



UN Photo/Mark Garten

Doves are released as part of the ceremony at United Nations Headquarters in New York in observance of International Day of Peace.

2010 Review: Stimulus for Renewed Counter-Terrorism Commitment

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

- | | |
|---|---|
| p2 Letter from the CTITF Chairman | p7 Former Terrorists and Victims Speak Out |
| p3 Secretary-General Urges Agreement on the Comprehensive International Convention on Terrorism | p7 CTITF Launches Public-Private Partnerships Model |
| p3 CTITF Tackles Terrorist Use of the Internet | p8 CTITF Boosts Human Rights Protection |
| p4 UN Consolidates Response to WMD Terrorist Risk | p9 Promoting the Counter-Terrorism Global Strategy |
| p5 Central Asia: New Focus of Regional Strategy | p9 I-ACT: Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism Initiative |
| p6 Supporting Victims of Terrorism | p10 Activities of CTITF Office |

The Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Chairman Jean-Paul Laborde has applauded Member States for their renewed unwavering commitment to combat terrorism. In a resolution adopted by consensus at the second biennial review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the General Assembly reiterated strong and unequivocal condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, “by whomever, wherever, and for whatever purposes”.

continues on page 2

2010 Review: Stimulus for Renewed Counter-Terrorism Commitment

continued from page 1

“I am humbled by the tenacity demonstrated by Member States to combat terrorism and I am eager to see that the commitments made during this review translate into concrete action” Laborde said in an interview with *The Beam*.

The resolution reaffirmed that the primary responsibility of implementing the Strategy rested with Member States. It also recognized further the need to enhance the important role the

United Nations, including the CTITF, played along with other international and regional organizations, in facilitating and promoting coordination and coherence.

Although Member States and the UN system have made headway in implementing the Strategy, the progression has not been as rapid and comprehensive as many had hoped, a concern Laborde echoed. “We have not yet reached the depth the implementation requires. Terrorists have not relented and the situation has deteriorated in some parts of the world.

The General Assembly reiterated strong and unequivocal condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, “by whomever, wherever, and for whatever purposes.”

We need to implement the Strategy in totality”, he said.

The full implementation of the Strategy has in part been hampered by insufficient in-depth knowledge of the Strategy’s provisions. Increasing public consciousness and understanding of the Strategy and the work of the CTITF and supporting its implementation was the priority, Laborde said. “The problem is that the Strategy was not promoted enough following its adoption and also no adequate resources were committed to launch an aggressive in-depth knowledge campaign. We have to publicize the Strategy in the field through a series of seminars, targeted briefings to all relevant stakeholders, utilizing the CTITF focal points and other instruments at our disposal”, he added.

Christopher Coleman, who chairs the Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution, also shared similar sentiments “this underscores the need to continuously explain that the UN Strategy is global, comprehensive, and that it relies on soft power and respect for human rights”.

Another caveat is the lack of sufficient resources required at a time when many countries are recovering from a global recession, a difficulty Laborde acknowledges. But he remains optimistic that comprehensive implementation of the Strategy is possible, if Member States work together with support from the CTITF entities. ■

Letter from the CTITF Chairman

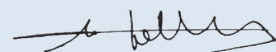
Following the biennial review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy on 8-9 September 2010, the General Assembly adopted a resolution (A/RES/60/288), calling for the enhanced engagement of Member States with the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF).

The resolution requested the CTITF secretariat to interact with Member States by providing quarterly briefings and comprehensive reports on the current and future work of the Task Force to ensure transparency and allow Member States to assess its work and provide policy guidance and feedback on counter-terrorism action.

The Task Force welcomes the Member States’ request for interaction and, as a first step, I am pleased to present the first edition of the *The Beam*, a new e-publication that highlights the work collectively undertaken by 30 CTITF entities and its Office.

