



United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre

Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Office

Summary of Discussions

International Conference on National and Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategies

Bogota, Colombia
31 January - 1 February 2013

*Organized by the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT)
In partnership with the Government of the Republic of Colombia. This conference was facilitated by the
CTITF Working Group of the Whole on National and Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategies, which is co-
led by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Office and the Counter-Terrorism
Committee Executive Directorate (CTED)*

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

This document has not been formally edited. CTITF/UNCCT; April 2013

Outline

I.	Preface and Background	3
II.	Summary of Guiding Principles for Counter-Terrorism Strategies	5
	A. National Counter-Terrorism Strategies	5
	1. <i>Overarching Principles</i>	5
	2. <i>Substantive Principles</i>	6
	3. <i>Procedural Principles</i>	6
	B. Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategies	7
	1. <i>Overarching Principles</i>	7
	2. <i>Substantive Principles</i>	7
	3. <i>Procedural Principles</i>	8
III.	Opening Session and Keynote Addresses	9
IV.	Plenary Session 1: Relevance of National and Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategies and Implementation Plans in the Fight against Terrorism	11
V.	Breakout Sessions	11
	A. Session 1A: Understanding National Dynamics and Realities to develop National Strategies	12
	B. Session 2A: Understanding Regional Dynamics and Realities to develop Regional Strategies	13
	C. Session 1B: Principles to formulate National Strategies	14
	D. Session 2B: Principles to formulate Regional Strategies	15
	E. Session 1C: Effective Interagency Mechanisms to implement National Strategies	16
	F. Session 2C: Effective Regional Mechanisms to implement Regional Strategies	17
	G. Session 1D: National Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementing Process of National Strategies	19
	H. Session 2D: Review and Evaluation of the Implementation Process of Regional Strategies	19
VI.	Plenary Session 2: Presentation of the Outcome of the Work of Group 1 on National Strategies and Group 2 on Regional Strategies to the Plenary	20
VII.	Closing Session and Next Steps	21
	Contact and Follow-Up	22
	Annex I: Agenda of the Conference	23
	Annex II: List of Participants	29

I. Preface and Background

The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/RES/60/288) (hereafter the 'Global Strategy') adopted by the General Assembly on 8 September 2006 represents an important milestone in the collective pursuit of the United Nations Member States 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.

Despite recent notable successes in the implementation of the Strategy, many States around the world continue to struggle against the scourge of terrorism. Some States face gaps in planning and analysis and resource mobilization; others require improved institutional coordination and the ability to build coherent responses to terrorism. In addition, the breadth and nature of the threat requires that national counter-terrorism responses engage multiple sectors of government and other relevant stakeholders, including those that normally do not work on security matters. In order to develop and implement such a holistic response, States require carefully calibrated, well-thought out and comprehensive national and regional strategies that take into account local conditions and realities.

In resolution A/RES/66/282 of 29 June 2012, which completed the third review of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the General Assembly encouraged Member States to further elaborate and develop national, subregional and regional plans, as appropriate, to support the implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

In December 2010, Security Council resolution 1963 (2010) encouraged the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), in close cooperation with the CTITF and its Working Groups, to arrange meetings with Member States for the purpose of considering and advising, as appropriate, on the development of comprehensive and integrated national counter-terrorism strategies and the mechanisms to implement them that include attention to the factors that lead to terrorist activities, in accordance with their obligations under international law.

In 2011, the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) was established within the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Office, pursuant to paragraph 9 of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and General Assembly resolution A/RES/66/10. The UNCCT aims to support United Nations efforts to implement the Strategy at the national and regional levels, promote regional cooperation against terrorism and build Member States' counter-terrorism capacities.

The UNCCT aims at buttressing the implementation of all four pillars of the Strategy in a comprehensive and integrated manner through the development of national and regional counter-terrorism strategy implementation action plans. It will undertake

initiatives aimed at fostering international counter-terrorism cooperation and promote collaboration between national, regional and international counter-terrorism centres and organizations.

Through collaboration with CTITF working groups, the UNCCT serves a critical role in building capacity of Member States to strengthen their counter-terrorism capability. The first of its key strategic priorities pronounced by the Secretary-General is to assist Member States in the development, adoption and implementation of national and regional counter-terrorism strategies. The other strategic priorities of the UNCCT are supporting integrated capacity building assistance (I-ACT); countering the financing of terrorism; promoting dialogue, understanding and countering the appeal of terrorism; protecting human rights while countering terrorism; promoting and protecting rights of victims of terrorism; protecting vulnerable targets; border management; and internet.

In the interest of promoting the comprehensive and integrated implementation of the Global Strategy, participants at the 2011 Secretary-General's Symposium on International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation noted the need to develop national and regional counter-terrorism strategies based on the framework provided by the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Participants at the Symposium have emphasized that the development of national and regional counter-terrorism strategies should take into consideration the four pillars of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

In view of the growing importance of national and regional counter-terrorism strategies, the UNCCT in partnership with the Government of Colombia convened the International Conference on National and Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategies on 31 January and 1 February 2013 in Bogota, Colombia. This conference was facilitated by the CTITF Working Group of the Whole on National and Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategies, which is co-led by the CTITF Office and CTED.

This Summary of Discussions does not constitute a binding document and should be considered an informal summary.

II. Summary of Guiding Principles for Counter-Terrorism Strategies

Participants at the international conference in Bogota focused on identifying principles that should be respected in developing, implementing and reviewing national and regional counter-terrorism strategies. Based on the foundation provided by the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the following overarching, substantive and procedural principles were acknowledged. In summary, participating officials from various governmental levels and agencies, regional and international organizations as well as civil society organizations agreed that national and regional counter-terrorism strategies are an effective tool to counter terrorism and are complementary to the Global Strategy.

A. *National Counter-Terrorism Strategies*

With regard to national counter-terrorism strategies, participants touched upon the following principles that are essential in the development of comprehensive and integrated national strategies. Some of these principles relate to the substance of the national strategy, the process of its adoption, the mechanism of its implementation and the procedures for its evaluation. Those various principles are as follows:

1. Overarching Principles

- The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy serves as a valuable blueprint, embraced by all Member States of the United Nations, in providing a comprehensive and integrated approach against terrorism. The Global Strategy's four pillars underscore different and critical ways to prevent terrorism and extremism, suppress terrorist movements, financing and activities, build national institutional capacities and uphold respect for human rights and the rule of law.
- In the development of national strategies, participants highlighted the importance of regional counter-terrorism frameworks, strategies and conventions. When national strategies are developed in conformity with regional strategies, the implementation of both the national and the regional strategies is facilitated.
- Analysis of the terrorist threat is a key point of departure when developing national counter-terrorism strategies. The strategy and action plan should be context-specific and should respond to the threat perceived by the Government and other relevant stakeholders of society.
- In the development and implementation of national strategies, national leadership and local ownership are important aspects.
- The scope of a national strategy should be well defined. An effective strategy includes clearly defined and achievable objectives.
- When developing national strategies, States should consider consulting other national and regional counter-terrorism strategies.

2. Substantive Principles

- Law enforcement agencies play an essential role in the development of national counter-terrorism strategies, primarily because they are often found at the forefront in analysing the threat, identifying immediate responses and mobilizing the necessary resources.
- Addressing factors conducive to the spread of terrorism, including extremism, radicalization and terrorist recruitment, is an essential component for developing an integrated and comprehensive counter-terrorism strategy.
- Any national strategy must rest on a multi-disciplinary approach. Terrorism is rooted in many aspects and any effective counter-terrorism strategy must integrate elements beyond the law enforcement infrastructure and include socio-economic, political, educational, developmental, human rights and rule of law dimensions.
- Counter-terrorism strategies should be premised on comprehensive national legislation, which takes into account universal counter-terrorism legal obligations.
- It is important that counter-terrorism responses are proportional to the threat and that responses are through a credible and independent criminal justice system.
- All national strategies should be in compliance with international human rights, humanitarian law and refugee law.

