirect state responsibility. “The blowing up of individuals, killing and maiming civilians, is a grave human rights violation”.

He argued against the notion that terrorist, rebels and other non-States actors cannot be held accountable for violations of international human rights

law, unless committed in a state of full-blown insurgency, as a deficit in the international law that should be corrected. “It is the central tenancy of international human rights law that it has to keep pace of the changing world. Some of the gravest violations of human rights are committed by non-state groups operating in conflict zones including domestic and international terrorist networks”.

Outlining his proposed framework of principles, also presented in his report to the Human Rights Council, Emmerson said it includes a series of rights that are already recognized by regional human rights treaties concerning States’ obligations to take reasonable care to prevent acts of terrorism from occurring; to conduct prompt, independent and impartial investigations, with a view to securing accountability and learning lessons for the future; to ensure that victims of terrorism have an adequate opportunity to participate in the fair and public administration of criminal



Max Boon (left), a victim of terrorism and Daanish Masood, Media and Partnerships Manager, UN Alliance of Civilizations

justice; to ensure that the privacy and physical integrity of the survivors and families are protected; and to guarantee their rights to form representative organizations, to free association and participation without any form of interference from State or non-State actor.

NEW BINDING OBLIGATION

In addition, he proposed that States voluntarily accept a new binding international obligation to provide

compensation and other forms of reparation and support to all victims of terrorism. While many States already have victims support systems in place, a global instrument would strengthen efforts in that regard.

Fernando Arias González, Ambassador of Spain to the United Nations, underscored similar sentiment during a reception organized in solidarity with the victims, in June 2012, in New York.

The “State’s responsibility is not only to protect its population from terrorists attack but also to protect the victims”, he said.

Speaking at the same event Mike Smith, CTED Executive Director, noted that the international community’s response to victims’ plight has been slow. “While there is progress, I do not think we have done the victims justice. We need to do more not only because it is the right thing to do but also because it is a moral and humane thing to do”.

Victims’ voices can spur international outrage against terrorism and mobilize communities to expose terrorists, deny them safe haven and ensure that they are brought to justice. But “their potential is under utilized” noted Max Boon, a victim of the 2009 terror attack on the Marriott Hotel in Jakarta, Indonesian.

With many efforts on the horizon, there is hope that many States will step up to the plate vis-à-vis improving the plight of victims. ■



UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon pays tribute to victims of Algiers bombing

Fostering Dialogue: A Positive Alternative to Combating Terrorism



Eminent speakers at the High-level seminar on “Dialogue, understanding and countering the appeal of terrorism”

A high-level seminar on “Dialogue, understanding and countering the appeal of terrorism”, held on 27 June 2012 at UN Headquarters in New York, called for new approaches to address global terrorism.

The seminar was hosted by the President of the General Assembly, Abdulaziz Al-Nasser, in partnership with the UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) to give countries the opportunity to learn from existing good practices that are being used in various regional and national programmes to counter the appeal of terrorism.

We cannot have a “one size fits all” approach. We need to develop a better

and deeper understanding of how to combat intolerance, ideological factors, social marginalization and the discrimination of minority communities. We must also address the related issues of deradicalization, rehabilitation in prison settings, and efforts to defeat violent extremism”, he added.

In his remarks to the seminar, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon called on governments to boost their efforts in building “tolerant and resilient societies that reject the hate-filled narratives of terrorists”.

“It takes more than traditional security approaches to counter terrorism. We must work together to extinguish the flames of hate and intolerance that breed terrorist violence”, Mr. Ban said.

The UN chief encouraged symposium participants to explore how the mass media can contribute to peaceful exchanges of views and leverage public-private partnerships that promote understanding.

Terrorist organizations have become more sophisticated in the use of modern technology to advance their violent ideology and recruitment. John Baird, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Canada, said the alternative narrative to counter the seduction of lies offered by terrorist was by presenting the truth.

Baird outlined his country’s strategy which focuses on building community resilience to terrorism, preventing individuals

from engaging in terrorist activities, detecting individuals who may pose a terrorist threat, denying terrorists the means to carry out their activities and responding proportionally and rapidly to terrorist activities and to mitigate their efforts.

DEFEATING TERRORISM

While highlighting activities undertaken by CTITF entities in promoting dialogue and understanding and countering the appeal of terrorism, Mr. Robert Orr, CTITF chairman, noted that promoting dialogue was one of the areas some consider soft and yet the very essence of how terrorism will ultimately be defeated.

