



United Nations

COUNTER-TERRORISM

IMPLEMENTATION TASK FORCE CTITF

**Summary and Conclusions
Workshop on the Regional Implementation of the
United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
in Southeast Asia**

**3 – 5 November 2010
Bali, Republic of Indonesia**

*Organized by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Office (CTITF)
in partnership with the Government of Indonesia*

Contents

Preface	3
Background	4
Summary of Discussions	
Opening Session	5
Plenary Session: The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and its Significance for Southeast Asia	6
Breakout Session 1A: Measures to combat terrorism - Police, community policing and law enforcement	7
Breakout Session 1B: Measures to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism - Education and curriculum reforms to counter violent extremism	8
Breakout Session 2A: Measures to protect human rights and promote the rule of law while countering terrorism – Criminal justice, the rule of law and protecting human rights while countering terrorism	8
Breakout Session 2B: Measures to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism – Promoting socio-economic development, inter-cultural dialogue, and tolerance to counter terrorism	9
Plenary Session: The development of comprehensive national counter-terrorism strategies in accordance with international frameworks	10
Plenary Session: Regional counter-terrorism cooperation	11
Breakout Session 3A: Capacity building priorities of the region and programmes for partnering States (Pillar II of the Strategy)	12
Breakout Session 3B: Capacity building priorities of the region and programmes for partnering States (Pillars I and IV of the Strategy)	12
Concluding Session	13
Annex I: Conclusions of the Workshop	
Annex II: List of Participants	
Annex III: Agenda of the Workshop	

Preface

The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (hereafter the ‘Strategy’) adopted by the General Assembly on 8 September 2006 represents an important milestone in our collective pursuit towards strengthening the global response to terrorism, based on a common strategic and operational framework. Four pillars of action underpin the Strategy, namely:

- Measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism;
- Measures to prevent and combat terrorism;
- Measures to build States’ capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard; and
- Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism.

The Strategy calls on Member States to ensure its implementation at the national, regional, and international levels, and for enhanced coordination and coherence within the United Nations system in promoting international cooperation in countering terrorism. However, despite this expression of political commitment and important institutional progress, widespread and integrated implementation of the Strategy remains elusive in many regions of the world. In addition to the general capacity challenges confronting a wide range of Member States, a contributing factor to this is the lack of in-depth knowledge and understanding of the Strategy in several capitals and the role that different stakeholders, including the CTITF, can play in supporting national, regional, and sub-regional implementation.

Widespread implementation of the Strategy by Member States depends on their officials having the knowledge and understanding in national capitals about its utility, legitimacy, and potential benefits for their country. For example, the Strategy has the potential to be a useful tool in promoting “whole-of-system” responses to terrorism. However, for that to happen, the Strategy’s utility as a policy framework for an integrated Government response to the threat of terrorism needs to be publicized, understood and appreciated by all relevant Government ministries and other stakeholders, including civil society.

With this in mind, the CTITF Office in partnership with the Government of Indonesia, organized a Regional Workshop for Member States of the Southeast Asian region and relevant international partners that was aimed at increasing awareness and understanding of the Strategy and thereby attaining broader political support from officials of ministries and agencies in capitals and the wider sections of civil society.

The discussions at the Workshop provided positive indications towards enhanced regional efforts to implement the Strategy in all its dimensions, with the support of the United Nations system through the CTITF framework. The following summary and conclusions of the Workshop, which do not constitute a binding document, will hopefully serve as useful reference material for similar efforts in the future in other regions of the world.

Background

It is an unfortunate reality that terrorism is a challenge that Southeast Asian countries are all too familiar with. Most states in the region have experienced terrorist attacks first hand, or have had nationals murdered at the hands of violent extremists operating in the region. Terrorist bombings, -kidnappings, -abductions and advanced terrorist plots across the region have demonstrated that virtually no country in Southeast Asia is immune from the scourge of terrorism.

Based on the framework of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the **Workshop on the Regional Implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Southeast Asia**, held in Bali, Indonesia on 3 – 5 November 2010, organized by the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Office in partnership with the Government of Indonesia, served as a forum for exchange of information and good practices. The Regional Workshop particularly served as a useful platform for fostering discussions between “traditional” and “non-traditional” counter-terrorism sectors and representatives of civil society. The Workshop agenda was structured to specifically focus on counter-terrorism aspects that were most relevant to the region, and – at the request of several Governments from the region – included a particular emphasis on capacity building across the different “pillars” of the Strategy.