3. Procedural Principles

- A multidisciplinary counter-terrorism approach includes a variety of stakeholders. These stakeholders should include a range of governmental and non-governmental actors, as well as a broad partnership and consultations with them (such as with local communities, civil society organizations, academia, media and the private sector and humanitarian organizations.) Such stakeholders should be involved and integrated in the development of a national strategy from the beginning, and their participation should be sustained consistently throughout any strategy's implementation.
- Concerning internal coordination, national strategies need to be accompanied by implementing mechanisms.
- There should be allocation of sufficient resources for the relevant agencies to carry out the tasks assigned to them in the implementation of the national strategy.
- Counter-terrorism coordinating bodies are important for coordinating counter-terrorism policies and strategies that respond to national, regional and international threats. These bodies are also an excellent conduit to consolidate international, regional and national strategies.
- Coordination on the policy level should cascade downwards to the operational level. The operational coordination mechanism may vary and could focus on different themes, such as financing, investigations, law enforcement and border control.

- Evaluation of strategies would require regular monitoring or review of implementing mechanisms with a view to identifying strengths and weaknesses and the ability of those mechanisms to meet desired objectives.
- The evaluation process should be flexible enough to allow for meeting an evolving terrorist threat.

B. Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategies

During the plenary in general and the breakout sessions dedicated to regional counter-terrorism strategies in particular, participants identified the following overarching, substantive and procedural principles for the development and formulation, implementation as well as the review of regional counter-terrorism strategies.

1. Overarching Principles

- The four pillars of the Global Strategy postulate an important source of principles for the development of regional counter-terrorism strategies.
- As terrorist activities are rarely limited by territorial boundaries, the nature of the multifaceted threat of terrorism requires regional cooperation.
- Local ownership and tailored design are necessary elements for the success of regional strategies. Regional mechanisms should reflect regional needs and realities to be effectively implemented on the regional and national level.
- Capacity building by regional organizations based on the Global Strategy's pillars is useful and supports effective measures against terrorism and, hence, should be enhanced.
- The continuous comprehensive monitoring or review of regional strategies is crucial to increase the effectiveness of counter-terrorism activities.

2. Substantive Principles

- To effectively counter terrorism, it is necessary to conduct a holistic assessment that considers the conditions conducive to the threat of terrorism for the development of regional strategies.
- Trust building between regional partners through, for example, regional organizations is an essential requirement to foster lasting implementation of the strategies.
- Measures against terrorism based on regional strategies must respect human rights and the rule of law.
- Implementing mechanisms should target the conditions conducive to terrorism, focus on combating terrorism, design and implement capacity building

programmes as well as respect human rights and the rule of law. Reforming and strengthening the criminal justice system should be considered in this regard.

- Regional collaboration mechanisms in the field of border management and security, the exchange of information, best practices and lessons learned are particularly beneficial to the countering of terrorism.
- Well-defined strategy objectives, including success indicators, are conducive to evaluation assessments. Independent evaluation, including by regional organizations, peer-review between countries of the region and self-evaluation are valuable complimentary mechanisms.
- Achievements might relate to the signing and / or ratification of regional legal framework conventions that might, for example, criminalize specific terrorist acts or improve law enforcement or judicial action against terrorism.

3. Procedural Principles

- The development of regional strategies requires a multidisciplinary, comprehensive and integrated approach taking into account all relevant national and regional stakeholders not limited to governmental actors in general and law enforcement or intelligence agencies in particular. These stakeholders should include a range of governmental and non-governmental actors, as well as a broad partnership and consultations with them (such as with local communities, civil society organizations, academia, media and the private sector and humanitarian organizations). Stakeholders should be involved and integrated in the development of regional strategies from the beginning, and their participation should be sustained consistently throughout any strategy's implementation.
- Pertinent civil society organizations should be involved, especially, but not only, with regard to the prevention of terrorism laid down in Pillar I and human rights and rule of law addressed in Pillar IV of the Global Strategy.
- Regional contact lists of national focal points should be created and well maintained. They can improve collaboration immensely.
- Inter-regional cooperation and sharing of experiences should be fostered, as it supports counter-terrorism efforts.
- Monitoring or review and evaluation of national strategies can take place on the regional level through regional organization, provided that all measures taken in this respect are respecting international law, including the protection and promotion of human rights and the rule of law.

III. Opening Session and Keynote Addresses

H.E. Ambassador Abdallah Y. Al-Mouallimi, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations in New York and Chairman of the UNCCT Advisory Board, chaired the opening session and elaborated with some remarks on the role of the UNCCT Advisory Board, its working methods, and its role in guiding the objectives of the Centre. He also shared his views about the objective and purposes of the UNCCT International Conference on National and Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategies. He emphasized the role of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the Rule of Law as substantive foundation for the work of the UNCCT. Ambassador Al-Mouallimi stressed the importance of coordination, transparency, and exchange of expertise and best practices when designing regional and national strategies.

Brigadier General Jorge Hernando Nieto Rojas, Director of Criminal Investigation and INTERPOL of the National Police of Colombia, emphasized that states need to interact



Members of the opening session panel (Mr. Muhammad Rafiuddin Shah, Brigadier General Jorge Hernando Nieto Rojas, H.E. Ambassador Abdallah Y. Al-Mouallimi, Mr. Mike Smith and Ms. Sonia Matilde Eljach Polo [left to right]).

better and stand united against terrorism. Against the background of his experiences with the Colombian strategy against terrorism, he stressed the need for strong inter-agency coordination, analysis of terrorist strategies and instruments. He emphasized the importance of blocking supply chains and funding

of terrorist activities, which in Colombia often stems from theft of livestock or money laundering. This would often require teamwork between intelligence and investigation entities. In addition, he also underscored the need to identify the centres where terrorists receive information and training. He elaborated the need for tailored legislation to counter the threat of terrorism and the need for awareness-raising with the general population. According to the Brigadier General, alliances with other countries as well as the exchange of experience are of essential importance.

Mr. Mike Smith, Executive Director of CTED, began his presentation by elaborating on the United Nations infrastructure of counter-terrorism activities and entities, especially between CTED and the CTITF. While the former mainly, but not exclusively, focuses on country assessments based *inter alia* on Security Council resolutions' mandates, the latter derives its main mandate from the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. With regard to the work of the United Nations in countering terrorism, experience has shown that traditional law enforcement approaches are not sufficient. A wider range of activities is necessary that includes preventive measures and a broader group of involved stakeholders and entities. Comprehensive counter-terrorism strategies that start with tackling the reasons for recruitment are essential to the fight against terrorism. Ideologies that favour terrorism must be discredited and vulnerable people diverted away from terrorists. This requires a skills set beyond that of law enforcement authorities. He emphasized that there was need

to reach out to relevant actors such as civil society organizations, parliaments, media representatives and others. Moreover, reliance on heavy-handed responses by law enforcement can result in human rights violations, which alienate and increase recruitment possibilities. A comprehensive strategy can help embed a stronger rule of law approach. If a country is acting on the basis of a comprehensive counter-terrorism strategy that both includes a law enforcement component and is sensitive to community issues as well, the respective country has a higher chance to counter terrorism. Beyond national counter-terrorism strategies, regional and sub-regional strategies are required to respond to the increasingly transnational threat.

Ms. Sonia Matilde Eljach Polo, Director of Multilateral Political Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Colombia, focused her presentation on Colombia's activities in relation to the international framework provided by counter-terrorism conventions and the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. She emphasized that the right to dignity and peace as well as the promotion and protection of international human rights are crucial elements in the fight against terrorism. Furthermore, Ms. Polo stressed that the international counter-terrorism conventions and instruments help to advance against the transnational threat. She also reiterated that international cooperation is necessary based on well-developed national strategies, due to the fact that terrorism does not know boundaries.