The first edition features the recent review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, initiatives and projects undertaken by the Working Groups in preventing and resolving conflicts, supporting and highlighting victims of terrorism, strengthening the protection of vulnerable targets, preventing and responding to WMD terrorist attacks, countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, and protecting human rights while countering terrorism. It also highlights the activities of the CTITF Office.

The Beam is a quarterly publication, to be distributed electronically to all Member States, CTITF entities and civil society groups working with the Task Force. I sincerely hope you will find it very useful and I look forward to your comments, suggestions and future contributions.



Jean-Paul Laborde



Jean-Paul Laborde

Secretary-General Urges Agreement on the Comprehensive International Convention on Terrorism

Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon is urging Member States to press ahead and reach an agreement on the comprehensive international convention on terrorism.



SG Ban Ki-moon

“As committed in the Strategy, Member States should make every effort to reach an agreement on the text and conclude the convention in order to unite behind the global counter-terrorism effort,” the Secretary-General says in his report (A/64/818) to the General Assembly.

The Secretary-General also called for stronger partnerships between governments, the United Nations, regional organizations and civil society groups to boost efforts in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

“Looking to the future, the Secretary-General envisages enhanced implementation of the Strategy through building in-depth knowledge of the Strategy, strengthening partnerships and ensuring comprehensiveness.”

While acknowledging the increased work of the United Nations in counter-terrorism, the Secretary-General says there is still a need for an in-depth knowledge of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in order to translate its provisions into action on national, regional and global levels.

CTITF Tackles Terrorist Use of the Internet

Working Groups

The debate on countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes has shifted from what Richard Barrett, Coordinator of the Monitoring Team of the 1267 Committee, described as a repressive approach to a more nuanced mix of strategies. Measures, such as leg-

The measures being considered by the Working Group include populating the Internet with messages that undermine the appeal of terrorism and supporting rehabilitation programmes.

islating against terrorist sites, have not resolved the problem; other ways to undermine the appeal of terrorism are now under consideration.

Barrett co-chairs the CTITF Working Group on Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes. “We would like to promote an alternative voice to the same audience: violent extremists, the radicalized and groups susceptible to the radical message. If we use the Internet proactively to counter the terrorist appeal, we will make progress”, he said.

The measures being considered by the Working Group include populating the Internet with messages that undermine the appeal of terrorism and supporting rehabilitation programmes. “By pointing out the unattractive aspects of the policies promoted by terrorists, we are hoping to dissuade people from becoming radicalized”, Barrett said.

Some countries already have preventive programmes in place but success depends on dedicated efforts, a point Barrett stressed. “The Working Group Conference planned for early 2011 in Saudi Arabia on developing counter narrative is very timely to maximize international cooperation in this regard and also look at how the UN can add value to this effort.”

Another option considered by the Working Group to counter the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes was to strengthen international legal efforts. “After examining legal and technical challenges related to countering terrorist use of the Internet, our conclusion was that it would be difficult to get international agreement on this matter because of the paramount importance of preserving freedoms of speech and expression. Also reconciling different States’ laws and regulations is always difficult”, he said.



Richard Barrett

The Group consulted Member States and the private sector, including experts from Microsoft, McAfee and Symantec, on some of the technical aspects of preventing terrorists from recruiting, training and financing their operations through the Internet. The first international meeting, which focused on the legal issues, was co-organized by the CTITF Office and the German Government in cooperation with UNODC, and the second meeting hosted by Microsoft, considered the technical challenges to bar terrorists from exploiting the Internet. The third meeting, planned for early 2011, will consider how to promote counter-narratives. ■

United Nations Consolidates Response to WMD Terrorist Risk

Working Groups

As the UN steps up its readiness to respond to a weapon of mass destruction (WMD) attack, attention is being devoted to strengthening inter-agency mechanisms that would assist Member States in the event of such an attack. “The first step is to assess the lay of the land —

Although existing mechanisms for dealing with radiation emergencies are well established, they may not necessarily be well understood by all entities within the United Nations system.

what the UN and International Organizations are doing individually and collectively to assist States”, says Geoffrey Shaw, the co-chair of the CTITF Working Group on Preventing and Responding to WMD Attacks. “Once we have a clear picture of what’s currently being done, we can look at how to strengthen

the existing systems, so that we have an efficient and effective response mechanism in place.”

