



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



SUPPORTING LEGAL RESPONSES
AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE CAPACITY
TO PREVENT AND COUNTER TERRORISM



UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME
Vienna

Supporting
legal responses and
criminal justice capacity
to prevent and
counter terrorism



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16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



INTRODUCTION

“As conflicts have grown over the past decade, terrorist attacks have increased and spread, destabilizing societies and entire regions. I have made counter-terrorism a top priority for the entire United Nations system, from tackling root causes to supporting victims. ... The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime has an essential role in providing technical assistance to bolster the universal legal framework against terrorism—an important plank in our global efforts.”

United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres, at the twenty-seventh session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Vienna on 14 May 2018

To effectively counteract terrorism, Governments need to enhance their legal and operational frameworks, at both national and regional levels, to strengthen their criminal justice structures in addressing the threat of terrorism and to ensure that terrorists are brought to justice.

Since 2003, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) remains the primary office in the United Nations Secretariat to offer technical assistance and legislative expertise on criminal justice aspects of terrorism prevention. The Office is also a key contributor to implementing Pillar III of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, under which 50 per cent of projects are led by UNODC.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

We help our beneficiaries—mainly the judiciary, law enforcement, law- and policymakers, and officials from departments such as Foreign Affairs, Justice and Interior—to improve the drafting of relevant laws and the application of international treaties.

An average of 70 countries are assisted annually, which represents more than one third of the United Nations membership:

- Middle East, North Africa and the Gulf, including Iraq, Libya and Yemen
- West and Central Africa, including Nigeria, the Sahel, the Lake Chad region and the Horn of Africa
- South and South-East Asia, the Pacific and Central Asia, including Afghanistan
- Latin America and the Caribbean
- South-Eastern Europe

UNODC FIELD NETWORK

UNODC operates in more than 150 countries through its network of regional and country offices.

UNODC possesses a network of field experts in both terrorism and other types of crime who provide unique local and regional expertise, and operational capacity for the delivery of technical assistance on the ground.

TERRORISM PREVENTION BRANCH TEAM

Nearly 60 staff in Vienna and on the ground, including in South and South-East Asia, Central Asia, the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America

The mandate of UNODC addresses the following:

- Promoting the ratification and implementation of the universal legal instruments against terrorism (i.e. 19 conventions and protocols related to terrorism and relevant Security Council resolutions)
- Assisting with the incorporation of provisions of those instruments into national legislation
- Building national capacity to more efficiently prevent and counter terrorism, including its newly emerging threats
- Promoting international cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism

UNODC specializes in the following areas:

- Investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism-related cases
- International cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism
- Countering the financing of terrorism, including terrorists benefiting from organized crime
- Preventing the use of the Internet and social media for terrorist purposes
- Responding to transport-related terrorism offences
- Protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism
- Support and assistance to victims of acts of terrorism
- Tackling chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism
- Countering the use of improvised explosive devices
- Addressing the threat of foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs), including returning and relocating fighters
- Criminal justice responses to preventing violent extremism (P/CVE) conducive to terrorism
- Dealing with attacks on critical oil infrastructure
- Mainstreaming gender dimensions into criminal justice responses to terrorism
- Treatment of children recruited and exploited by terrorist and violent extremist groups

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- Support to prison administrations in preventing radicalization to terrorism in prisons and managing terrorist and violent extremist prisoners
 - Reintegration and alternatives to imprisonment for former terrorists

Beneficiaries of UNODC technical assistance include:

- Parliamentarians
- Law- and policymakers and government officials from concerned key departments—notably Foreign Affairs, Justice and Interior—who are involved in legislative drafting or mutual legal assistance in criminal matters or have responsibilities with regard to the ratification of international treaties
- Prosecutors and judges
- Investigators and other law enforcement officials
- Criminal justice and police training institutions, academies and schools
- Defence lawyers, legal advisers, national human rights institutions and civil society organizations dealing with criminal justice
- Central authorities
- Border control and front-line immigration officers



1. PROMOTING RATIFICATION

Since 2003, UNODC has contributed to over 700 additional ratifications of the 19 international conventions and protocols related to terrorism by assisted Member States.

These instruments do not define terrorism but create obligations on State parties to: criminalize the offences in question under domestic law; exercise jurisdiction over offenders under prescribed conditions; establish the obligation to extradite or prosecute; and set up mechanisms for enhancing international cooperation in criminal matters.

Universal ratification of the international legal framework against terrorism is far from achieved, particularly for those instruments that were more recently adopted in 2010 and 2014.

This is why a key priority for UNODC is promoting the ratification and implementation of those international conventions and protocols and relevant Security Council resolutions related to terrorism.

For example, the multi-year efforts of UNODC resulted in the milestone entry-into-force of the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material on 8 May 2016.

Even after ratification, long-term sustained efforts are required to achieve the full implementation of the universal legal regime against terrorism. To this end, UNODC is encouraging Member States to benefit from its legal and capacity-building assistance on a full range of counter-terrorism criminal justice aspects.



2. LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANCE

Since 2003, UNODC has provided legislative services that have led to the review and drafting of 172 pieces of counter-terrorism national legislation.

UNODC supports Member States in aligning their national legislation with the provisions of international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols, and develop appropriate legal frameworks in line with major Security Council resolutions. To that end, UNODC, upon request by a Member State, conducts legislative assessments and gap analysis of the existing national counter-terrorism legislation, provides assistance with legislative drafting and revision, and recommends administrative and regulatory changes necessary for the implementation of national legislation.