The work of CTITF entities in this area include analysis on disengagement



Robert Orr, CTITF Chairman

and rehabilitation of violent extremists conducted by UNICRI, promoting education and a culture of peace by UNESCO, and the documentary project to counter the appeal of terrorism, spearheaded by the 1267 Monitoring Team.

CTED works on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1624 which provides useful opportunities to learn from Member States on the laws and measures they have employed to stop the spread of violence.

Yury Fedotov, Director-General of the UNODC, pointed to the legal and technical assistance provided by his organization to strengthen criminal justice systems including support to victims in the trial proceedings.

Mara Marinaki, Chief of the Directorate General of International and Multilateral Affairs, EU, urged Member States to address the nexuses between security and development as well as respect for the rights of victims.

We cannot have a “one size fits all” approach. We need to develop a better and deeper understanding of how to combat intolerance, ideological factors, social marginalization and the discrimination of minority communities.

The high-level session of the seminar on “Dialogue, understanding and countering the appeal of terrorism” was preceded with a series of presentations on disengagement and rehabilitation of violent extremists and terrorists, the use of educational programs while combating violent extremism, dialogue and the use of Internet, the challenge of recruitment and engagement in European prisons, and African challenges in countering the appeal of terrorism. ■



Delegates attending the High-level seminar on “Dialogue, understanding and countering the appeal of terrorism”

Behind Resolution 1624, a Call for Prevention

The Security Council has adopted more than 2,000 resolutions since 1946, the first on the Military Staff Committee and number 2,000 of July 2011 on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire. During its history, the 15-member body has discussed many issues related to international peace and security. Terrorism has been on the agenda for decades. Before and after the 2001 attacks on the United States, Council members have negotiated key resolutions dealing with this threat. Resolutions 1373 and 1624 are two of the more recent ones.

Landmark resolution 1373 was adopted in September 2001 under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, requiring States to take a strong stand against terrorism. The Council understood that a comprehensive and global response was needed.

Speaking at the event to mark the tenth anniversary of the resolution, Ambassador Hardeep Singh Puri of India, Chair of the Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee, said that "the international community has vigorously responded to the call to rise up to the unprecedented challenges posed by terrorism".

Terrorism is still considered a serious threat, in part due to its evolving nature. "Today, terrorists

are not only truly globalized, but are also waging asymmetric warfare against the international community", Mr. Puri said. Terrorists constantly review their strategies and tactics, using all tools at hand to pursue their criminal plans. The United Nations is doing the same with a view to disrupt those plans.

Terrorism is still considered a serious threat, in part due to its evolving nature. "Today, terrorists are not only truly globalized, but are also waging asymmetric warfare against the international community."

Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) builds on number 1373 and others concerned with threats to international peace and security caused by acts of terrorism. At its core, the resolution is about prevention and places increased emphasis on social contexts that may be conducive to the spread of terrorism.

According to Mike Smith, head of the Committee's Executive Directorate (CTED), it is "critical to address the conditions that terrorist recruiters exploit to persuade young people to support their cause".

The resolution calls on States to prevent and prohibit incitement to commit terrorist acts, strengthen international cooperation and border control, and enhance dialogue and understanding among civilizations. ■



Security Council discussing peace and security matters

Global Survey Analyzing Implementation of Resolution 1624 Published

In its *Global Survey*, published in early 2012, CTED analyses how Member States are implementing resolution 1624, looking at the evolution of risks and threats, identifying gaps, and making recommendations for future action.

Basing its report on a variety of sources, including Member States, international organizations, country visits and regional workshops, CTED found that the level of risk and threat varies significantly from one country to the next. While some States indicated that incitement is pervasive in their territory and creates a risk of terrorist acts taking place, other States consider the threat of incitement and terrorist violence to be low. Yet they, too, reported maintaining a high level of vigilance.

“Strategies that are comprehensive and inclusive are the most effective”, said Mr. Smith. “They respect fundamental rights and bring on board the contributions of many actors, including those of civil society”.

“Our collective goal is to prevent individuals or groups that are intent on committing terrorist attacks from slipping through the net”, said Mr. Smith.

Most States have adapted their criminal laws to prohibit incitement in accordance with resolution 1624, resulting in some prosecutions and convictions for incitement or otherwise supporting acts of terrorism.

