

TERRORISM AND COUNTERTERRORISM

5 assumptions on counterterrorism

One can recognize a terrorist

- Look for the needle in the haystack
- Terrorists are recognizable

Can You Recognize A TERRORIST?

Do You Know The Difference Between:



A Terrorist,

and...

A Freedom-Fighter?



Hostages,

and...

Political Prisoners?



Nationalist Fanatics,

and...

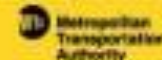
Patriotic Citizens?



**IF YOU SEE SOMETHING,
SAY SOMETHING.**

BE SUSPICIOUS OF ANYTHING UNATTENDED.

Tell a cop, an MTA employee or call 1-888-NYC-SAFE.



PROFILING

- Personality/behavioral profiling
- Secondary security searching
- Profiling is one of the tools for counterterrorism
- It costs a lot of money



PROFILING

- Discrimination
- In some countries the practice of profiling is against the law



Risks

- Terrorists try not to fit any profile and not to look like a terrorist
- A lot of data is necessary
- A suspect can fit an incorrect profile
- Profilers can focus on just one type excluding others
- A lot of stereotypes

DERADICALIZATION IS POSSIBLE

- «...processes through which an extremist comes to renounce violence, leaves a group or movement, or even rejects a radical worldview»



- Do people really give up their radical worldview?
- Is it possible?
- How?

«FORMERS»

- Daveed Gartenstein-Ross (former worker of Wahhabi charity and now director of the Foundation for the Defense of Democracies)
- Noman Benotman (former member of the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group and now Senior Analyst at the British Quilliam Foundation)
- Prisoners in Indonesia are involved in Jihadi terrorism
- Rehabilitation through religious reeducation (Saudi Arabia)

Deradicalization program

- Individual ideological deradicalization
- Collective deradicalization
 - What if someone leaves a group but not ideas?
 - Full redicalization counts only if you are got rid of radical conscience
 - There are examples of those who returned to terrorism after redicalization program
 - Under certain conditions program can be affective

Decapitation of terrorist organizations

- It is a widely practicing counterterrorism measure
- Killing of the FARC-leader Alfonso Cano in Colombia 2011
- Arrest of Izaskun Lesaka, the military leader of ETA in 2012
- The killing of Al-Qaeda's Osama bin Laden in Operation Neptune Spear in Pakistan 2011

Decapitation works

- Spanish Prime Minister Zapatero(2008) after the arrest of the operational chief of ETA:
- «With this arrest, ETA has suffered a severe blow in its organization and capability. Today, ETA is weaker»



Decapitation works

- 298 cases of leadership decapitation between 1945-2004
- A success when a terrorist organization was inactive for two years following the decapitation
- Religiously-inspired groups seemed to be resilient to decapitation (96% of the cases survived)
- Separatist groups- 89%
- Ideological groups- 67%
- A lot of efforts are needed to find a new leader (destruction from terrorism)
- Charismatic leadership

Terrorism cannot be defeated

- Politicians argue that it's impossible



Terrorism can be managed by a holistic approach

- Holistic approach by Martha Crenshaw is «a more inclusive conception that explains how a state's full range of resources can be adapted to a

Preventive measures

Soft power

- Holistic approach contains :

Complexity nature

Policy areas

UN Counterterrorism approach

- The United Nations General Assembly adopted the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy on 8 September 2006. (Adopted by consensus 😊) The strategy is a unique global instrument to enhance national, regional and international efforts to counter terrorism.

The General Assembly reviews the Strategy every two years, making it a living document attuned to Member States' counter-terrorism priorities. The Fifth Review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy took place on 1 July 2016.



UN Counterterrorism strategy

Pillar I

Addressing the
Conditions
Conducive to the
Spread of
Terrorism

Pillar II

Preventing and
Combatting
Terrorism

Pillar III

Building States'
capacity and
strengthening
the role of the
United Nations

Pillar IV

Ensuring Human
rights and the
rule of law