The WMD Working Group has formulated a work-plan to assess how the UN and certain international organizations would engage on the issue of a terrorist attack where chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear weapons or materials were used, and the level of coordination among them. The first phase of the work plan aims to both familiarize Member States with current inter-agency mechanisms in the context of nuclear and/or radiological weapons and materials, and to identify opportunities for strengthening this coordination. “Experiences and lessons learnt in this phase of work will



Geoffrey Shaw

be taken forward, as appropriate, to the next phase of work, which will focus on chemical and biological weapons or materials”, Shaw noted.

The Working Group has found that although existing mechanisms for dealing with radiation emergencies — both from individual agencies and through integrated inter-agency cooperation — are well established, they may not necessarily be well understood by all entities within the UN system. “One goal of the Working Group, therefore, was to ensure that existing plans and institutional arrangements are better understood by bringing together all the key actors”, Shaw said.

A workshop, hosted by the International Atomic Energy Agency, entitled “International Response and Mitigation of a Terrorist Attack Using Nuclear and Radiological Weapons or Materials”, was convened in Vienna in March 2010, enabling experts to examine these issues in greater detail while formulating recommendations for strengthening inter-agency response mechanisms.

The Working Group has produced a report on its findings, which was launched in September 2010. The report illustrates practical preventive assistance provided by individual entities of the Working Group in areas such as nuclear security, ranging from assistance with putting in place relevant laws to prevent terrorists from accessing nuclear or radiological materials, to training in nuclear forensics.

continues on page 5



IAEA photo

Field response teams from IAEA Member States train in real radioactive contamination conditions, in the Chernobyl exclusion zone. Part of an extensive training programme, the IAEA Incident and Emergency Centre is organising “train the trainers” courses for environmental radioactivity monitoring after a nuclear accident.

Central Asia: New focus of Regional Strategy

Working Groups

The Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) has launched its first regional initiative to assist Central Asian countries strengthen to their efforts to fight terrorism in the region.

Coordinated by the Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Terrorism, the Central Asian initiative brings together an array of experts to help the Governments of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan address the threat of terrorism. “This project is about supporting Central Asian Governments in their commitment to cooperate and implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy”, said Christopher Coleman who chairs the Working Group.

Several expert meetings will examine the four pillars of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, namely: measures to address 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 UN system in this regard; and measures to ensure respect for human rights and the rule of law as the fundamental basis for the fight against terrorism.

“Once needs in the region have been identified, the UN and other actors will help match these needs with the necessary expertise and resources. Assistance will then be provided as the five countries devise a regional action plan on implementing the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy to be adopted by their respective Governments, Coleman added.

Speaking during the launch, Miroslav Jenca, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon’s Special Representative and head of the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA) said, “to date, the region’s five countries have been spared large-scale terrorist attacks yet it cannot be denied that there is a growing concern about the possibility of intensifying activities of various extremist, terrorist, and criminal groups and networks operating in Central Asia, fuelled by instability in the wider region and porous borders through which extremism and criminal networks penetrate the region”.



Christopher Coleman



SRSR Miroslav Jenca

The project was launched in September 2010 in New York and UNRCCA is anchoring the activities on the ground.

Previously, the Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution drafted guidance on counter-terrorism for the Secretary-Generals’ special envoys, representatives and

other peacemakers. The guidance, as Coleman points out, was to equip those tasked with preventing and resolving conflict with knowledge of the international instruments dealing with terrorism so that these could be incorporated in their work.