Mr. Muhammad Rafiuddin Shah, Officer-in-Charge of the CTITF Office, emphasized that the four pillars of the Global Strategy provide all Governments with a comprehensive and preventive actionable plan to reduce the threat of terrorism. In the following, Mr. Shah focused on the subject of regional counter-terrorism strategies. Especially in situations where the terrorist threat thrives in the broader region regional strategies are crucial. Terrorists and extremists that may be present in the neighbourhood know how to exploit porous borders and inflict damage across a region. He elucidated this point with the current example of Mali and Eastern Africa where a regional approach to countering terrorism and extremism is needed to progress against the threat. Mr. Shah explained that the CTITF Office and the United Nations Regional Centre on Preventive Diplomacy in Central Asia worked together with States in Central Asia to develop a comprehensive regional action plan for that region's fight against terrorism in 2011. Regional strategies, in many ways, help national strategies meet success. They catalyze inter-State cooperation against terrorism, promote cross-border coordination and information sharing, ensure ownership and inclusion of regional organizational structures, and could even enhance collaboration across different regions of the world, thereby contributing to international cooperation. He emphasized that Central Asia is not the only example where improved regional cooperation is delivering dividends. The Organization of American States' Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE) is making an immense difference in countering terrorism every day. Similarly, other regional organizations have shown greater interest in developing regional strategies against terrorism. Mr. Shah concluded that national and regional counter-terrorism strategies reinforce each other, and both of them further the implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, which stands as a hallmark success of the international community against terrorism.

IV. Plenary Session 1: Relevance of National and Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategies and Implementation Plans in the Fight against Terrorism

Terrorist activities differ from region to region and nation to nation. Accordingly, counter-terrorism challenges carry unique attributes. Nonetheless, participants agreed that the complex and cross-cutting nature of terrorism requires the response and involvement of various national, regional, and international actors.



Representatives of the Colombian Government, which hosted the conference, stressed the importance of international collaboration in countering terrorism.

Regional and national counter-terrorism strategies are essential for involving and coordinating these actors, setting clear objectives and principles for countering terrorism as well as review procedures to improve the respective counter-terrorism framework. They can be the building block for determining clear institutional roles and responsibilities, assessments and evaluations of the terrorist and security threats faced as well as identification of priorities and shortcomings.

Participants stressed that the process of developing national and regional strategies, which needs to be on an interdisciplinary basis, also contributes towards improving institutional coordination, exchange of information and cooperation across a variety of actors and stakeholders. It often facilitates and encourages a constructive public debate, including with civil society actors and community representation in general. Participants mentioned that partnerships among relevant actors of society are necessary to effectively address terrorism.

With regard to evaluation and review, strategies can serve as a reference point and, when publicly available, enhance transparency and independent scrutiny.

Participants also reiterated that international cooperation is crucial in the fight against terrorism. Through taking account of international and regional mechanisms, strategies are better geared toward achieving improved national capacities and enhanced regional coordination against the threat of terrorism. Based on the experience in, for example, Central Asia, participants stressed that their enactment and effective implementation requires robust and durable political will, a joint plan of action that is implemented on the national levels, a regional platform that is able to coordinate counter-terrorism efforts (e.g. by a counter-terrorism coordinator) and an assessment of the conditions conducive to the regional terrorism threat.

V. Breakout Sessions

The two groups focusing on national and regional counter-terrorism strategies each considered four thematic topics. These were the relevance of developing comprehensive

strategies, the principles on which they are built, the processes through which they are operationalized and the mechanisms with which they are sustained and improved.

A. *Session 1A: Understanding National Dynamics and Realities to develop National Strategies*

Effective measures against transnational terrorism require comprehensive national counter-terrorism strategies. Participants affirmed that **political will and public awareness** are necessary first prerequisites to the development and formulation of national counter-terrorism strategies. It was reiterated that the respect for the rule of law, the promotion and protection of human rights as well as national and international cooperation must be the point of departure for designing strategies.

Participants agreed that the development of national strategies typically entails a number of **steps**, including comprehensive analysis of the terrorist threat; existing and necessary counter-terrorism mechanisms and their respective strengths and weaknesses; identification of relevant stakeholders and their priorities; examination of available financial resources and technical expertise; creation of a realistic plan of action; and the development of relevant national coordination mechanisms. It was highlighted that the process of developing and formulating a national strategy is often as important as the following implementation.

The complex and multifaceted threat of terrorism often **challenges existing governmental hierarchies** and traditionally allocated competencies. A participant mentioned that the mapping of counter-terrorism activities of governmental actors could begin with a questionnaire in order to assess all relevant already existing measures against terrorism. Participants from governments that have adopted national strategies stressed the need to involve a broad spectrum of governmental agencies and other stakeholders and the need for a pre-set procedure to manage the coordination effort. Against this background, some participants mentioned that the implementation of national strategies remains a challenge.

It was also highlighted that states with a **federal governance structure** may find it necessary to involve state, provincial and local bodies and agencies to avoid conflicts with prescribed constitutional competence separation.

The development of national strategies, participants noted, **requires a holistic approach** with an emphasis on multi-disciplinarity; reliance on broad partnership, including local communities, civil society, media, the private sector, humanitarian organizations and others.

Participants stressed that **community outreach** through open dialogue and communication across all segments of the community is important, since dialogue often serves to raise people's awareness and tends to deflate seemingly hard-to-solve problems. It was mentioned that civil society organizations might be able to contribute to measures against terrorism as well, for example by condemning terrorist attacks against the security apparatus.

In addition, some participants recognized that the **protection of so-called soft targets** frequently requires States to consult with stakeholders beyond the mere governmental sphere, as well. The engagement of private actors that operate or maintain

such targets, e.g. shopping centres, energy infrastructures, transport systems or sports venues, is crucial to protect citizens effectively.

In prior workshops, it had been concluded that public-private partnerships (PPP) might be considered as a valuable tool for the enhancement of synergies between public and private sectors for vulnerable target protection. Under the leadership of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) and INTERPOL, the CTITF Working Group on Strengthening the Protection of Vulnerable Targets and Critical Infrastructure has produced guidance on this subject through a handbook on Public-Private Partnerships for the Protection of Vulnerable Targets Against Terrorist Attacks. To counter the financing of terrorism as demanded by several Security Council resolutions (e.g. UN Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1269 (1999), 1333 (2000), 1373 (2001), 1973 (2001) and 1390 (2002)) an active dialogue or partnerships may be necessary with actors such as charities and private financial institutions.

B. Session 2A: Understanding Regional Dynamics and Realities to develop Regional Strategies

Regional organizations often carry the advantage of combining on-the-ground knowledge with cross border cooperation. These organizations not only possess unique regional expertise relating to the origin and activities of terrorist organizations and groups within their territorial scope, but are often also able to generate tailored action against terrorism for the region. In that regard, it was emphasized that **local ownership and tailored designs** are necessary for the success of regional strategies.

As terrorist activities are rarely limited by territorial boundaries, participants noted that the nature of **the multifaceted threat of terrorism necessitates a regional response**. It was recognized that the development of regional strategies requires a comprehensive and integrated approach taking into account all relevant national and regional stakeholders not limited to governmental actors in general and law enforcement or intelligence agencies in particular. A participant remarked that connecting implementing authorities is already providing an important improvement in countering terrorism under the East African Community's framework. Direct communication is now possible in contrast to often more time consuming diplomatic channels.

Similar to national counter-terrorism strategies, the development of regional strategies typically entails a number of **steps**, including a comprehensive analysis of the regional terrorist threats and groups; existing and necessary counter-terrorism mechanisms and their respective strengths and weaknesses; examination of available of financial resources and technical expertise; creation of a realistic plan of action; and the development of relevant regional coordination mechanisms.

