Pillar III

Building state capacity to counter terrorism

In the Strategy, Member States recognized capacity-building as the cornerstone of a global effort to counter terrorism. Under this third pillar of actions, the strategy calls for the international community, particularly the United Nations system, to provide technical assistance to identify gaps or vulnerabilities, to provide opportunities for information exchange and networking that could lead to inter-state cooperation and sharing of "best practices" and to raise public awareness about the threat of terrorism.

CTITF members have pursued efforts collectively through working groups on 'Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism (I-ACT)' and Strengthening the Protection of vulnerable Targets.' The activities of these Working Groups include assisting interested Member States in implementing the Strategy in an integrated manner; and applied research on the development of public-private partnership for the protection of vulnerable targets, aimed at identifying relevant practices and experiences that could guide actions of Member States willing to enhance the level of public-private cooperation in the protection of vulnerable targets.

The Task Force Working Group on "Tackling the financing of terrorism", which is co-chaired by the World Bank, IMF and UNODC, published a Report in October 2009 on Tackling the Financing of Terrorism. The report contains a total of 36 findings and 45 recommendations that are intended to help Member States increase the effectiveness of efforts to combat the financing of terrorism. Five areas are covered: (a) the criminalization of terrorist financing; (b) the enhancement of domestic and international cooperation; (c) value transfer systems; (d) non-profit organizations; and (e) the freezing of assets. IMF has prepared an Action Plan containing proposals to implement the Report's recommendations for consideration by the members of the Working Group.

The Office of Legal Affairs has prepared publications and conducted seminars and training programs to disseminate information regarding the universal counter-terrorism instruments and to encourage State participation in these treaty regimes.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, through its Terrorism Prevention Branch, has provided technical assistance to over 168 countries with regard to the criminal justice aspects of countering terrorism; has trained more than 10,000 national criminal justice officials and developed 19 technical assistance specialized tools and publications. UNODC is assisting Member States in developing national action plans and supporting their implementation, while building substantive legal knowledge in specialized thematic areas, including

nuclear, chemical, biological and radiological terrorism. UNODC is helping Member States set up sub-regional platforms to foster international legal cooperation in criminal matters. It has developed in-depth online training courses and is elaborating a comprehensive legal training curriculum for criminal justice practitioners as well as setting up a permanent virtual communication platform. Through its Global Programme against Money Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism, it delivers assistance to help Member States implement anti-money-laundering/ countering the financing of terrorism provisions contained in relevant conventions, resolutions and FATF recommendations.

The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate identifies and prioritizes the technical assistance needs of Member States and refers these needs to potential donor States and organizations. CTED has facilitated the successful delivery of technical assistance to a wide range of States and regions since the introduction of a revised technical assistance strategy in June 2008. It has recently produced a Technical Guide to the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001), and the 2009 Global Survey on the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001). A policy guidance paper on international cooperation in combating terrorism has also been produced. The three documents can be found on the website of the Counter-Terrorism Committee.

The Monitoring Team of the 1267 Committee has collected information and requests from approximately 150 Member States relating to technical assistance needs for effective implementation of the Al-Qaida/Taliban sanctions regime. As the Team does not have the mandate to deal with the provision of assistance, it has forwarded this information to both the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Terrorism Prevention Branch) and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate for information and action.

With its field presence in 166 countries, the United Nations Development Programme undertakes numerous activities to promote governance and rule of law, including programmes to support the implementation of anti-money laundering legislation and the strengthening of justice systems.

The Department of Peacekeeping Operations provides training to national police and law enforcement officers and officials on criminal matters including kidnapping, information-gathering, hostage-taking, close protection, and the investigation of assassinations, murders and bombings.

The Department of Safety and Security is responsible for coordinating the activities of the UN integrated security management system relative to the safety and security of UN staff, taking into account various threats, including terrorism.

The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute in

compliance with the UN Resolution on International Permanent Observatory (IPO)--continued to provide support to Member States engaged in the security preparations of major events, such as the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games and other large-scale sporting events and high-level summits. In Europe it has strengthened the EU-SEC Programme, enlarging its network to 22 EU Member States and EUROPOL, while in the Americas it has launched, in cooperation with the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism, the regional programme IPO Americas, which set up the first formal network of National Focal Points on major events, involving 24 countries in the region.