The easily readable set of guidelines can be accessed on the CTITF website at www.un.org/terrorism/cttaskforce.shtml. ■

continued from page 4

It outlines the assistance available to States to better prepare for and better be able to respond to a terrorist attack, if one were to occur. It also outlines assistance in areas such as training first responders, through deployment of rapid investigation teams, environmental remediation and radiological clean-up. It provides information on the radiation emergency medical preparedness network.

The report also examines the existing inter-agency mechanisms for responding to a radiation emergency — procedures that were established in the aftermath

The report also outlines the assistance available to States to better prepare for and better be able to respond to a terrorist attack, if one were to occur.

of Chernobyl, originally designed to deal with safety emergencies but that have evolved over time to deal with all radiation emergencies, including those resulting from malicious acts. It provides information on the joint inter-agency response plan that has been developed within the UN System for dealing with such crises, and on the operational roles and responsibilities of the respective international organizations, if such an event were to occur. ■

Supporting Victims of Terrorism

Working Groups

In the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, Member States “strive to promote international solidarity in support of victims”. The Strategy also urges 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 and facilitate the normalization of their lives”.

“Countless of people around the world have suffered loss and injury from terrorism. That is the toll we know. The toll we don’t typically hear much about is the continuing impact the day after.”

As a first step, the Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon convened a Symposium on Supporting Victims of Terrorism and brought together victims, experts, Member States, regional organizations, civil society and the media in September 2008.

As a follow up to the recommendations in the Secretary-General’s report *Symposium on Supporting Victims of*

Terrorism, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) is embarking on a number of projects. The CTITF Working Group on Supporting the Victims of Terrorism plans to develop a web portal that can be used as a forum for victims, experts, government officials, service providers and civil society to share information, resources and best practices on supporting victims of terrorism.

The Working Group will also develop a study of best practices for providing financial support to victims of terrorism, based on existing national practices. In addition, the Working Group will convene a workshop on the rights of victims of terrorism and compile a study at the end of the year.

In partnership with the Center on Global Counter-Terrorism Cooperation and the Global Survivors Network (GSN) the Working Group will hold media training for victims of terrorism to ensure that their voices are heard. CTITF Chairman Jean-Paul Laborde says, “while victims can be the most effective messengers about the destructive

consequences of terrorism, very few of them have the courage to speak to the media about their experiences”.

GSN was co-founded by an American and a Jordanian victim of terrorism who participated in the Secretary-General’s symposium and established GSN as a follow-up of the symposium. GSN uses community events, engagements through the electronic media, including the Internet, and even documentary film productions to show that terrorist violence is never acceptable.

GSN has just finished a documentary called “Killing in the Name”. The documentary exposes the true cost of terrorism, as it follows Ashraf, a Jordanian groom who lost 27 people during a terrorist bombing of his wedding ceremony in Amman, Jordan. The Secretary-General hosted a screening event of this documentary at the United Nations in October 2010. “Over the past decade, countless of people around the world have suffered loss and injury from terrorism. That is the toll we know. The toll we don’t typically hear much about is the continuing impact the day after. All too often, the voices of the terrorists have often drowned out the voices of the victims. Now, I am glad to say, that is changing.” ■



Above: United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon (left) at a panel discussion following a film screening of “Killing in the Name”. The SG is shown with Ashraf al-Khaled (centre) — one of the film’s subjects who lost many family members and friends during a deadly suicide bombing attack at his wedding reception in Jordan — and with Carie Lemack, producer of the film and cofounder of Global Survivors Network.

Right: A candlelight vigil held in tribute to those who lost their lives in the terrorist bombing of the United Nations offices in Baghdad, Iraq.



Former Terrorists and Victims Speak Out

Voices of repentant terrorists and their victims are a powerful tool to dissuade vulnerable groups from becoming extremists. The Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) has embarked on a documentary project featuring former terrorists and their victims to provide States with practical experiences to address issues related to extremism.

In the documentaries, repentant terrorists and their victims describe their experiences to articulate common factors that draw people to terrorism, while reinforcing the message that terrorism is an unacceptable crime that indiscriminately affects innocent people.