The Workshop summary & conclusions do not constitute a binding document and should be considered an informal summary.

**Summary of the
Workshop on the Regional Implementation of the
United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
in Southeast Asia**

3 – 5 November 2010

Bali, Republic of Indonesia

Opening Session¹

The Workshop was formally opened by H.E. Mr. Triyono Wibowo, Vice-Foreign Minister of the Republic of Indonesia, who recalled Indonesia's commitment to strengthening its counter-terrorism programme through bolstering legal and law enforcement structures, increasing intelligence sharing with ASEAN countries and enhancing capacity-building efforts with partnering countries. The Vice-Foreign Minister stated that terrorist networks in Southeast Asia have suffered major setbacks as a result of such increased cooperation, but that States must continue to stay vigilant as that threat of terrorism is still present and continues to be dangerous in the broader region.

Referring to the Workshop's location, Vice-Foreign Minister Wibowo stated that while the Bali bombings were still in everyone's memory, Indonesia was doing and would continue to do its utmost to prevent similar tragedies. He also underlined that Indonesia was pursuing a comprehensive approach to counter-terrorism, which included addressing conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism – such as lack of economic development, social injustice, shortcomings in education and youth unemployment. Moreover, he stated that there was a need to strengthen ongoing efforts with regard to de-radicalization programmes, as well as education systems which needed to promote tolerance and a culture of peace. According to Mr. Wibowo, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, through its four pillars, provided a useful framework for tackling the threat of terrorism through the development of comprehensive national counter-terrorism strategies.

The keynote speech was followed by a statement from Mr. Jean-Paul Laborde, Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF). Noting the unique and holistic nature of the Global Strategy, Mr. Laborde highlighted the critical importance of ensuring that all major determinants of international, regional and national policy-making are attuned to the threat of terrorism and committed to engaging with the variety of aspects that affect the fight against terrorism. He summarized the activities of the CTITF at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, but emphasized the need to bring the Strategy towards implementation phase on the

¹ The opening session of the workshop was open to the media and all opening statements are attributed to the respective speakers. All other sessions were closed-door sessions conducted under the Chatham House Rule.

ground at the national and regional levels. He welcomed the strong foundation provided by the ASEAN regional counter-terrorism framework on which additional regional and international counter-terrorism cooperation could be further developed. He noted that the Workshop brought together practitioners and policymakers from across the region to discuss all elements of the Strategy that were pertinent to the region. He also expressed hope that participants would take back with them a distinct understanding of all the various aspects incorporated in the four pillars of the Strategy and a keen interest in coordinating with their counterparts in other ministries, both nationally and regionally, in order to effectively link counter-terrorism policies, institutions and practical efforts to further the implementation of the Strategy.

Mr. Mike Smith, Executive Director of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), noted that improved law enforcement capability, enhanced intelligence cooperation and balanced social policies have led to a decline in the threat of terrorism in the Southeast Asian region, but the threat has not ended. He emphasized that one of the key areas requiring additional work is countering the appeal of terrorist ideology and preventing terrorist recruitment in the region, while respecting the rule of law and local traditions at the same time. He underscored that the importance of this Workshop especially rested in the opportunity it presents for the United Nations to listen to local actors, practitioners and policy-makers in how best to implement the Strategy, and offer support to regional and national efforts towards that goal.

Plenary Session: The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and its Significance for Southeast Asia

This session explored the extent to which the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted through consensus by all United Nations Member States in 2006, provided a useful framework for Southeast Asian countries to formulate comprehensive approaches to counter-terrorism. Participants agreed that while the threat of terrorism and the responses developed to counter this challenge differ across the countries of the region, the Strategy serves as a unique framework for States to apply “whole-of-government” approaches to counter-terrorism. Participants stated that more emphasis should be put on engaging “non-traditional” counter-terrorism stakeholders within Governments (such as education, development, and finance ministries) as well as those outside of Government (such as civil society and groups representing victims of terrorism). Participants underscored that effective counter-terrorism efforts should have a multilateral component.