Participants identified several **challenges** for the development of regional counter-terrorism strategies. Overlapping membership in different regional organizations was identified as one such challenge. Participants agreed that particular attention must be attributed to avoiding parallel structures with different objectives. Moreover, participants mentioned that the variety of languages in a region might add a difficult task for the identification of common procedures and goals, as well.

Participants further mentioned that pertinent **civil society organizations** should be involved, especially, but not only, with regard to the prevention of terrorism laid down in Pillar I, including awareness raising among the general public, and with regard to human rights and rule of law addressed in Pillar IV of the Global Strategy, including the highlighting of victims of terrorism. Some participants mentioned that existing frameworks for interaction with civil society are not sufficient and that in some cases interaction is reduced to a minimum.

C. Session 1B: Principles to formulate National Strategies

National leadership and local ownership are central to the formulation of national counter-terrorism strategies according to participants.

Participants agreed that the **Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, with its four pillars, provides a comprehensive, universally approved policy framework** on effectively countering the scourge of terrorism over the short, medium and long-term. National counter-terrorism strategies that draw on the holistic framework provided by the Global Strategy and are based on the respect for human rights and the rule of law are recognized as a critical tool to prevent and counter terrorism in a comprehensive, integrated and preventative manner.

With regard to **addressing the conditions conducive to terrorism** in national strategies, participants described that measures by national authorities could include monitoring of potential radicalization in parts of society and reaching out to educational institutions, health care providers as well as local police units. Participants also affirmed that rehabilitation programmes for perpetrators should be considered as pertaining to preventive measures against terrorism.

Relating to measures **preventing and combating terrorism**, participants noted the challenge of the lone wolf phenomenon and stressed the need for protection of vulnerable parts/groups of society. With regard to the former, they emphasized that improved exchange between national law enforcement entities is vital to counter this form of terrorist attack. With regard to the latter, the constant assessment of the specific threat is very important and special protection of the respective group necessary.



Participants highlighted the guidance provided by the Global Strategy for principles to formulate national and regional strategies.

Participants reaffirmed that the State has the duty to protect its citizens and prevent attacks. Therefore, protecting the population from terrorism is by itself important for a government to act in adherence to international human rights. As such, there is per se no conflict between security measures and human rights protection.

In Brief: The Four Pillars of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in relation to National and Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategies

Pillar I especially emphasizes that measures and national strategies, when appropriate, should address prolonged unresolved conflicts, dehumanization of victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, lack of the rule of law and violations of human rights, ethnic, national and religious discrimination, political exclusion, socio-economic marginalization and lack of good governance.

Pillar II focuses on the prevention and combat of terrorism. It outlines that States should make sure that terrorist activities on their territories are not tolerated, that they take the appropriate steps to prevent such usage of their territories, and that every effort is made to ensure the apprehension and prosecution or extradition of the perpetrators of terrorist acts, through the development of an effective criminal justice system. As part of these efforts, it is essential to establish a national legal framework against terrorism in line with international obligations, in particular those emanating from the 18 international treaties and protocols dealing with terrorism and the relevant Security Council resolutions and human rights instruments.

Pillar III recognizes that capacity-building in all States is a core element of the global counter-terrorism effort. Member States resolved to undertake measures to develop State capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and enhance coordination and coherence within the United Nations system in promoting international cooperation in countering terrorism. It is further encouraged that relevant regional and subregional organizations should create or strengthen counter-terrorism mechanisms or centres. Subregional, regional and international cooperation should be stepped up, as appropriate, to improve border and customs controls in order to prevent and detect the movement of terrorists and prevent and detect the illicit arms traffic and to work to promote international cooperation in criminal matters to support requests for extradition, in accordance with obligations under international law.

Pillar IV underlines the need to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism. It reaffirms that these elements are indeed essential to all components of the Strategy, recognizing that effective counter-terrorism measures and the protection of human rights are not conflicting goals, but complementary and mutually reinforcing. It also stresses the need to promote and protect the rights of victims of terrorism, not only to provide victims with the support they deserve but for the key role that victims can play before, during and after criminal legal proceedings.

D. Session 2B: Principles to formulate Regional Strategies

In general, regional counter-terrorism strategies should adhere to the same principles as the above-mentioned national counter-terrorism strategies. Regional counter-terrorism strategies that draw on the holistic framework provided by the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and are grounded in respect for human rights and the rule of law are increasingly recognized as a critical tool to prevent and counter terrorism in a comprehensive, integrated and preventative manner.

In the development of regional counter-terrorism strategies, it is necessary to conduct a holistic assessment that considers the **conditions conducive to the threat of terrorism** as laid down in Pillar I of the Global Strategy.

Participants stressed that some regional organizations already support **network building between national agencies**, contact lists, conduct joint project exercises and develop comprehensive regional response plans.

Participants remarked with regard to **capacity building** that measures based on the pillars of the Global Strategy are useful and effective against terrorism. They asserted that many organizations are already providing training and assistance based on Pillar III, including military and law enforcement training or security sector reform assistance.

Moreover, many participants reaffirmed that it remains essential that regional counter-terrorism strategies – as national strategies – fully comply with **international legal obligations**, including the Charter of the United Nations and relevant international conventions and protocols, in particular those relating to human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law.

International instruments providing further guidance with regard to the respect for human rights and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism:

- Fact Sheet No. 32 on Human Rights, Terrorism and Counter-terrorism of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;
- Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism on the ten areas of best practices in countering terrorism (A/HRC/16/51); and
- Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels (A/RES/67/1).

Participants referred to the above-mentioned instruments in both breakout groups.

E. Session 1C: Effective Interagency Mechanisms to implement National Strategies

It is crucial that effective interagency coordination mechanisms exist to implement national strategies. Participants stressed that effective mechanisms are necessary so that counter-terrorism strategies and policies can be cascaded down to the operational level.

Participants emphasized that **permanent coordination bodies** can be an important tool to effectively implement national strategies. It was highlighted that these bodies should consist of various governmental institutions and other stakeholders following a multidimensional approach.

Further, participants referred to national, bilateral, and regional **interagency coordination mechanisms** that had to be established in their own jurisdictions and that respond to such activities as: combating crimes which may be connected to terrorism (e.g.

illicit arms trade; money-laundering; illicit drug trafficking; activities relating to any acquisition or potential use of weapons of mass destruction; and the misuse of the internet). It was emphasized that links between organized crime and terrorism must be confronted effectively.

In this regard, INTERPOL provides a well-accepted mechanism with its Fusion Task Force that assists States in terrorist investigations through international cooperation. It is a platform for national police to share intelligence and information in real-time. Participants strongly advised for information sharing mechanisms in all areas of counter-terrorism efforts.

As envisioned in Pillar IV of the Global Strategy, part of effective mechanisms to implement national strategies is the **respect for human rights and the rule of law**. Representatives shared that their countries initiated constitutional and institutional reforms to provide the necessary legal framework to counter terrorism in a way that it would adhere to international legal obligations and address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism. It was also stressed that in order to achieve long-term success against terrorism, adherence to and promotion of human rights is an essential requirement.

Participants also highlighted the importance of the sufficient **allocation of resources** for implementing mechanisms.

F. Session 2C: Effective Regional Mechanisms to implement Regional Strategies

Participants drew attention to the variety of existing regional mechanisms worldwide. They noted that these mechanisms must reflect **regional needs and realities** to be effectively implemented at the regional and national level. Trust building between regional partners was seen as an essential requirement to foster lasting implementation of regional strategies.



Participants emphasized the importance of monitoring and review mechanisms.