Different definitions of incitement and approaches to counter incitement motivated by extremism and intolerance present a challenge to the implementation of resolution 1624. International human rights bodies expressed their concern, which was reflected in the survey, that some measures may be excessive or overreaching and could infringe on human rights. Such measures could be counterproductive and alienate communities, the opposite of what is called for in the resolution.

“Strategies that are comprehensive and inclusive are the most effective”, said Mr. Smith. “They respect fundamental rights and bring on board the contributions of many actors, including those of civil society”.

The Global Survey also pointed to a dramatic increase in the use of the Internet, mobile phones and other new technologies to convey violent, extremist views intended to incite terrorist acts. Generally, though, these tools serve a good purpose, allowing people to communicate and share their opinions widely. They also offer new avenues for countering terrorist narratives.

The challenge for States is to prevent incitement from taking place online

while keeping the Internet as open as possible. That is, people must be able to exercise their right to freedom of expression. And as the Security Council noted in resolution 1624, any restrictions to this right should be in line with international law.

COUNTER-TERRORISM INITIATIVES

Owing to the complexity of the terrorist threat, States have launched a series of initiatives to combat it. Law enforcement and intelligence services continue to have a central role to play within comprehensive and integrated



Mike Smith, CTED Executive Director

national strategies against terrorism. Yet these strategies also include programmes that promote peace and tolerance; counter radicalization and rehabilitate terrorists; and prevent the subversion of educational, cultural and religious institutions. Mr. Smith said that “dialogue and understanding can potentially help eliminate the threat of terrorism and extremist violence from daily life”. ■

Fair Trial and Due Process in the Counter-Terrorism context in Europe

In July 2012, a United Nations regional expert symposium, “Fair trial and due process in the counter-terrorism context”, was organized in Brussels by the CTITF Working Group on Protecting Human Rights while Countering Terrorism. This symposium was the third in a series of regional symposiums, with previous meetings held in Bangkok in February 2011 and Istanbul in February 2012. The fourth symposium will be held in South Asia in 2013.

The symposium brought together around 40 participants, including senior UN officials, representatives from the ministries of justice and foreign affairs

“Upholding human rights, creates a climate of trust between States and those under their jurisdiction, which is the very foundation of effective responses to global challenges such as terrorism.”

of the participating European States, prosecutors, practitioners, representatives of regional organizations, national, regional and international judicial and human rights experts, civil society experts, and CTITF entities to discuss the challenges faced by European countries in ensuring fair trials and due process while combating terrorism.

The first day of the symposium was devoted to the international standards on fair trial and due process in the context of countering terrorism.

Participants agreed that protecting human rights and ensuring respect for the rule of law in terrorism trials contribute to the goal of effectively countering terrorism, and that, as stated by Mr. Ivan Šimonović, UN Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, during his keynote speech in opening the symposium, “upholding human

and boost propaganda efforts of terrorist organizations”.

Participants also agreed that suspected terrorists are best dealt by resorting to the criminal justice system, as Ms. Mara Marinaki, Managing Director for Global and Multilateral Issues of the European External Action Service, stated, “by promoting the judicial approach we strip the surface glamour from terrorism and we show it for what it is: a crime”.



rights, creates a climate of trust between States and those under their jurisdiction, which is the very foundation of effective responses to global challenges such as terrorism”.

During the discussions, many participants highlighted that violating human rights in the context of countering terrorism has proven to be counter-productive. As explained by Mr. Torbjørn Frøysnes, Special Representative of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, “it helps make martyrs out of criminals

The issues discussed on the first day ranged from investigation; detention of terrorism suspects, including administrative and preventative detention; the risk of torture and other forms of ill-treatment; the right to a prompt trial; access to counsel and preparation of defence; extradition of terrorism suspects; aspects of fair hearing, including the right to appeal; equality of arms between the prosecution and defence, including the access to evidence and the use of secret/intelligence information as evidence; and the independence and impartiality of judiciary,

including special courts, extraordinary chambers and military courts.

According to Mr. Ben Emmerson, the UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, post-9/11 laws represent “a very broad and dangerous expansion of government powers to investigate, arrest, detain and prosecute individuals at the expense of due process, judicial oversight and public transparency” and need to be looked at closely. The non-derogable nature, even in times of emergencies, of the absolute prohibition of torture and of other forms of cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment or punishment, of arbitrary detention, and on the core elements of the right to a fair trial were further emphasized by participants.