In this context, several participants suggested that by using the Strategy as a roadmap, Member States would be able to better develop holistic approaches to counter-terrorism. One participant called the Strategy our best hope to counter violent extremism in the long-term.

While it was essential to track down and arrest terrorists, to deny them the procurement of arms, explosives and financial resources, participants agreed that Pillar IV of the Strategy was fundamentally important for the countries of Southeast Asia, as only an underlying guarantee of

protecting fundamental rights could constitute the basis for any successful counter-terrorism programme.

In light of the Strategy's specific mention of civil society, several participants called for Southeast Asian States to enhance cooperation and build trust in interacting with civil society entities. According to participants, in addition to a "whole-of-government" approach, States should develop a "whole-of-society" approach to delegitimize terrorism at the grassroots level. The role of civil society in building resilience among communities was deemed essential.

Participants also discussed the role of donors in assisting with implementing the Strategy at the regional level. The session highlighted the efforts by the Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG) in this regard which, according to participants, had coordinated technical assistance projects on all four pillars of the Strategy. Key strategic priorities for CTAG included transportation security and countering violent extremism in the Southeast Asian region.

Breakout Session 1A: Measures to combat terrorism - Police, community policing and law enforcement

Participants noted that community policing is not a new phenomenon and has been practiced as a policy and philosophy in crime prevention in several countries for many years. While traditionally confined to ordinary crimes, participants noted the utility of effectively applying community policing tactics to prevent extremism and terrorism.

In practice, the key element in community policing is to build a bridge between law enforcement and the communities they serve. Essential components are the involvement of the community through identification, integration, outreach and rehabilitation; the building of trust and respect through accessibility, visibility and transparency; community ownership in the identification and resolution of the problems and creating forums for open dialogue and information exchange.

Participants noted that simple good practices, such as providing the community with information following suspected terrorism related arrests or other law enforcement action, go a long way in building trust, promoting transparency and facilitating future cooperation. The overall intention should be to instill a sense of responsibility and ownership of security aspects amongst members of the community and to capitalize on their cooperation in order to isolate terrorists and their supporters.

When applied consistently, community policing leads to more responsible and safer communities, greater cooperation from the police, speedier resolution to crimes and other community conflicts, prevent the usage of violent alternatives, better respect for human rights and an opportunity to legitimately address broader feelings of social injustice.

Participants also mentioned that effective rehabilitation programmes should aim at creating an open dialogue with prior offenders, their families and associates and the community at large. Dialogue partners may include religious figures, teachers and counselors. In some instances, the best results have been achieved by using reformed offenders as dialogue partners.

During the discussions, participants highlighted the importance of enhanced engagements with civil society. It was mentioned that in most cases law enforcement agencies stand to benefit

through constructive engagement of civil society because grassroots-level organizations are intimately familiar with the communities they represent. Moreover, these civil society members provide an effective and trusted community forum to serve as an interlocutor with law enforcement agencies. Additionally, such communal institutions can be relied upon to discredit criminal activities, including terrorism, amongst the population and provide a useful basis to spread a positive and peaceful narrative for the resolution of social frictions at the local level.

Finally, participants also called attention to the challenges relating to human rights in the context of community policing and the need for greater awareness of human rights standards by law enforcement officers.

Breakout Session 1B: Measures to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism - Education and curriculum reforms to counter violent extremism

In this breakout session, participants discussed the role of education as a key component to comprehensive counter-terrorism strategies, with a particular focus on developing curricula which promote tolerance and a culture of peace. Participants pointed out that school curricula should help students' capacity to understand, accept and tolerate and appreciate cultural differences. Curricula also need to help build the capacity to reject violence, resolve conflicts in non-violent ways and develop resilience against radical ideologies. This, for example, refers both to self-radicalization and to influence by radical groups. Participants noted that the internet plays a significant role in this regard.

Participants also called for curricula to focus on developing students' skills to manage new information, to critically select and analyze facts and understand the power of knowledge. Students need to know that the application of such knowledge and skills in their daily lives in a multicultural context is critical to the creation and maintenance of peace. This includes building students' capacity to analyze information calling for violent actions on religious grounds and to reject such calls.

Some of the challenges with regards to education in the context of counter-terrorism rest in what participants noted were problematic elements in the activities of some religious schools, which teach and promote violence and extremism with regard to certain political situations. More active involvement of education ministries in the planned and implemented curricula of religious schools was discussed.