Participants shared that many of these mechanisms already envision measures related to all pillars of the Global Strategy. Not every existing implementing mechanism of regional strategies, however, targets all the pillars comprehensively.

With regard to the prevention of terrorism, participants noted that regional mechanisms can effectively **support national efforts by developing common approaches to spot and tackle the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism** and promote adherence to human rights, good governance, education and economic development in the region. It was affirmed that regional research centres produce relevant analysis and policy

recommendations for the national as well as regional stakeholders in order to reduce area-specific conditions conducive for the spread of terrorism.

Another strong role for regional organizations was identified in the area of **capacity building**. The regional birds-eye perspective provides regional organizations with a unique position to provide capacity building and technical assistance to national authorities.

Participants noticed that regional collaboration mechanisms in the field of **border management and security** are particularly beneficial. They shared that regional organizations already operate agencies and entities coordinating national law enforcement and judicial entities as well as systems and instruments to maximise, for example, the effectiveness of border controls, the enhancement of the safety of roads, trains, airports and seaports as well as the cooperation in the non-proliferation of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials.

In addition, it was stressed that regional collaboration is especially advantageous for **exchanging relevant information as well as best practices and lessons learned**. Participants endorsed implementing mechanisms that allow for real-time exchange of information between national entities of law enforcement, immigration and the judicial authorities to combat terrorism. As exemplified by some regional organizations and explained by participants, this form of cooperation might also include the recognition and enforcement of arrest and evidence warrants of other regional Member States or joint investigation teams with regard to terrorism related offences. It was also stressed that well-maintained regional contact lists of national focal points improve collaboration.

Furthermore, participants emphasized the role of regional organizations and mechanisms in **targeting the financing of terrorism** to *inter alia* effectively implement anti-terrorism instruments such as the 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and Security Council sanctions. In relation to that, it was highlighted that regionally adopted common legal frameworks against money laundering; illicit drug trafficking; illicit arms trade; activities relating to any acquisition or potential use of weapons of mass destruction; and the misuse of the internet can further increase the effectiveness of regional counter-terrorism mechanisms.

Some participants noted that **Public-Private Partnerships** (PPPs) might be considered as a valuable tool for the enhancement of synergies between public and private sectors for vulnerable target protection.

Participants noted that implementing mechanisms for regional strategies need to **respect human rights for all and the rule of law** in order to be effective.

Participants in prior regional workshops organized by the CTITF, such as in Eastern Africa, have underlined that regional organizations possess the requisite knowledge and expertise to develop appropriate mechanisms relevant to local conditions to assist in the effective implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

G. *Session 1D: National Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementing Process of National Strategies*

The often-difficult circumstances and fragile environments, in which counter-terrorism programs are implemented, require tailored monitoring and evaluation assessment structures and tools. Participants stressed that the evaluation of strategies requires **regular monitoring of implementing mechanisms** with a view to identifying strengths and weaknesses and the ability of those mechanisms to meet desired objectives.

Participants highlighted that the process of monitoring and evaluation already **commences with the development of national strategies**. At this stage, it is fundamental that the scope of a national strategy is well defined. It was affirmed that clear aims and objectives fundamentally increase the possibility to assess the success of strategies. Consequently, the effects of the implementation process can be measured in reference to the objectives of the counter-terrorism strategy.

It was underlined that the **gathering of necessary evaluation and monitoring information** might require interagency coordination and cooperation. Most approaches require the collection of data on the ground to verify whether pre-set objectives were met in the final outcomes of the implemented programmes.

With regard to the examples mentioned during the conference, States have identified cost effectiveness, impact on the community, and proportionality – asking whether the means of suppressing radicalization are properly aligned with current threat assessments – as **important objectives** in evaluating counter-terrorism measures.

Participants noted that monitoring and evaluation should be conducted **continuously throughout implementation** to enable the constant adjustment and increase of effectiveness. Novel or redesigned strategies will usually benefit substantially from the experience gained and lessons learned from monitoring and evaluating prior strategies and, hence, close the review cycle of design, implementation and evaluation.

Participants remarked that the evaluation process should be **flexible enough to allow for meeting an evolving terrorist threat**.

Participants in the CTED Workshop for Member States of the Maghreb and the Sahel on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) in Rabat in July 2012 affirmed the need to review counter-terrorism policies and to take into account possible challenges that may lead to action having negative side-effects.

H. *Session 2D: Review and Evaluation of the Implementation Process of Regional Strategies*

Throughout the breakout sessions, participants stressed that the continuous comprehensive monitoring and review of regional strategies is crucial to increase the effectiveness of counter-terrorism activities.

They also mentioned that **well-defined strategy objectives**, including success indicators, are conducive to evaluation assessments. Specificity of the counter-terrorism goals was seen as a fundamental basis for effective evaluation.

Independent evaluation, peer-review between countries of the region, including through country visits, e.g. by regional organizations, and self-evaluation have been described as complimentary mechanisms.

Some participants also remarked that regional level review necessarily requires a **high level of trust** between neighbours and States and their regional organization.

Participants noted that **achievements** can relate to the signing and / or ratification of regional legal framework conventions that, for example, criminalize specific behaviour or improve law enforcement or judicial action against terrorism. On the basis of such conventions, monitoring and evaluation of national strategies can take place on the regional level. Participants also emphasized that review on the regional level might focus on whether counter-terrorism measures are respecting international law, including the protection and promotion of human rights and the rule of law.

Participants highlighted that some of the objectives for the development of regional strategies should be further **regional harmonization**, including through the participation in counter-terrorism institutions, as well as **increased sharing of information and expertise**, which facilitates counter-terrorism measures.

VI. Plenary Session 2: Presentation of the Outcome of the Work of Group 1 on National Strategies and Group 2 on Regional Strategies to the Plenary

Plenary Session 2 served as space to refocus on the content of the discussion during the breakout sessions. The main outcomes have been summarized in the preceding parts as well as the part on the principles that could be deduced from the conference proceedings.



Session chairs presenting the outcome (Mr. Marc Porret, Mr. Muhammad Rafiuddin Shah and Mr. Seif El-Dawla)

VII. Closing Session and Next Steps

The conference in general, and the closing session in particular, focused on the future **role of the United Nations** – especially the new CTITF Working Group of the Whole on National and Regional Strategies. In the Global Strategy, States resolved to undertake measures to develop State capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and enhance coordination and coherence within the United Nations system in promoting international cooperation in countering terrorism.

Taking into account the universality of its membership, its birds-eye perspective as well as the accumulated expertise in counter-terrorism, the United Nations is uniquely qualified to offer and deliver training and assistance to interested Member States and regional organizations through its new **CTITF Working Group of the Whole on National and Regional Strategies**. The Working Group encourages local ownership and national leadership in order to promote development of context-specific multidisciplinary approaches.

The conference in Bogota provided the launching event of a long-term initiative: The promotion of the development and implementation of national and regional counter-terrorism strategies. CTED and CTITF Office- UNCCT as co-leaders of the Working Group, are able to channel and deliver assistance through various United Nations agencies tailored for the specific needs of a regional organization or Member State.

The feedback during and after the conference submitted to the UNCCT-CTITF Office, demonstrates that **Member States are interested** in receiving further follow-up regarding the development and implementation of national strategies, regional organizations with regard to regional counter-terrorism strategies, and representatives of civil societies would welcome further involvement in the design and implementation of strategies. Some States and regional organization have already shown specific interest in requesting assistance delivered by the Working Group on National and Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategies.

The next step includes a detailed Work Plan of the Working Group activities, which is currently being developed and will be presented as follow-up to the participants and other interested Member States, regional organizations and CTITF entities.



Participants of the International Conference on National and Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategies in Bogota

Contact and Follow-Up

Interested Member States, regional organizations and civil society organizations can contact:

Mr. Muhammad Rafiuddin Shah, Team Leader, CTITF Office, at: shah4@un.org

Mr. Ahmed Seif El-Dawla, CTED Chief of Section, at: seifel-dawla@un.org.