The second day of the symposium focused on the exchange of regional and national experiences related to current

Post-9/11 laws represent “a very broad and dangerous expansion of government powers to investigate, arrest, detain and prosecute individuals at the expense of due process, judicial oversight and public transparency.”

legislation, practices and challenges in the fair trial and due process context in Europe, and ensuring accountability for human rights violations in the counter-terrorism context.

The discussions identified several challenges, for example counter-terrorism clauses in national legislation are too broadly formulated and the need for a universally recognized, precise and narrow definition of an act of terrorism as a step towards protecting against abuse at the national level. Furthermore, some participants expressed concern about

measures initially defined as exceptional becoming normalized and about the use of secret evidence during trials.

Many participants agreed that in spite of the global challenges to human rights and the rule of law over the past decade in the counter-terrorism context, Europe has largely been successful in maintaining a criminal justice approach to counter terrorism and upholding the rule of law. Many States in the region have successfully prosecuted terrorist acts as ordinary crimes. Nevertheless, major challenges to ensuring the right to a fair trial and due process persist, particularly the lack of accountability for human rights violations that have occurred in the counter-terrorism context, giving rise to concerns about non-effective redress for those whose rights have been violated.

The outcomes of the symposium will be produced as a report. ■



Participants attending the regional workshop on fair trial and due process in the counter-terrorism context in Europe

GCTF Moving Forward on Several Counter-Terrorism Initiatives

At the margins of the third review of the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in June 2012, representatives of Switzerland, Turkey and the United States briefed Member States on the activities of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF).

Since its launch in September 2012, the GCTF has made headway on a number of fronts as highlighted by Jülide Kayihan, Head of Department,

The Horn of Africa Region Capacity Building Working Group held its first meeting: priority areas for capacity-building in the region are law enforcement, criminal justice and the rule of law, border management, countering violent extremism, and countering terrorist financing.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey, during the briefing.

In June 2012, the Rome Memorandum on Good Practices for Effective Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Violent Extremist Offenders was adopted at the ministerial level in Istanbul. The document is a product of the Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Working Group and underscores the importance of a rule of law-based approach to prison management.

The conference also adopted the Rabat Memorandum, a compendium of key elements on good practices for effective counter-terrorism in the criminal justice sector. The compendium was compiled by the Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law Working Group which focuses on the critical role the criminal justice sector plays in combating terrorism.

The GCTF High-Level Conference on Victims of Terrorism, held in July 2012, in Madrid, under the auspices of the CVE Working Group, adopted the Madrid Declaration on Victims of Terrorism and discussed a Victims of Terrorism Action Plan that will be considered at the next GCTF Coordinating Committee meeting.

In May 2012, a technical expert-level meeting on border security was conducted in Niamey, Niger. The initiative was co-led by Niger and the United States as part of the effort of the Sahel Region Capacity Building Working Group. The Working Group works on police cooperation, building legal and judicial cooperation, border security, community engagement to counter extremism, and countering terrorism financing issues.

The Horn of Africa Region Capacity Building Working Group held its first meeting in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, in February 2012, and its priority areas for



An improvised explosive device (IED) is destroyed by a team of Kenyan engineers, in Kismayo, southern Somalia (UN Photo/Stuart Price)



Armed militias and terrorist groups causing instability in the Sahel Region

capacity-building in the region are law enforcement, criminal justice and the rule of law, border management, countering violent extremism, and countering terrorist financing.

The Southeast Asia Capacity Building Working Group held its first meeting in March 2012 at the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation in Semarang, Indonesia. The Working Group adopted a provisional work plan that highlights existing regional counterterrorism cooperation while identifying common challenges and sharing and examining best practices and lessons learned on building capacity and cooperation in the region.

Eric Rosand, a U.S. Senior Advisor on Multilateral Engagement in the Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism, underscored the GCTF role as a “forum that can mobilize resources and activities to help countries move forward on implementing the United Nations



Eric Rosand, US Senior Advisor on Multilateral Engagement

Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and where technical assistance and training can be delivered to implement the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy”.

Rosand urged Member States to take full advantage of the services offered by the GCTF which he described as a key partner of the United Nations. “At a practical level, we see the forum as a place for ideas to be developed, projects to be jointly funded by GCTF members or funded by individual GCTF members. A place to encourage others to implement the counter-terrorism projects since

GCTF is not an implementing body. It is a place where we can mobilize resources and expertise for UN programmes.”