Participants also highlighted the fact that education and curriculum reforms present a vast potential in sensitizing students towards understanding and defending human rights.

Breakout Session 2A: Measures to protect human rights and promote the rule of law while countering terrorism – Criminal justice, the rule of law and protecting human rights while countering terrorism

Participants highlighted that in Pillar IV of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Member States have affirmed and subscribed to the protection of human rights as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism. They reiterated that effective counter-terrorism measures and the protection of human rights are not conflicting goals, but complementary and mutually reinforcing, that the promotion of human rights for all and the rule of law is an integral dimension of all components of the Strategy. In fact, the protection of human rights was a cross-cutting issue across all pillars of the strategy and international and national counter-terrorism efforts.

Key human rights concerns were particularly present in Pillar I of the Strategy on addressing conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism: promoting socio-economic development, protecting economic, social and cultural rights, enhancing dialogue with marginalized communities and resolving inequality and discrimination issues.

Regarding measures to prevent and combat terrorism, States must ensure that development and implementation of legislation and policies are compliant with human rights, including in ensuring appropriate investigation through independent and impartial bodies. States' responses to rectify policies are essential when counter-terrorism measures have resulted in clear or apparent violations of human rights.

On measures to build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism, participants emphasized the essential role played by national judicial systems in ensuring human rights compliance by State institutions and upholding the importance of propagating related and necessary training to judicial officials. It was emphasized that human rights-specific training was required for officials of various entities of the security and criminal justice sectors. They also noted the need to address the challenges relating to dealing with terrorism related detainees and prisoners.

Working with independent and impartial organizations, including national human rights institutions, to monitor the impact of counter-terrorism policies is essential for upholding Pillar IV of the Strategy. Participants also noted the importance of clear statements of accountability by various State institutions, including with regard to human rights, and suggested that Governments and Parliaments should take the lead in ensuring that accountability.

The challenge, participants noted, is to ensure that counter-terrorism measures are carried out in practice with full compliance of States' human rights obligations and with respect to the rule of law. States are the ultimate guarantors for safeguarding human rights protections incorporated in national legislation, as well as in international human rights treaties and conventions. Participants noted the importance of national leadership in respecting and promoting human rights in all counter-terrorism measures, as well as the weight good national leadership carries regionally and internationally.

Finally, participants emphasized the vital importance of supporting victims of terrorism and their families, including through respect for the right to truth, justice and reparation, recalling that terrorism itself is a violation of human rights.

Breakout Session 2B: Measures to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism – Promoting socio-economic development, inter-cultural dialogue, and tolerance to counter terrorism

Pillar I of the Strategy includes socio-economic marginalization as one of the key conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism. While there are no clear linkages between the mere absence of socio-economic development and terrorism, Member States agreed to include in the Strategy the recognition that there can be conditions in which social grievances lead to marginalization and radicalization.

According to participants of this breakout session, efforts to tackle “conditions conducive” are a key priority for many governments of the region. Similarly, participants recognized the increasing need of donors and partnering States to leverage available technical assistance and financial support to serve both security and developmental agendas.

Several participants stressed that more needed to be done on promoting socio-economic development in Southeast Asia – such as through progress on attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – in order to deny terrorists the abilities to exploit vulnerabilities and recruit from disadvantaged populations.

Participants underlined that along with socio-economic development, enhancing understanding and respect for cultural diversity was an important tool which could serve as an entry point for facilitating dialogue between cultures, religions and ethnicities. Several United Nations agencies such as UNESCO, the Alliance of Civilizations and Department of Political Affairs were already engaged in this regard, but participants emphasized the need to increase building up on these efforts, especially in Southeast Asia. It was suggested that cooperative mechanisms aimed at creating a culture of peace and the promotion of interfaith dialogue needed to be broadened due to their positive contribution to overall counter-terrorism efforts, without placing a “counter-terrorism” label on such efforts in order to maximize their potential. On initiatives pertaining to interfaith dialogue, participants noted the need to support such efforts at the grassroots level, and not limiting them to elites and leaders of religious groups.