Describing the project's aim, Richard Barrett, Coordinator of the Monitoring Team of the 1267 Committee, said, "There are many individuals around the world who were once active supporters of terrorism but have now rejected its methods and its message. These former terrorists are often from communities that are susceptible to exploitation by terrorist groups. By describing their own experiences they can explain the processes that can lead an individual to terrorism and highlight the negative consequences of such action."

The project is led by the Monitoring Team of the 1267 Committee with support from the Department of Public Information and the CTITF Office. So far, three countries are actively engaged in the project: Algeria, Malaysia and Saudi Arabia.

CTITF Launches Public-Private Partnerships Model

Working Groups

The Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Working Group on Strengthening the Protection of Vulnerable Targets is spearheading international efforts to boost public-private partnerships to improve protection of civilians and infrastructure against terrorist attacks.

The Working Group has launched a Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) model that could be adapted globally to enhance cooperation and protection of vulnerable targets. The model produced in the form of a *Handbook* by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), a member of the Working Group, was launched in New York on 7 September 2010.

"We are working to boost dialogue between Governments and private sectors and assist them in overcoming cultural and organizational barriers which might hinder cooperation towards the protection of vulnerable targets", said Francesco Cappé, a UNICRI representative at CTITF.

In many countries the partnership between Governments and the private sector remains sporadic, a point Cappé raised. "Both public and private sectors have the common objective of protecting places to protect people but we still need to cope with the main challenges of promoting a common language between the two sectors."

To produce the international PPP model, the Working Group examined

inputs from about 100 public and private stakeholders and Cappé, says "the Working Group now plans to provide assistance, upon request, to establish PPP projects in different countries and cities all around the world while promoting synergies among them".

So far, the Working Group has focused on the protection of vulnerable "soft" targets and efforts are under way to adapt the PPP approach for the protection of "hard" targets as well. "We have promoted PPP for the protection of tourism and recreational facilities, hotel and resorts, cultural and

religious places, bus and metro stations, major events related venues and now we are working to adapt the PPP approach



Francesco Cappé

"The Working Group now plans to provide assistance, upon request, to establish PPP projects in different countries and cities all around the world while promoting synergies among them."

for the protection of other vulnerable targets such as non-nuclear critical energy infrastructures", Cappé concluded.

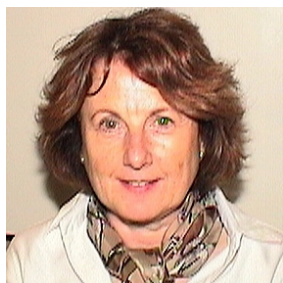
Last year, UNICRI launched an initiative in Lisbon to promote PPP models in different regions. "The Lisbon initiative is itself a good practice of PPP since it was made possible thanks to the cooperation and support of the Government of Portugal and a coalition of public and private companies." ■

CTITF Boosts Human Rights Protection

Working Groups

The CTITF Working Group on Protecting Human Rights while Countering Terrorism has developed two human rights reference guides: one on security infrastructure and the other on the stopping and searching of persons.

Speaking during the launch of the guides in September 2010, Maggie Nicholson, Deputy Director, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in New York said, “The idea stemmed from the observation that a number of counter-terrorism measures were being adopted in various parts of the world, on which OHCHR and others were asked to provide guidance to ensure that these measures were compliant with international human rights law. What was needed was something short and practical, which would provide general guidance, good practices, as well as concrete examples.”