Briefing on the outcome of the conference to promote close engagement among the GCTF, the United Nations and other international organizations, the Swiss Counterterrorism Coordinator, Ambassador Jürg Lindemann, said “the need for sustained engagement and ensuring that there was no duplication of efforts, the idea to map ongoing activities and events, establish a shared roster of experts and sharing of calendars were propose action points that could facilitate closer engagement in the short- to medium-term”. The meeting was hosted by Switzerland in February 2012.

While moderating the discussion, Muhammad Rafiuddin Shah of the CTITF touched on potential projects between the UN and the GCTF. “Recently some concrete ideas were discussed on how the forum and the UN could jointly develop projects on human rights, victims and capacity-building issues”. The GCTF will be providing funding to some projects initiated by the CTITF and its entities.

The members of the GCTF are: Algeria, Australia, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, the European Union, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and the United States. ■

Strengthening the Legal Framework to Counter Terrorism

In the absence of a bilateral treaty, international legal instruments have facilitated extradition and prosecution of terror suspects and provided the framework for mutual legal assistance. They have also contributed to strengthening international cooperation, and increasing the sharing of information and best practices to counter terrorism.

While States are aware of these benefits, ratification of some international treaties related to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism is remains low. The most under-ratified treaties are those dealing with chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials noted Marta Requena, Chief of the Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB) of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

She was speaking during a panel discussion jointly hosted by TPB, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Office (CTITF) and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), in June 2012, in New York. The event was part of the effort to raise awareness and strengthen the implementation of the international legal framework to counter terrorism.

“In Africa, the issue is not lack of willingness to implement treaties but lack of capacity and sensitization to ensure adherence and enforcement of international law”, said Francisco Caetano Jose Madeira of the African Union.

Under-ratification of certain international legal instruments, such as those

dealing with radiological and nuclear terrorism, might be attributed to a common misperception which holds that if a State does not possess nuclear or other radioactive material, there is nothing to be gained by ratifying the relevant legal instruments. Such a view fails to recog-



A scientist examining WMD materials

nize that even if a State does not possess such material, it can still benefit from the framework provided by those legal instruments. A situation might arise, for instance, where terrorists use nuclear material acquired in one country to carry out an attack in another country, or where a national of one country becomes a victim of a nuclear terrorist attack in another country. Being a party to the international legal instruments and having the relevant domestic

legislation in place could be a deterrent to being used as a transit country and could also enable a State to effectively prosecute relevant offences and allow them to claim jurisdiction over the terrorist incident involving their citizen, their territory, etc.

CTITF entities offer a range of assistance that Member States can take advantage of. TPB provides capacity-building activities including professional development training activities for judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officials.

CTED promotes “passing or amending legislation, setting up the necessary administrative mechanisms to manage the obligations set out in the treaty and providing the resources, the training and political commitment to see the objectives of the convention or protocol in a particular country achieved”, said Mike Smith, CTED Executive Director.

In addition, the CTITF endeavors to include implementation of legal instruments in its projects and workshops. “Different workshops held in Bali, Windhoek and Addis Ababa had segments on strengthening the rule of law instruments. The Plan of Action adopted in Central Asia had a strong segment on strengthening the legal framework in the region”, said Muhammad Rafiuddin Shah, representing the CTITF during the discussion.

The high-level meeting on counter-terroring nuclear terrorism slated for September will reinforce global efforts to prevent

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Bolstering Eastern Africa's Inroads Against Terrorism

Despite enhanced security measures against terrorism in Eastern Africa, lack of capacity continues to hamper progress to rid the region of terrorism. The relentless attacks waged mostly by Al-Shabaab demonstrate the need to invest in capacity-building to bolster the region's ability to prevent and combat terrorism.

Panel discussions on, "Towards closer UN-EU counter-terrorism cooperation with Eastern Africa Region," organized by the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation



Ambassador Francisco Madeira of the African Union

Task Force (CTITF) and the European Union, in June 2012, in New York, were meant precisely to rally international support for the region's capacity-building efforts to strengthen resilience against terrorism.

Counter-terrorism measures undertaken by regional States against Al-Shabaab in Somalia need to be sustained.

"There is need for support from the EU, UN, AU, CTITF and other partners. There is need for a regional action plan to be used as a tool to coordinate our activities in the region", said Ambassador Tekeda Alemu, Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations.