One participant shared results from a recently completed survey reflecting certain attitudes among religious communities in Southeast Asia. The survey brought to light the fact that while a majority of respondents in the survey unfortunately supported the terrorist narrative of Al-Qaeda and its affiliates, many of those supporters of violence demonstrated a poor understanding of religion and the context in which religion was being misused by terrorist groups. The discussion demonstrated the need to highlight the dangers of incorrect translations and narrow interpretations that can lead to inter-religious misunderstandings and violence.

Participants also noted the critical role that can be played by civil society organizations in this regard through closer engagements with potentially vulnerable communities and to detect, analyze and correct the improper narratives being spread among impressionable segments of society.

Plenary Session: The development of comprehensive national counter-terrorism strategies in accordance with international frameworks

Participants agreed that by adopting and re-affirming the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, Member States had recognized the fundamental importance of developing a comprehensive and holistic counter-terrorism framework. Such a framework, participants recognized, relied not just on “traditional” law enforcement and intelligence aspects,

but also included “non-traditional” sectors that affect counter-terrorism work, such as education, economic development, social harmony, respect for human rights and the involvement of civil society and the private sector.

Comprehensive and holistic national counter-terrorism strategies require a “whole-of-government” approach, which in turn requires a minimum level of coordination among relevant stakeholders. Participants highlighted examples of how different Member States have put in place broad-based inter-agency mechanisms at the national level in order to effectively coordinate the various aspects of their respective programmes and the way those programmes impacted counter-terrorism priorities. While not all states in Southeast Asia have adopted this approach, participants did recognize that establishing such mechanisms counted as a key best practice, and could be achieved through various means, such as appointing a national counter-terrorism focal point or special envoy in a relevant ministry or by creating a national coordination body that included all essential ministries, agencies and partners.

In this context, participants expressed the need for periodic review of the coordination mechanism at the national level to assess and determine successes and shortfalls and develop new methods of coordinating in order to keep up with the evolving nature of the threat of terrorism. One participant also suggested the utility of regular exercises, drills and simulations for the coordination mechanism through a culture of “practice, practice, practice,” in order to develop a coherent response mechanism to any successful terrorist act.

Moreover, in light of the numerous international counter-terrorism obligations placed on Member States, not least through the United Nations Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001), 1540 (2004) and 1624 (2005), participants agreed that improved information-sharing – both at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional and sub-regional levels – has become a critical element for an effective approach to countering terrorism. In this context, participants reiterated the need for continued efforts to better connect global United Nations counter-terrorism efforts with those at the regional and national levels, as well as the importance for all countries of Southeast Asia to ratify all of the 16 international counter-terrorism instruments.

Plenary Session: Regional counter-terrorism cooperation

Most regional and sub-regional organizations have placed significant emphasis on developing their counter-terrorism capacities. Participants recalled how in Southeast Asia, leaders of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on 5 November 2001 adopted the “2001 ASEAN Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism,” and in January 2007 ASEAN Member States adopted the ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism which outlines numerous areas of legal and practical cooperation, including on de-radicalization, rehabilitation and conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism.

Participants stressed that implementation of such measures in Southeast Asia, as contained in the ASEAN conventions, would be beneficial to the joint efforts to implement Pillar

I of the United Nations Global Counterterrorism Strategy. It was noted that the Government of Malaysia in July 2003 launched the Southeast Asia Regional Centre for Counter Terrorism (SEARCCT), and Australia and Indonesia inaugurated the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC) in July 2004. In the context of building capacity, participants noted the useful role that JCLEC serves in providing long-term professional training to the Indonesian National Police (INP) and officials and practitioners from around 50 other countries. Over the course of the next three years, JCLEC – widely referred to by many participants as a “best practice for regional cooperation” – aims to train 1,800 police and criminal justice personnel. It was also mentioned that UNODC has initiated a three-year partnership programme for Southeast Asian countries, which focuses on country-specific activities on strengthening national capacity to implement criminal justice responses to terrorism.