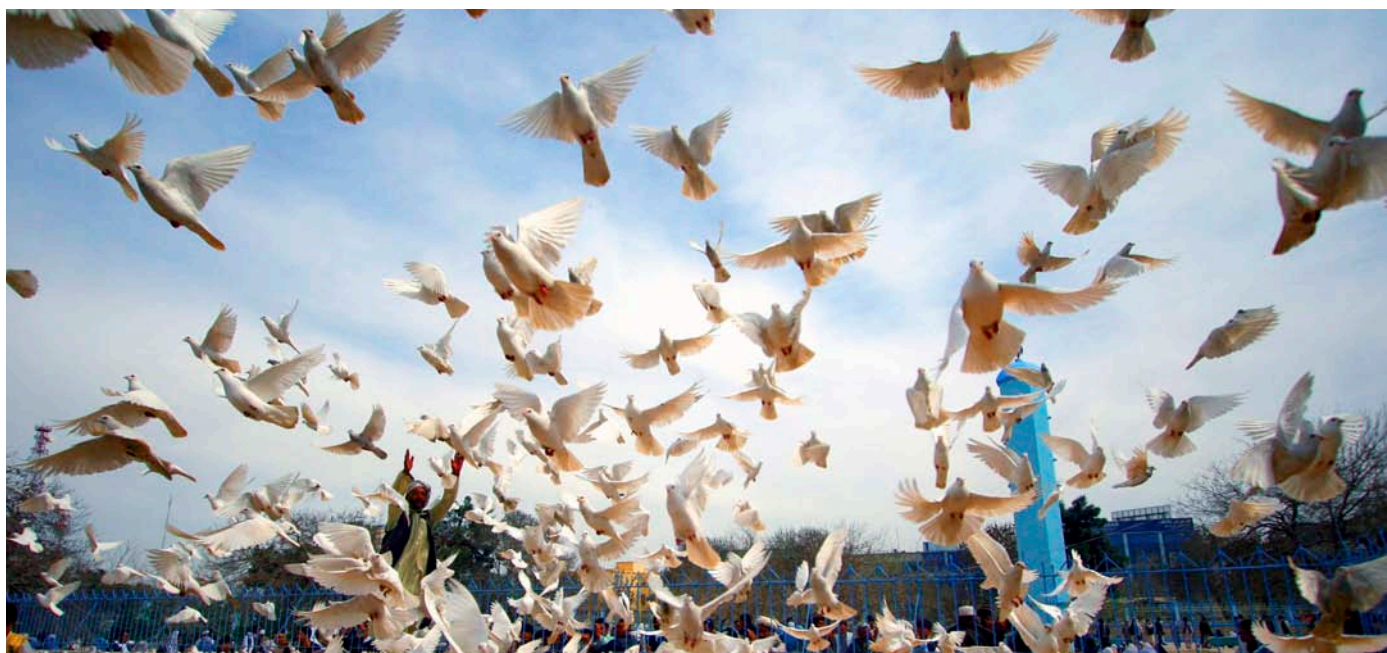
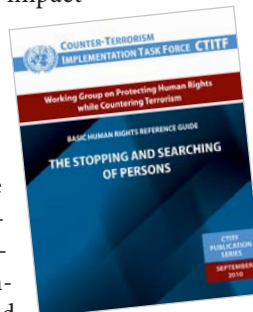
Maggie Nicholson

The Guide on Stopping and Searching of Persons focuses on the impact that stop and search measures may have on the right to personal integrity and dignity, the principles of equality and non-discrimination, the right to freedom of movement and the right to privacy. It highlights the need for appropriate safeguards and oversight in the adoption and implementation of stop and search measures, as well as the conditions that need to be respected, should a State need temporarily to restrict the enjoyment of specific human rights for the purpose of countering terrorism, in compliance with international law.

The Guide on Security Infrastructure highlights that all measures to prevent and deter terrorist acts, including those

related to security infrastructure, must fully comply with States’ international human rights obligations. It focuses on the impact that security infrastructure may have on the enjoyment of a range of human rights, including the principles of equality and non-discrimination, the right to freedom of movement, the right to seek asylum and to be protected by international refugee law, and the right to privacy. The Guide also sets out the framework for limitations and derogations, and stresses the need for accountability where violations have occurred. Finally, the Guide touches upon the impact of security infrastructure on the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights.