From 2002–2009, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) assisted States improve nuclear security: 168 evaluation missions to help States identify their own broad nuclear security requirements; arranging for the recovery, disposal, secure storage and/or repatriation of nearly 5000 individual radioactive sources; helping States to enhance their capabilities to combat illicit trafficking through training and the provision of approximately 3000 instruments for radiation detection; helping States to improve prevention measures by upgrading the security of 16 nuclear facilities and 100 sites housing other radioactive material; publishing 11 guidance documents in the Nuclear Security Series; providing nuclear security training to approximately 9000 people; implementing projects to assist States in enhancing the nuclear of five major public events; and, operating a 24 hour contact network to facilitate States' cooperation in the event of a nuclear accident or a radiological emergency. The Agency also helps States to implement current and future undertakings under the legal instruments that form the strengthened international platform in the area of nuclear security, such as the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials and its amendment, the Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004).

The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) contributes to global anti-terrorism efforts by promoting universal adherence to the Chemical Weapons Convention and through the implementation of its mandate, including maintaining a high degree of readiness to provide assistance in the case of any use or threat of use of chemical weapons. At the same time, the Technical Secretariat is convinced that there are fields in which there is room for further constructive interactions among its Member States- for example, with regard to safety and security at chemical plants. Although the OPCW and its verification regime were not designed to detect small-scale production or improvised use of toxic chemicals by terrorist, or to fight terrorism in general, the OPCW and its verification regime offer useful tools for Member States to address this emerging threat.

Through its Global Programme on Maritime Security, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) has conducted 72 country needs assessment and advisory missions, 72 national and 59 regional seminars, workshops or courses resulting in the training of some 6,100 persons on methods for ensuring mari-

time security. These activities aimed to raise awareness to maritime security through the understanding and implementation of International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) chapter XI-2 and the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code. IMO also conducted regional initiatives, in coordination with other United Nations partners, to promote national and regional inter-agency cooperation to address maritime terrorism in the wider context of maritime security, suppressing maritime crime, and developing maritime situational awareness.

The International Monetary Fund has conducted, since early 2002, 61 country assessments on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) capacity. The Fund has provided technical assistance to 222 countries, through national and regional training workshops and tailored capacity building assistance such as drafting of legislation and strengthening of financial sector supervision for AML/CFT. About 2,470 officials have participated in IMF-led workshops over the last five years.

The World Bank has conducted 32 assessments – 11 jointly with the IMF – on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) compliance since 2001. Throughout this period, approximately 300 technical assistance missions were performed on a bilateral or regional basis to strengthen all components of an AML/CFT regime. In addition, the World Bank has undertaken 14 bilateral remittance corridor analyses that offer sending and receiving countries new information on the characteristics of remittance flows. This information provides the basis for policy reviews to promote increased flows at lower costs, while enabling better compliance with AML/CFT standards.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization provides frameworks supporting human rights-based approaches to education, learning materials and curricula to promote inclusive pedagogies and diversified content. Inter-university solidarity, understanding and dialogue are promoted through the network of 550 UNESCO Chairs, the Global Learning Portal and the UNITWIN programme, which provides opportunities for young people in all regions. UNESCO has also prepared a code of conduct for scientists to help deter the use of scientific work for terrorist purposes.

The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)* coordinates numerous training programmes aimed at enhancing the capacity of States to combat terrorism. To complement the courses, INTERPOL provides corresponding Training Guides, including the "Bio-Terrorism Incident Pre-Planning and Response Guide". INTERPOL has also developed a Best Practices Guide in Combating Terrorism, available on the CTC website. INTERPOL has conducted regional workshops on Bioterrorism to and has also carried out five train-the-trainer sessions identifying effective strategies for prevention and response, sub-regional cooperation and assessing the legal authorization for undertaking critical police functions.

*While INTERPOL is not part of the UN system, it is a member of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) which was established in 2005 and is chaired by the Office of the UN Secretary-General.

For more information of the Strategy-related work of CTITF entities, see the Report of the Secretary-General "United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy: activities of United Nations system info implementing the Strategy" (A/64/818/ June 2010). The above inventory of United Nations counter-terrorism related actions is based on information provided by CTITF member entities.

For more information please visit: www.un.org/terrorism.
For detailed information on the activities of CTITF working groups please visit: http://www.un.org/terrorism/cttaskforce.shtml

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