Breakout Session 3A: Capacity building priorities of the region and programmes for partnering States (Pillar II of the Strategy)

Participants identified various priorities for counter-terrorism capacity-building in the framework of Pillar II of the Strategy. These included: airport and aviation security, port and maritime security, immigration processes, customs, counter-financing of terrorism, protection of CBRN elements, arms control, law enforcement training, intelligence sharing, legal frameworks and regional and international cooperation. Some participants noted that their national strategies in this regard corresponded to the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

Some participants also described comprehensive national approaches and measures for building capacity to combat and prevent terrorism that their countries had established at the national level. Several countries’ sponsorship of significant bilateral and regional assistance programmes was also discussed. Recent initiatives have increasingly focused on preventing the financing of terrorism, CBRN trainings and more specific workshops on nuclear and biological security in relation to terrorism. Participants also appreciated the work undertaken within several regional frameworks, such as ASEAN, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), the Asia-Pacific Fund, the ASEAN-Japan Dialogue, as well as bilateral counter-terrorism-specific memoranda of understanding.

It was agreed that there are numerous robust capacity building initiatives and high level cooperation frameworks that were active in the region. Therefore, participants underscored the need to more effectively utilize existing mechanisms, avoid duplication of efforts and ensure coordination in the provision of training and other assistance.

Breakout Session 3B: Capacity building priorities of the region and programmes for partnering States (Pillars I and IV of the Strategy)

In this final breakout session, participants agreed that it was important for counter-terrorism practitioners to develop a comprehensive understanding of the terrorist threat, its key enabling factors and the notable methods of generating terrorist recruits in order to improve national and regional abilities to develop tailored and comprehensive capacity-building programs. It was noted that much of the capacity-building efforts undertaken thus far in Southeast Asia have dealt more with aspects under Pillar II of the Strategy. In order to benefit from the Strategy’s approach as well as to tackle the terrorism more holistically, States in the region should

devote greater attention to building capacity to address key socio-economic conditions that help terrorists, as well as to protect human rights.

Participants discussed in detail the capacity-building experiences of select countries in the region. On Pillar I issues, participants learned from some State representatives about a series of activities relating to interfaith and peace-building programmes, which were considered by the respective countries to be a cornerstone of terrorism prevention. The critical enablers for these initiatives were several laws and policies, including those involving affirmative action. One particular law in a regional State even placed interfaith initiatives under the authority of the national security coordination body, thereby underscoring the critical nature of such programmes to overall security.

On Pillar IV, participants appreciated a regional State's emphasis on human rights training through extended education programmes for law enforcement officers and criminal justice practitioners. Consistent and rigorous attention to human rights concerns, it was noted, contribute to a general appreciation for State obligations in matters pertaining to upholding the rule of law and ensuring security while respecting the rights of individuals and communities. Such programs were cited as good examples that could be replicated in other countries through regional cooperation and support.

Concluding Session

In the last session of the Workshop, rapporteurs covering various breakout sessions reported back to all participants on the important points raised and key conclusions reached during the course of the two-day discussions. Participants appreciated the usefulness and uniqueness of the Workshop in bringing a broad range of practitioners, Government officials and civil society participants from across the Southeast Asian region to discuss a holistic and coordinated approach to countering terrorism. A collection of conclusions was also presented for the consideration of participants to serve as important reminders on how best to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and improve regional cooperation in this regard. The conclusions are included as Annex I.

Annex I
Conclusions of the
Workshop on the Regional Implementation of the
United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
in Southeast Asia

3 – 5 November 2010

Bali, Republic of Indonesia

- 1) Terrorist networks in Southeast Asia have suffered major setbacks as a result of increased counter-terrorism cooperation in the region; States must continue to be vigilant, as that threat of terrorism is still present and continues to be dangerous.
- 2) There can be conditions in which social grievances lead to radicalization and marginalization. Effective counter-terrorism requires a comprehensive approach which includes addressing conditions conducive to terrorism, such as lack of economic development, social injustice, lack of education, youth unemployment, lack of rule of law and violation of human rights.
- 3) All major determinants of international, regional and national policy-making should be attuned to the threat of terrorism and committed to engaging with the variety of aspects that affect the fight against terrorism.
- 4) The ASEAN regional counter-terrorism framework provides a strong foundation for regional and international counter-terrorism cooperation.
- 5) Counter-terrorism actions in Southeast Asia require additional efforts in countering the appeal of terrorist ideologies and preventing terrorist recruitment in the region, while being mindful of respecting the rule of law and local traditions.
- 6) United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted unanimously by 192 UN Member States in 2006, provides a useful framework for Southeast Asian states to formulate comprehensive approaches to counter-terrorism
- 7) Although challenges differ across the countries of the region, the UN Strategy is a very useful tool for states to develop whole-of-government approaches to counter-terrorism. More emphasis should be put on engaging “non-traditional” counter-terrorism stakeholders within government (such as education, development, and finance ministries) as well as those outside of government (such as civil society and victims of terrorism groups). Effective CT-efforts should have a multilateral component.
- 8) Southeast Asian states should enhance partnership and strengthen trust in interacting with civil society. In addition to a whole-of-government approach, states should develop a “whole-of-society” approach to tackle the scourge of terrorism. Civil society’s role in building such resilience among communities is essential.
- 9) Community policing can be effectively applied for terrorism prevention. The key element is to build a bridge between law enforcement and the communities they serve. Essential components are the involvement of the community; the building of trust and respect through dialogue, accessibility, visibility and transparency; community ownership in the identification and resolution of the problems and information exchange. A good practice for community policing is the creation of open fora for information exchange and open dialogue.