Annex I: Agenda of the Conference

Day 1: 31 January 2013	
08:00 – 09:00	Registration
09:00 – 10:30	<p>Opening Session and Keynote Addresses</p> <p>Chair: H.E. Ambassador Abdallah Y. Al-Mouallimi, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations, New York</p> <p>Panel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brigadier General Jorge Hernando Nieto Rojas, Director of Criminal Investigation and INTERPOL, National Police, Colombia - Mr. Mike Smith, Executive Director, Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) - Ms. Sonia Matilde Eljach Polo, Director of Multilateral Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Colombia - Mr. Muhammad Rafiuddin Shah, Officer-in-Charge, Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Office
10:30 – 11:00	Refreshments break / Photo session
11:00 – 13:00	<p>Plenary Session 1: Relevance of national and regional counter-terrorism strategies and implementation plans in the fight against terrorism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and regional experiences <p>Chair: Mr. Mike Smith, Executive Director, CTED</p> <p>Panel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - H.E. Alexandr Zmeevskiy, Special Representative of the President, Russian Federation - Major General Sarkin-Yaki Bello, Counter-Terrorism Coordinator, Nigeria - Colonel Jorge Luis Vargas Valencia, Intelligence Police Director (DIPOL), National Police, Colombia - Ms. Marta Requena, Director, Terrorism Prevention Branch, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) - Ms. Sina Lehmkuhler, US National Counterterrorism Center, USA - Mr. Muhammad Rafiuddin Shah, Officer-in-Charge, Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Office
13:00 – 14:30	Lunch

<p>14:30 – 16:00</p>	<p>Group 1: National Strategies</p> <p>Breakout Session 1A: Understanding national dynamics and realities to develop national strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of stakeholders in the national counter-terrorism strategy development and implementation • Assessing strengths and needs • Involvement of non-traditional governmental actors in counter-terrorism • Involvement of civil society and the private sector • Objectives <p>Chair: Mr. Ahmed Seif El-Dawla, Chief of Section, CTED</p> <p>Panel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Dato' Ayob Khan Bin Mydin Pitchay, Royal Malaysia Police, Malaysia - Mr. Karl Thomas Färndahl, Deputy Director at the Police Division, Ministry of Justice, Sweden - Ms. Ritu Banerjee, Public Safety, Canada - Ms. Lia van Broekhoven, Catholic Organisation for Relief and Development Aid (Cordaid)
	<p>Group 2: Regional Strategies</p> <p>Breakout Session 2A: Understanding regional dynamics and realities to develop regional strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of stakeholders in the regional counter-terrorism strategy development and implementation • Assessing strengths and needs • Involvement of non-traditional governmental actors in counter-terrorism • Involvement of civil society and private sector • Objectives <p>Chair: Mr. Marc Porret, Programme Coordinator, UNCCT / CTITF</p> <p>Panel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - H.E. Ambassador István Gyarmati, Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) - Ms. Karin Burmester, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) - Mr. Longine Valentine Mlowola, National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC), Tanzania - Ms. Naureen Chowdhury Fink, Centre for Global Counter-Terrorism Cooperation
<p>16:00 – 16:30</p>	<p>Refreshments break</p>

16:30 – 18:00

Group 1: National Strategies

Breakout Session 1B: Principles to formulate national strategies

- Principles and elements of a comprehensive national counter-terrorism strategy (relevance to the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy)
- Proportionality of responses to terrorism threat and challenges
- Primacy of the rule of law

Chair: Mr. Ahmed Seif El-Dawla, Chief of Section, CTED

Panel:

- Mr. André Vandoren, Director of the Coordinating Unit for Threat Analysis, Belgium
- Mr. Jon Fitje, Norwegian Police Security Service, Norway
- Mr. Martin Marín Colín, General Attorney, Deputy Attorney for Organized Crime Specialized Investigation, Unit of Terrorism and Traffic Arms Investigation, Mexico
- Mr. Ben Emmerson, United Nations Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

Group 2: Regional Strategies

Breakout Session 2B: Principles to formulate regional strategies

- Principles and elements of a comprehensive regional counter-terrorism strategy (relevance to Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy)
- Proportionality of responses to terrorism threat and challenges
- Primacy of rule of law

Chair: Mr. Zeeshan Amin, Political Affairs Officer, CTITF

Panel:

- Mr. Thomas Anthony Wuchte, Head of Anti-Terrorism and Transnational Threats Department, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)
- Ms. Juliette Winsome Bird, Counter-Terrorism Section, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- Mr. Neil Klopfenstein, Executive Director, Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), Organization of American States (OAS)
- Mr. Edric Selous, Director, Rule of Law Unit, United Nations

18:30	Departure to reception hosted by H.E. Patti Londoño Jaramillo, Vice-Minister for Multilateral Affairs of Colombia at the Foreign Ministry with the presence of the heads of the diplomatic corps in Bogota
-------	--

DAY 2: 1 February 2013

09:00 – 10:30	<p>Group 1: National Strategies</p> <p>Breakout Session 1C: Effective interagency mechanisms to implement national strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorities, institutions and resources <p>Chair: Mr. Ahmed Seif El-Dawla, Chief of Section, CTED</p> <p>Panel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Luke Yuen, Special Representative of Interpol to the United Nations in New York - Mr. Hassane Alaoui Abdellaoui, President of Financial Intelligence Processing Unit, Morocco - Mr. Ergin Ergül, Undersecretariat of Public Order and Security, Turkey - Ms. Antonia Mena Lopez, National Coordination Center on Counterterrorism, Spain - Lieutenant Colonel Carlos Gutierrez, Chief Intelligence Production Area, National Police, Colombia
	<p>Group 2: Regional Strategies</p> <p>Breakout Session 2C: Effective regional mechanisms to implement regional strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanisms and procedures for effective inter-agency coordination at the regional level • Partnerships • Authorities, institutions and resources <p>Chair: Mr. Marc Porret, Programme Coordinator, UNCCT / CTITF</p> <p>Panel:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - H.E. Ambassador Francisco Caetano Jose Madeira, Director, African Center for Studies and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT), African Union Organization (AU) - Mr. Carlos Zeyen, Vice-President of Eurojust and National Member for Luxembourg - Mr. Rachid Lallali, Chief, Department of exterior security, Algeria - Commander Abebe Muluneh, Head, Intergovernmental Authority on Development in Eastern Africa (IGAD) Security Sector Program (ISSP) - Mr. Andres Toledo, Regional Bureau of Interpol in Buenos Aires
10:30 – 11:00	Refreshment break
11:00 – 13:00	<p>Group 1: National Strategies</p> <p>Breakout Session 1D: National monitoring and evaluation of implementing process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutionalizing integration for sustained implementation of national strategies • Assessing effectiveness of implementation • Review mechanisms <p>Chair: Mr. Ahmed Seif El-Dawla, Chief of Section, CTED</p> <p>Panel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major General Sarkin-Yaki Bello, Counter-terrorism Coordinator, Nigeria - Mr. André Vandoren, Director of the Coordinating Unit for Threat Analysis, Belgium - Ms. Sina Lehmkuhler, National Counterterrorism Center, USA
	<p>Group 2: Regional Strategies</p> <p>Breakout Session 2D: Review and evaluation of the implementation process of regional strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutionalizing integration for sustained implementation of regional strategies • Assessing effectiveness of implementation • Review mechanisms <p>Chair: Mr. Marc Porret, Programme Coordinator, UNCCT / CTITF</p> <p>Panel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ms. Juliette Winsome Bird, Counter-Terrorism Section, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Ignacio Ibanez, Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), Organization of American States (OAS) - Mr. Martin Ewi, Institute for Security Studies (ISS) - H.E. Ambassador István Gyarmati, Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF)
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 15:00	<p>Plenary Session 2: Presentation of the outcome of the work of Group 1 on national strategies and Group 2 on regional strategies to the plenary</p> <p>Chair: Mr. Muhammad Rafiuddin Shah, Officer-in-Charge, Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Office</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Presentation on the conclusions of the National Strategies discussion: Mr. Ahmed Seif El-Dawla, Chief of Section, CTED 2) Presentation on the conclusions of the Regional Strategies discussion: Mr. Marc Porret, Programme Coordinator, UNCCT / CTITF
15:00 – 15:30	Refreshments break
15:30 – 17:30	<p>Closing Session and Next Steps</p> <p>Chair: H.E. Ambassador Abdallah Y. Al-Mouallimi, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations, New York</p> <p>Panel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - H.E. Juan Carlos Pinzón, Minister of National Defense, Colombia - Major General Sarkin-Yaki Bello, Counter-terrorism Coordinator, Nigeria - Mr. Mike Smith, Executive Director, Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) - Mr. Muhammad Rafiuddin Shah, Officer-in-Charge, Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Office