The Guides are addressed to state authorities, national and international non-governmental organizations, legal practitioners, UN agencies, as well as individuals concerned with ensuring protection and promotion of human rights in the context of counter-terrorism. Both guides are available on the CTITF website: www.un.org/terrorism/cttaskforce.shtml. ■



CTITF Initiatives and Activities

Promoting In-depth Knowledge of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

CTITF Initiatives

When the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF)

Chairman addressed Member States in July 2010, he pledged to build in-depth knowledge of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy amongst Governments, regional and sub-regional

organizations, civil society and the private sector.

CTITF has therefore embarked on a project to build the in-depth knowledge and promote the implementation of the Global Strategy at the national and regional levels. The project will seek to inform a broader audience on the holistic, comprehensive and preventative nature of the Global Strategy and foster a dialogue



on its practical implementation.

As a start, regional workshops will be held in South-East Asia, South Asia,

continues on page 10

I-ACT: Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism Initiative

CTITF Initiatives

Enhancing coordination and coherence of counter-terrorism efforts

of the UN system is the fundamental responsibility of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF). To achieve results, the Task Force relies on different platforms, including the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism (I-ACT) Initiative.

Through this Initiative CTITF entities are able to coordinate amongst themselves and deliver technical assistance in an integrated fashion “as one UN”. CTITF Chairman Jean-Paul Laborde commented on the benefits of I-ACT: “The value added of the I-ACT information system is that, it helps CTITF entities identify technical assistance gaps and avoid duplication of projects to maximize delivery of external assistance to Member States”.

How does it work?

A Member State makes a request to the CTITF Office for inclusion as an I-ACT



partnering country. The CTITF Office and Task Force entities then work with partnering Member States to provide a mapping of requested, completed, ongoing and planned technical assistance activities in each partnering Member State. The mapping is then complemented by a gap analysis in assistance delivery which is used for development of a national action plan with the ultimate aim of helping Member States implement the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in an integrated fashion.

So far, Burkina Faso and Nigeria are the partnering Member States that have formally requested consideration for assistance under the UN integrated approach.

Representatives of the CTITF Office, the International Monetary Fund, the 1540 Committee Expert Group and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime visited Abuja in August 2010. The delegation met and consulted with several of the key national agencies and departments, including the National Focal Point on Terrorism.

The delegation was provided with an overview of Nigeria’s counter-terrorism efforts, progress made and challenges faced. The visit also provided an opportunity for the delegation to learn about the recent developments with respect to the pending Counter-Terrorism Bill and other related draft legislation.

and Southern, Eastern and Western Africa from late 2010 to 2011. The participants will include government officials, policymakers, national counter-terrorism focal points, law enforcement and criminal justice practitioners and civil society members.

The five workshops will be organized by the CTITF Office, in cooperation with relevant CTITF entities, co-sponsoring Member States and, wherever possible and appropriate, in cooperation with relevant regional and sub-regional organizations. ■

Activities of CTITF Office

CTITF Activities In an effort to promote the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the Office of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force held consultations with government officials, regional and sub-regional organizations, the private sector, and civil society groups.

The United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Chairman Jean-Paul Laborde, delivered a message on behalf of the Secretary-General at the first International Workshop of Counter-Terrorism Coordinators held in Vienna last year. The national counter-terrorism coordinators from more than 100 member countries and 40 international and regional organizations, as well as representatives of the relevant United Nations agencies attended this two-day workshop. ■

In early June 2010, the CTITF Chair visited the Peoples' Friendship University of Russia to explore collaboration between the University and CTITF on the development of educational programmes on countering terrorism.

Earlier this year, Mr. Laborde participated in a workshop on “Partnership between States, business and civil society to counter terrorism: practice, research, and education”, which was co-organized by the University and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia. Following up on this workshop, the CTITF Office has facilitated contact between the University and UNICRI for the development of relevant curriculum on counter-terrorism. ■

In cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the CTITF Office organized a side event at the 12th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Brazil which took place from 12-19 April 2010. The discussion on “The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Action: Bringing Terrorist Suspects to Justice in Compliance with Human Rights”, focused on the implementation of pillar 4 of the Strategy and highlighted challenges and experiences to identify lessons learned/good practice in preparation for the September 2010 review



meeting. In addition, the CTITF Chairman spoke as a panellist in a side event at the “Congress on Victims of Terrorism”, organized by New York Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies.