- 10) Effective rehabilitation programmes should aim to create an open dialogue with the community at large, prior offenders, their family's and associates. Dialogue partners may include religious figures, teachers, and counselors. In some instances, the best results have been achieved by using reformed offenders as dialogue partners.
- 11) Education, with a particular focus on developing curricula which promote tolerance and a culture of peace, is a key component to comprehensive counter-terrorism strategies.
- 12) Curricula also need to help build the capacity to reject violence, resolve conflicts in non-violent ways and develop resilience against radical ideologies. This includes both self-radicalization and influence by radical groups. The internet plays a significant role in this regard.
- 13) The protection of human rights is the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism. Effective counter-terrorism measures and the protection of human rights are not conflicting goals, but complementary and mutually reinforcing.
- 14) Addressing conditions conducive to terrorism should include promoting socio-economic development, including, resolving prolonged conflicts, enhancing dialogue with marginalized communities, including addressing inequality and discrimination issues.
- 15) It is a challenge to ensure that in practice counter-terrorism measures are carried out in full compliance with the rule of law, safeguarding human rights, guaranteed by national law as well as obligations under international human rights treaties and conventions. Clear statements of accountability by various state institutions are important, including with regard to human rights. National governments and parliaments should take the lead in ensuring that accountability.
- 16) Enhancing understanding and respect for cultural diversity, creating a culture of peace, as well as promoting interfaith dialogue at all levels, particularly at the grassroots-level, can contribute to countering terrorism without labeling them as "CT".
- 17) Comprehensive national counter-terrorism strategies require a whole-of-government approach which requires putting in place national-level inter-agency mechanisms.
- 18) The ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism provides the legal framework for addressing conditions conducive to terrorism (referred to as "root causes" by the ASEAN Convention), and also provides a framework for regional cooperation.
- 19) Capacity-Building efforts are essential to enhance and sustain comprehensive counter-terrorism programmes. These efforts should cover the measures included in the four pillars of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The United Nations, in particular through the entities of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, should support those efforts.

Annex II List of Participants

Hosts:

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Mr. Thomas Lenferding

Embassy of Germany, Indonesia.

Ms. Listyowati

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Ms. Kim Marcus

Deputy Director, New York Liaison Office, INTERPOL.

Mr. Kacung Marijan

Official, Nahdatul Ulama, Indonesia.

Mr. Gabriel Matei

United Nations Department of Safety and Security, Jakarta.

Mr. Huynh Nahan

Counter-Terrorism Department, Ministry of Public Security, Government of Viet Nam.

Mr. Akira Nakanishi

First Secretary, Embassy of Japan, Indonesia.

Mr. Malcolm Nay

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Executive Director, Philippines Center for Transnational Crime (PCTC), Government of the Philippines.

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Mr. Kok Ping Soon

Director, National Co-ordination Security Centre, Government of Singapore.

Mr. Mike Smith

Executive Director, Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), United Nations.

Mr. Teguh Suhendro

Prosecutor, Terrorism and Transnational Crime Task Force, Attorney General Office, Government of Indonesia.

Mr. Budi Sulaksana

Director for Human Rights Information, Directorate General of Human Rights, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Government of Indonesia.

Mr. Gatut Suranto

Vice General Chairman, Asosiasi Korban Bom Terorisme di Indonesia (Askobi).