Annex II: List of Participants

NO	Affiliation	Title	Full name (Last/First)	Country/ Organization
Member States				
1	Algeria	Mr Amb.	HASSENI Mohamed-Ziane	Algerian Delegation
2	Algeria	Mr	OTHMANI MARABOUT Abdelkarim	Algerian Delegation
3	Algeria	Mr	ABADA Hakim	Algerian Delegation
4	Algeria	Mr	YAHIAOUI Arezki	Algerian Delegation
5	Algeria	Mr General	LALLALI Rachid	Algerian Delegation
6	Angola	Mr	CRISPIM Claudio Roberto Henriques	Angola, Ministry of National Defence
7	Angola	Mr	CONCEICAO Lemos Correia Da	Angola, Ministry of National Defence
8	Angola	Mr	VIERA DA FONSECA Manuel	Angola, Mission to the UN, NY
9	Angola	Mr	PEREIRA Emmanuel Arsenio	Angolan Delegation
10	Angola	Mr	JOSE Manuel Miguel	Angolan Delegation
11	Argentina	Ms	LOPEZ Fabiana Ines	Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Special Representation for Terrorism and Other Connected Crimes (RETOD) - Argentina
12	Argentina	Ms	PELLON Gabriela Maria	Argentina, Financial Information Unit
13	Argentina	Mr	LIVI Marcelo Enrique	Argentina, Presidency of Argentina
14	Australia	Mr	NELSON David	Australia, Australian Federal Police
15	Bangladesh	Mr	SALEHIN Shelley	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bangladesh
16	Belgium	Mr	GREAF Eddie	Belgium, Belgian Federal Police, Central Counter Terrorism Department
17	Belgium	Mr	VANDOREN André	Directeur, OCAM-OCAD
18	Burkina Faso	Mr	OUDERAOGO Samson Arzouma III	Burkina Faso, MoFA and Regional Cooperation
19	Cameroon	Mr	MVOGO ELA Wullson	Regional Coordinator of the UN Counter Terrorism Strategy in Central Africa
20	Cameroon	Mr	AWOA Nicodeme	Cameroun
21	Cameroon	Mr	MVOGO Jean Marie	General Delegation for National Security
22	Canada	Ms	KHAN Mariam	Canada, International Crime and Terrorism , Policy Analyst
23	Canada	Ms	BANERJEE Ritu	Public Safety Canada
24	Chile	Mr	PERALTA Gonzalo Montaner	Gobierno de Chile
25	Chile	Mr	DE FEUDIS WILSON Cristian Alberto	
26	Chile	Ms	MARTIN Claudia San	Embassy of Chile
27	China	Mr	SUN Yi	Embassy of People’s Republic of China in Republic of Colombia
28	China	Mrs	WEI Lin	Embassy of People’s Republic of China in Republic of Colombia
29	Civil Society	Ms	BROEKHOVEN van Lia	Cordaid

30	Colombia	Mr	VARGAS VALENCIA Jorge Luis	Intelligence Police Director (DIPOL). National Police of Colombia
31	Colombia	Mr	GUTIERREZ LOPEZ Carlos Alberto	Chief Intelligence Production Area National Police of Colombia.
32	Colombia	Ms	CEPEDA GRIMALDOS Vilma	Colombian Delegation
33	Colombia	Mr	MARTINEZ VARELA Yun Erasmo	Colombian Delegation
34	Colombia	Ms	CANCIMANCE MELO Claudia	Colombian Delegation
35	Colombia	Ms	SUAREZ SANCHEZ Lady Viviana	Colombian Delegation
36	Colombia	Mr	BRAVO RUIZ Edwin	Colombian Delegation
37	Colombia	Brigadier General	ELJACH POLO Sonia Matilda	Directora de Asuntos Políticos Multilaterales. Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
38	Colombia	Mr. Brigadier General	NIETO ROJAS Jorge Hernando	Director de Investigación Criminal e INTERPOL. Policía Nacional de Colombia.
39	Colombia	Mr	WITTINGHAN PADILLA Juan Carlos	Colombian Delegation
40	Colombia	Ms	HERNANDEZ Rosalba Duran	Colombian Delegation
41	Colombia	Ms	MARTINEZ SALAMANCA Luz Myla	Colombian Delegation
42	Colombia	Mr	VASQUEZ PRADA Manuel Antonio	Colombian Delegation
43	Colombia	Mr	GUTIERREZ LOPEZ Carlos Alberto	Colombian Delegation
44	Colombia	Ms	SUAREZ SANCHEZ Lady Viviana	Colombian Delegation
45	Congo	Mr	TCHITEMBO Ernest Tchiloemba	Congo, Permanent Mission of Congo
46	Cuba	Mr	CAIRO Javier Caamaño	Cuba Delegation
47	Cuba	Mr	LO FORTE Juan Roberto	Cuba Delegation
48	Cuba	Mr	GOROY Gorge Ivan Mora	Cuba Delegation
49	Egypt	Mr	ELKOUNY Tarek Mahmoud	Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Colombia
50	Egypt	Mr	FATHALLA Ahmed	Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Colombia
51	Ethopia	Mrs	CIZARE Fortuna Dibaco	PM of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
52	France	Mr	FONTAN Olivier	Embassy of France in Colombia
53	France	Mr	SUERAS Michel	Embassy of France in Colombia
54	Germany	Ms	SCHWONBERG Meike	German Embassy in Colombia
55	Hungary	Mr	GYARMATI Istvan	Ambassador, Professor, President, Center for Democracy Public Foundation (DEMCK), DCAF
56	Japan	Mrs	OTASHIRO Mio	Embassy of Japan in Colombia
57	Japan	Mr	SASAKI Kichiro	Embassy of Japan in Colombia
58	Kenya	Mr	OMURUNGA Ernest Ombeva	Kenya, National Counter-Terrorism Center
59	League of Arab States	H.E.	FATHALLA Amin Ahmed	LAS, Ambassador of the Mission of the League of Arab States to the UN
60	Lebanon	Mr	FARAH Nabil	Lebanon, ISF, General Directorate
61	Lebanon	Mr	TARABAY Jihad Fawzi	Lebanon, Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF)