CHALLENGES IN SOMALIA

Ambassador Francisco Madeira of the African Union cautioned that, "the power struggle surrounding the end of the transition, the limited progress in forming representative local administrations and basic rule of law arrangements, elusive peace dividends in the liberated areas and the slow progress in developing the Somali forces may easily foster discontent and play in favor of Al-Shabaab".

This situation can be avoided with sustainable and concrete projects driven by regional demands as underscored by Jørgen Gammelgaard, Denmark's Counter-Terrorism Coordinator, during the panel discussion.

"Ambitions to support African governments should go beyond just meetings and raising awareness. We need to get experts to work with the police, judiciary and law enforcement officials

to promote the rule of law, counter and prevent violent extremism, strengthen anti-money laundering and counter the financing of terrorism", he said.

His sentiments were echoed by Michael Merker, Head of Unit, Directorate General of International and Multilateral Affairs, European Union. "There is need for a long-term perspective and comprehensive engagement that also involves civil society and the victims. The EU is establishing a specific action plan for Eastern Africa", he added.

"There is need for a long-term perspective and comprehensive engagement that also involves civil society and the victims."

The deficit in intelligence capabilities marred with shaky State to State cooperation, weak law enforcement and financial institutions, political and economic instability have allowed terrorists to find sanctuary, exploit internal conflicts to recruit members and finance their activities. Countering terrorism requires strong political will, well-coordinated domestic law enforcement and criminal justice infrastructure that can detect, prevent, investigate and prosecute terrorist activities.

Gilles de Kerchove, EU Counterterrorism Coordinator, noted his organization's change in course in Eastern Africa. "The EU, under the Dutch Presidency, has taken a decision to engage more on counter-terrorism activities in Eastern Africa. We have been engaged on piracy issues but have not done a lot on counter terrorism. We are determined to be more active", he said.

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Online Tool to Support Counter-Terrorism Efforts at the Border Launched

The Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Working Group on Border Management Relating to Counter-Terrorism announced the online publication of a Compendium of legal instruments, standards and recommended practices relating to border-management, during a briefing to Member States on 18 June 2012 in New York.

border security. It is accessible through a flexible, searchable and user-friendly database and covers a wide variety of border management issues from the movement and mobility of people to early warning and alert systems.

WHY A COMPENDIUM?

“The idea of the Compendium is to create a platform where relevant legal,

Muhammad Rafiuddin Shah, representing the CTITF, commended the Working Group’s accomplishment. “This Compendium was not easy to compile. Hundreds of references were collected and verified; many frameworks and conventions were studied; and numerous consultations were held”.

In a statement, the World Customs Organization, which co-chairs the CTITF Working Group with CTED and INTERPOL, hailed the Compendium as an “important step forward in the cooperation of international partners” recommended “both for the managerial and the operational levels”.

William Elliott, Special Representative of INTERPOL to the United Nations, acknowledged the “collaborative efforts of all the members of the Working Group” in producing this “practical and comprehensive guide”. Members include the 1267/1989 Monitoring Team, 1540 Committee Expert Group, ICAO, IMO, IOM, OHCHR, UNICRI, UNODA and UNODC, and UNHCR as an observer.

The Compendium provides references on mobility and processing of people; integrity and security of document issuing processes; movement of cash and other bearer negotiable instruments; movement and processing of goods; movement of small arms; maritime security; aviation security; early warning and alert systems; control of light weapons, ammunition and explosives;



CTITF Working Group on Border Management Relating to Counter-Terrorism briefing Member States

The Compendium, which can be consulted at the Working Group’s webpage, is a unique, comprehensive point of reference for Member States and staff members, containing over 300 resources which have been submitted by a dozen UN and international organizations whose work encompasses aspects of

institutional and practical border control measures to counter-terrorism can be found in one easily accessible location”, said Hassan Baage, Deputy Head of the Assessment and Technical Assistance Office of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED).

and chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials.

The Working Group will now embark on publicizing the Compendium in the field, a step which Member State representatives undertook to support through informing their capitals about the Compendium.

The Working Group will also begin developing a framework for coordinated border management that will focus on the activities of border-control

agencies during the pre-arrival, arrival and post-clearance phases of a border crossing. The framework will assist the efforts of Member States to develop a coordinated approach by border control agencies to better enable them to share the information needed for effective decision-making on potential risk situations and also better enable them to integrate the necessary human and technological capacities to improve the legal, institutional and practical mechanisms to protect their borders. ■

Strengthening the Legal Framework to Counter Terrorism

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nuclear terrorism. Capacity-building will be one element of this activity.