Police Colonel Nattachai Tepsarn

Superintendent, Special Branch Division 4, Royal Thai Police.

Dr. Nasaruddin Umar

Director General of Islamic Guidance Society, Ministry of Religious Affairs, Government of Indonesia.

Mr. Somboune Vongphachanh

Deputy Director-General of Judicial Management Departement, Ministry of Justice, Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Mr. Wesley Lim Zhu Wen

Policy and International Relations, National Co-ordination Security Centre, Government of Singapore.

Mr. Widiyanto

Director of National Vigilance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Indonesia.

Ms. Adhyanti Wirajuda

Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the UN, New York.

Mr. Abdul Rahim Bin Mohamed Zakaria

Assistant Director (Operations), Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Singapore.

Mr. Michele Zaccheo

Director, United Nations Information Center, Jakarta.

Mr. Muhammad Zarkasih

Head of Deradicalization Programme, Special Detachment 88 Anti Terror, Indonesian National Police, Government of Indonesia.

Annex III Agenda of the Workshop

Day 1: 03 November	
1700 – 1830	<i>Registration of Participants</i>
1830 – 2030	Reception in honour of all Workshop Participants <i>Hosted by the Government of Indonesia</i> Keynote Speech: Director for International Security & Disarmament, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia

Day 2: 04 November			
0830 – 0900	<i>Registration of participants</i>		
0900 – 0930	Welcome Remarks and Overview of Workshop Objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Triyono Wibowo, <i>Vice Foreign Minister , Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia</i> • Jean-Paul Laborde, <i>Chair, UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF)</i> • Mike Smith, <i>Executive Director, UN Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED)</i> 		
0930 – 1030	Plenary Session: The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and its Significance for Southeast Asia		
1030 – 1100	<i>Coffee Break</i>		
1100 – 1300	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> Breakout Session 1A: Measures to combat terrorism - Police, Community policing and law enforcement </td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> Breakout Session 1B: Measures to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism - Education and curriculum reforms to counter violent extremism </td> </tr> </table>	Breakout Session 1A: Measures to combat terrorism - Police, Community policing and law enforcement	Breakout Session 1B: Measures to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism - Education and curriculum reforms to counter violent extremism
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1300 – 1430	<i>Lunch</i>		
1430 – 1615	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> Breakout Session 2A: Measures to protect human rights and promote the rule of law while countering terrorism – Criminal justice, the rule of law and protecting human rights while countering terrorism </td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> Breakout Session 2B: Measures to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism – Promoting socio-economic development, inter-cultural dialogue, and tolerance to counter terrorism </td> </tr> </table>	Breakout Session 2A: Measures to protect human rights and promote the rule of law while countering terrorism – Criminal justice, the rule of law and protecting human rights while countering terrorism	Breakout Session 2B: Measures to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism – Promoting socio-economic development, inter-cultural dialogue, and tolerance to counter terrorism
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1615 – 1645	<i>Coffee Break</i>		

1645 – 1800	Plenary Session: The development of comprehensive national counter-terrorism strategies in accordance with international frameworks
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Day 3: 05 November			
0800 – 0930	Visit to the Memorial Dedicated to Victims of the Bali Bombings		
1000 – 1100	Plenary Session: Regional cooperation and ASEAN		
1100 – 1130	<i>Coffee Break</i>		
1130 – 1300	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Breakout Session 3A: Capacity building priorities of the region and programmes for partnering States (Pillar 2 of the Strategy)</td> <td>Breakout Session 3B: Capacity building priorities of the region and programmes for partnering States (Pillars 1 and 4 of the Strategy)</td> </tr> </table>	Breakout Session 3A: Capacity building priorities of the region and programmes for partnering States (Pillar 2 of the Strategy)	Breakout Session 3B: Capacity building priorities of the region and programmes for partnering States (Pillars 1 and 4 of the Strategy)
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1300 – 1430	<i>Lunch.</i>		
1430 – 1600	Plenary Session: Report to the Plenary by Working Group Rapporteurs <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Rapporteurs (UNODC/OHCHR/UNESCO) report back from each breakout session 2) Stock-taking of key points for final recommendations 		
1600 – 1630	<i>Coffee Break</i>		
1630 – 1730	Plenary Session: Summary of conclusions and closing session		