62	Mexico	Mr	CARRILLO Carlos Ramón	EMBASSY OF MEXICO IN COLOMBIA, SECRETARIA DE LA DEFENSA NACIONAL MÉXICO
63	Mexico	Mr	MARÍN COLÍN Martin	Mexican General Attorney, Deputy Attorney for Organized Crime Specialized Investigation -Unit of Terrorism and Traffic Arms Investigation
64	Mexico	Mr	RUIZ Jose Luis	SEMAR, Mexico
65	Mexico	Ms	RIOS Angela	Embassy of Mexico in Colombia
66	Mexico	Ms	DEL RIO Tania	Embassy of Mexico in Colombia
67	Morocco	Mr	EL OMARY Youssef	Morocco, Unite de Traitement du Renseignement Financier (FIU)
68	Morocco	Mr	EL FEDRIOUI Moulay Ahmed	Direction Générale de la Sûreté Nationale, Lebanon
69	Morocco	Mr	OUKARA Yassir	CSDN, MAEC
70	Nigeria	Mr	OKAFOR Obi Emmanuel	Nigeria, Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the UN
71	Nigeria	Major General	BELLO Sarkin Yaki	Nigeria, Office of the National Security Adviser, Abuja,
72	Nigeria	Dr.	BELLO-FADILE Ralph Sixtus Babatunde	Nigeria, Office of the National Security Adviser, Abuja,
73	Nigeria	Mr	OYEMADE Adeniyi	Nigeria, Office of the National Security Adviser, Abuja,
74	Nigeria	Mr	OKWUDILI Egbuedike	
75	Norway	Mr	DAHL Thomas	Norway, MoFA
76	Norway	Mr	WITH Trond Egil	Norway, Permanent Mission of Norway to the UN
77	Norway	Mr	FITJE Jon	Norway, Norwegian Police Security Service
78	Poland	Mr	ZIETARA Maciej	Poland, Embassy of Poland in Columbia (Ambassador)
79	Russia	Mr	ZMEEVSKIY Alexandr	Russia
80	Russia	Mr	MOKIN Daniil	Russia
81	Russia	Mr	SALOV Vladimir	Russia
82	Russia	Mr	VLADISHEVSKIY Feodosiy	Russia
83	Russia	Mr	ZHELEZNYAK Anatoly	Collective Security Treaty Organization
84	Saudi Arabia	Mr	AL-MOUALLIMI Y Abdallah	Saudi Arabia, Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations
85	Saudi Arabia	Mr	AL BAWARDI Walid	Saudi Arabia, Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations
86	Saudi Arabia	Mr	HIJAZI Mohamed	Saudi Arabia, Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations
87	Saudi Arabia	Ms	HUSSEINI R Sarah	Saudi Arabia, Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations
88	Saudi Arabia	Lieutenant Colonel	ABORHMAH Abdulwahab Abdulrahman S	Saudi Arabia Delegation
89	Saudi Arabia	Captain	ALRUBAIAN bader Abdulrahman	Saudi Arabia Delegation
90	Saudi Arabia	First Lieutenant	ALHARBI Ahmad Alhomidi	Saudi Arabia Delegation
91	South Africa	Mr	GOVENDER Maniemagen	Counsellor, South African Mission
92	Spain	Ms	MENA LOPEZ Antonia	Spain, National Coordination Center on Counterterrorism

93	Spain	Mrs	LANDABURU JIMENEZ Critina	Spain, National Coordination Center on Counterterrorism
94	Sri Lanka	Mr	WIJEGUNARATNE Ravindra Chandasiri	Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka Navy
95	Sri Lanka	Mr	RAJAPASKA Nandasena Gotabaya	Sri Lanka, Ministry of Defence & Urban Development
96	Sri Lanka	Mr	PERERA Ganegama Vithanage Don Udaya Annesly	Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka Army
97	Sri Lanka	Mr	GUNATILLEKE Kolitha Aravinda	Sri Lanka, Air Force
98	Sri Lanka	Mr	SILVA Shavendra Chandana	Sri Lanka, PM of Sri Lanka to the UN
99	Sri Lanka	Ms	RAJAPASKA Ioma Udeni	Sri Lanka Delegation
100	Sweden	Mr	FARND AHL Karl Thomas	Sweden, Ministry of Justice
101	Sweden		LOVA Rapold	Swiss Embassy, Bogotá
102	Switzerland	Mr	PROVIDOLI Nicole	Swiss Embassy, Bogotá
103	Switzerland	Mr	MORIER Pierre Yves	Swiss Embassy, Bogotá
104	Tanzania	Mr	MLOWOLA Longine Valentine	Tanzania, National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC)
105	Turkey	Mr	ERGUL Ergin	Turkey, Undersecretariat of Public Order and Security
106	Turkey	Mr	SAHINO Resul	Turkey, Permanent Mission to the UN
107	UAE	Amb.	AL HAMELI Mahash	UAE, Director of military and security
108	UAE	Mr	MCKENZIE Robert	Advisor
109	Uganda	Mr	GONYI David Robert	Uganda, Chieftancy of Millitary Intelligence
110	Uganda	Mr	WASWA David	Uganda Police Force
111	USA	Ms	LEHMUKHLER Sina	National Counterterrorism Center
112	USA	Mr	LOKKA G. Duke	United States, US Department of State
113	USA	Mr	TORRANCE William	US Embassy
United Nations				
114	CTITF	Mr	SHAH Muhammad Rafiuddin	CTITF
115	CTITF	Mr	PORRET Marc	UNCCT/CTITF
116	CTITF	Mr	AMIN Zeeshan	CTITF
117	CTITF	Ms	BOEHME Rosine	CTITF
118	CTITF	Mr	PEYERL Tobias	UNCCT/CTITF
119	IAEA	Ms	BURMESTER Karin	IAEA
120	UNODC	Ms	REQUENA HUERTAS Marta	UNODC
121	UN CTED	Mr	SMITH, Michael	UN CTED
122	CTED	Mr	SEIF EL-DAWLA Ahmed	CTED
123	Interpol	Mr	YUEN CK Luke	Interpol (Special Representative to the UN)
124	United Nations	Mr	EMMERSON Michael Benedict	UN Special Rapporteur on Counter-Terrorism and Human Rights
125	OCHA	Mr	DE GAUDENZI Gabriele	OCHA
126	OHCHR	Mr	SOLERA Oscar	OHCHR
127	UN/UNIC, DPI Bogota	Mr	ONSES Damian Cardona	UN/UNIC, DPI Bogota
128	IMO	Ms	PEVERETT Tracy	Head, Maritime Security, International Maritime Organization
129	United	Mr	SELOUS Edric	United Nations, EOSG, Rule of Law

	Nations			
130	UN DSS	Mr	Fernando Garcia	United Nations, Department of Safety and Security
131	UN DSS	Ms	Luisa Fernanda Reyes	United Nations, Department of Safety and Security
132	UNHCR	Ms	SANTAMARIA Borja	UNHCR, Colombia
133	UNHCR	Ms	CERON Diana	UNHCR, Colombia
134	UN DSS	Mr	Esau Becerra	United Nations, Department of Safety and Security
Other International and Regional Organizations				
135		Mr	TOLEDO Domingo Andres	Argentina, INTERPOL (Regional Bureau Buenos Aires)
136		Mr	KLOPFENSTEIN Neil	OAS
137		Mr	WUCHTE Thomas Anthony	OSCE, Austria (Vienna)
138		Mr	ZEYEN Carlos	EUROJUST
139		Mr	ONYONYI Loenardo Mbotela	Tanzania, East African Community (EAC), Arusha
140		Mr	EWI Martin A	Institute for Security Studies (ISS)
141		Mr	IBANEZ Ignacio	OAS, OAS/CICTE
142		Mr	VAN DEVENTER Fulco	Human Security Collective-Cordaid
143		Mr	RODRIGUEZ TORRES Darynell	Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict, GPPAC
144		Ms	FINK Naureen Chowdhury	Center on Global Counterterrorism Cooperation (CGCC)
145		Dr	BIRD Juliette Winsome	NATO, Counter-Terrorism Section
146		Mr	MADEIRA Francisco Caetano José	African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) – African Union
147		Mr	BEYENE Abebe Muluneh	IGAD/ IGAD Security Sector Program (ISSP)