The CTITF Office participated in the launch of the UNICRI Centre on Public Private Security Policies on Strengthening the Protection of Vulnerable Targets from Terrorist Attacks through Public-Private Partnerships at Citibank, in New York, on 21 June. The event, which was attended by numerous private sector companies, previewed the recently launched UNICRI “Handbook to Assist the Establishment of Public-Private Partnerships to Protect Vulnerable Targets”. In May 2010 the CTITF Chairman visited the Office on Dialogue and Innovation of the UNICRI Security Governance/Counter-terrorism Laboratory based in Lucca, Italy. ■

For the past months, the CTITF Chairman has briefed Member States, regional and inter-regional forums on various aspects of the work of CTITF — these forums included the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), the G-8 Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG), the European Union Working Committee on Terrorism (COTER), the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (OAS-CICTE), and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

On 27 July 2010, Laborde briefed Member States on the activities of the CTITF at UN Headquarters. Additionally, the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia, in cooperation with the CTITF Office, undertook a series of interactive briefings with Member States regarding the concept of developing a global counter-terrorism initiative. The sessions were to seek inputs from Member States, ensure consensus and explore the



UN Photo

A view of the 2006 official launch of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted by the General Assembly, observing a moment of silence.

potential launching of the initiative at an early date. Four sessions were conducted, during which Member States provided useful comments that will help in the further development of this initiative. ■

On the margins of the second review of the UN Global Strategy, the CTITF Office in collaboration with the International Peace Institute (IPI) organized side events to examine collective international efforts to counter terrorism. Addressing the participants, Jean-Paul Laborde reiterated the imperative of concerted efforts to counter terrorism. “Today, we look around us and we see terrorism as much a threat to human life, human dignity and human welfare as it was nearly 10 years ago or more. What is required from all of us is to bring our strengths, our range of expertise, our resources and our commitment together to fight this menace”, he said.

The events held from 7-9 September included topics on ransom as a means of financing of terrorism; international response to, and mitigation of a potential

terrorist attack using nuclear and/ or radiological weapons or materials; the initiative on implementing the Strategy in Central Asia; countering terrorist use of the Internet; Public-Private-Partnerships in counter-terrorism; capacity-building to counter terrorism; empowering survivors of terrorism; the role of civil society in implementing the Global Strategy; protecting human rights while countering terrorism; the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism (I-ACT) Initiative.

Over 200 high-level government representatives, diplomats, experts and UN officials were in attendance. ■

The CTITF Chairman was one of the key speakers at a public discussion organized and hosted by the UN Regional Information Centre (UNRIC) for Western Europe in Brussels, Belgium on 15 September.

The public debate, entitled: *Counter terrorism — is a strategic approach working?* reviewed the experiences of the international community in moving

away from a narrow approach with an over-reliance on only military, security or law enforcement methods to a more complex, holistic approach to tackling terrorism as well as looking at current efforts and future actions in this regard.

Jean-Paul Laborde highlighted the global context with specific examples of how the CTITF is working with Member States and various regional and other actors — including the EU as a key partner — to implement the action points of the UN global strategy and identified areas where the Task Force had a particular added value. He was especially forceful in reminding the audience of the human face of terrorism and that ultimately countering this menace was about looking after the victims and preventing terrorists from committing their violent acts.

Over 70 participants from the media, civil society, NGOs, academia as well as representatives and officials from the EU, the European Parliament and the diplomatic community were among the audience to discuss the merits of having a strategic approach to countering terrorism. ■

CTITF The BEAM eNews

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 30 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/terrorism/index.shtml