Regional organizations also provide capacity-building activities in many areas. “The European Union has been supporting strengthening of judicial and police cooperation in Asia to combat organized crime and money laundering. In the Horn of Africa, it is supporting capacity-building to strengthen institutional justice systems, rule of law, terrorism financing, violent extremism”, noted Mara Marinaki of the European Union.

There are 16 universal counter-terrorism instruments currently in force. These instruments cover a broad range of terrorist activities including aviation and maritime terrorism; terrorist bombings and the handling of explosives; crimes against internationally protected persons; hostages; the financing of terrorism; and chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism.

Two additional instruments were adopted at a diplomatic conference held in Beijing in September 2010 under the auspices of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). Jiefang Huang representing ICAO said that the newly adopted treaties criminalize both the act of using aircraft as a weapon and the threat to commit such an offence. “The threat alone without actual offence may be considered a criminal act”, he stated. ■



A Comprehensive Guide on Securing National Borders

The Compendium brings together the resources of over a dozen UN entities and international organizations whose work encompasses one or more aspects of border security. It was produced by the CTITF Working Group on Border Management Relating to Counter-Terrorism to provide relevant information and guidance to Member States on implementation of the legal, institutional and practical counter-terrorism-related measures required to secure their borders. For more information, please visit: www.un.org/en/terrorism/ctitf. The Working Group entities are:

- CTED
- WCO
- INTERPOL

Access over 300 resources covering 9 themes:

- Mobility and processing of people
- Integrity and security of document issuing process
- Movement of cash and other bearer negotiable instruments
- Movement and processing of goods
- Movement of small arms, light weapons, ammunition, explosives & CBRN**
- Maritime security
- Aviation security
- Early warning and alert systems
- Control of the open border [under development]

Consult the Compendium at:
www.un.org/en/terrorism/ctitf/wg_bordermgmt.shtml



Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Jeffrey Feltman

Jeffrey Feltman of the United States assumed the post of Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs on 2 July 2012. He was appointed by Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon. Before joining the United Nations, Mr. Feltman served as US Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs with the rank of Career Minister.

Mr. Feltman served as United States Ambassador to the Republic of Lebanon until 2008, previously heading the Coalition Provisional Authority's office in the Irbil province of Iraq, acting simultaneously as Deputy Regional Coordinator. He served until 2003 as Acting Principal Officer at the United States Consulate-General in Jerusalem and until 2001 as the Ambassador's Special Assistant on Peace Process issues in the

United States Embassy of Tel Aviv. Prior to this, he was Chief of the Political and Economic Section at the United States Embassy in Tunisia after having covered economic issues in the Gaza strip until 1998 at the United States Embassy in Tel Aviv.

Mr. Feltman served until 1993 in the Office of Deputy Secretary Eagleburger as Special Assistant coordinating United States assistance to countries of Eastern and Central Europe, and acted as economic officer at the United States Embassy in Hungary till 1991, after completing his posting as a consular officer in Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Mr. Feltman who speaks Arabic, French and Hungarian received his Bachelor's degree in history and fine arts from



USG for Political Affairs, Jeffrey Feltman

Ball State University and his Master's degree in Law and Diplomacy from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University.

Born in 1959, Mr. Feltman is married. ■

Bolstering Eastern Africa's Inroads Against Terrorism

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Jülide Kayihan, Head of Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Turkey, highlighted her country's efforts in Somalia.

The second international conference, hosted by Turkey in Istanbul in May 2012, considered revitalizing of funding arrangements for capacity-building programmes including the proposal for the establishment of a new rebuilding and restructuring fund for the Somali security sector". The fund is meant to support

the re-establishment of a professional, inclusive, disciplined and well-equipped security apparatus, including the Somali national army, police, navy, coastguard and intelligence agencies, as well as mechanisms to ensure civilian oversight of the security sector.

On the CTITF side, Muhammad Rafiuddin Shah said the Task Force has been consulting with the African Union, the Intergovernmental Authority for Development and Member States of Eastern Africa region on joint initiatives to address some of the challenges. "A regional counter-terrorism implementation plan was the right prescription and the CTITF was open to share and discuss ideas", Shah noted. ■

CTITF *The* BEAM

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 31 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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www.un.org/en/terrorism/ctitf