For example, since 2003, UNODC has helped:

- Afghanistan in reviewing its Anti-Money-Laundering and Countering Terrorism Financing Law
- Algeria in amending its Criminal Code to criminalize travel to conflict zones with the intent to support terrorist activity
- Burkina Faso in drafting laws to institutionalize specialized judicial units to strengthen the fight against transnational organized crime, terrorism and its financing
- Cameroon in amending the military justice code to exclude juveniles from the competence of military courts for terrorism cases
- Iraq in updating and drafting its new Counter-Terrorism Bill
- Nigeria in reviewing its civil aviation and other related agency draft bills
- Morocco in updating its legislation in line with Security Council resolution 2178 (2014)
- Tunisia in drafting its new Counter-Terrorism Law
- Yemen in establishing a national committee for drafting a new counter-terrorism law

The Office maintained close working relationships with parliaments and parliamentary associations, such as the Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean (PAM) and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), to promote their important role in preventing terrorism. With the IPU, UNODC is currently implementing a major joint Initiative on the Role of Parliaments in Preventing and Countering Terrorism.



3. CAPACITY-BUILDING

Since 2003, UNODC has trained over 28,000 criminal justice and law enforcement practitioners through technical assistance initiatives on a broad range of legal and criminal justice aspects pertaining to terrorism prevention.

The evolving nature of terrorism and the increased number of terrorism cases pose multiple challenges to prosecutors, judges, investigators and police. UNODC works to build capacity of national criminal justice systems to prevent and counter terrorism, more efficiently implement anti-terrorism legislation and other measures in compliance with the rule of law, and international human rights standards and norms. Training activities offer criminal justice officials the opportunity to exchange views, discuss best practices and share lessons learned, ultimately aiming to equip them with the very specialized skills and knowledge required to effectively prosecute terrorism cases.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

All programmes are developed in partnership with national counterparts in assisted Member States to ensure ownership by recipient countries.

UNODC delivers its technical assistance activities through the following methods:

- Capacity-building activities at the national, subregional and regional levels, through which criminal justice officials receive specialized knowledge and training on preventing and countering terrorism
- Online courses and live discussions delivered through the UNODC Online Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform
- Simulations of trials and investigations of terrorism cases based on real-life scenarios
- Study tours for criminal justice officials to get acquainted with good practices in counter-terrorism
- Support in the development of national and regional counter-terrorism strategies and plans of actions

STRENGTHENING THE LEGAL REGIME AGAINST THE THREAT POSED BY FOREIGN TERRORIST FIGHTERS

Foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) are a continuously evolving threat. It has been further exacerbated by the increased number of terrorist fighters returning and relocating. The number of cases involving such fighters has significantly risen, posing numerous challenges to the judiciary and law enforcement.

Since 2015, UNODC has been implementing a major five-year Initiative on Strengthening the Legal Regime against the Threat posed by FTFs for the Middle East, North Africa and South-Eastern Europe. The project supports Member States in preventing and suppressing the flow of FTFs and in their implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions, including 2178 (2014), 2322 (2016) and 2396 (2017). Its specific objective is to enhance the implementation of a criminal justice response to FTFs that fully incorporates the rule of law and respect for a human rights approach.

The Initiative's thematic pillars cover the following areas:

- Criminalization of FTF-related offences
- Investigative and prosecutorial aspects
- The use of intelligence as admissible evidence
- Preventing and countering FTF financing
- Special investigation techniques
- Administrative measures
- Border control measures for FTF identification and interdiction
- Reintegration and alternatives to imprisonment
- Strengthening inter-agency and international cooperation in FTF-related cases, including the exchange of operational and judicial information

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Since 2014, UNODC has trained in total over 900 officials on various aspects pertaining to the FTF threat in the Middle East, North Africa, South-Eastern Europe, the Sahel, and South, South-East and Central Asia to more efficiently address a range of aspects related to the FTF threat.
- Over 150 law enforcement and criminal justice officials have received training on financing terrorism cases in South-Eastern Europe, and over 300 criminal justice and law enforcement officials in the MENA region were trained on FTF-related cases.
- Building upon the support of UNODC, several Member States amended their national legislations in full compliance with resolution 2178 (2014) regarding the travel to conflict zones for terrorism or the provision of financial, logistical or other support.

OTHER GLOBAL INITIATIVES

UNODC complements national and regional programmes with global initiatives such as the following:

- UNODC, the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT), the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) are jointly implementing a new Initiative on Managing Violent Extremist Offenders and Preventing Radicalization to Violence in Prisons. In January 2017, the Office launched a comprehensive handbook for prison staff on this subject matter, and in 2018 started delivering technical assistance to pilot countries. Specific objectives include, inter alia, fostering cooperation among relevant national authorities, strengthening prison safety and security, advising on prison-based disengagement programmes and social reintegration after release.
- UNODC enjoys strong partnerships with national parliaments and parliamentary associations, such as the IPU and the PAM. Starting from 2017, IPU and UNODC collaborate in the implementation of a multi-year Initiative on the Parliaments Addressing Terrorism and Violent Extremism Conducive to Terrorism. It seeks to promote the collective parliamentary response to terrorism through providing parliaments with the legislative tools and capacity-building required to transpose international counter-terrorism commitments into national laws and oversee their implementation in line with human rights obligations.
- UNODC, CTED and the International Association of Prosecutors (IAP) joined efforts to support central authorities, prosecutors and investigators in developing modalities for obtaining electronic evidence in counter-terrorism and related organized crime cross-border investigations from Internet and communication service providers. The project seeks to build the capacity of prosecutors to navigate in the complicated framework of mutual legal assistance and extradition requests while seeking digital evidence in counter-terrorism and related cases.
- UNODC and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) implements a new technical assistance initiative on gender dimensions in criminal justice responses to terrorism. It seeks to support Member States, initially in West and Central Africa, to integrate gender dimensions into their criminal justice responses to terrorism. The project addresses women as perpetrators of terrorist acts, detention of women accused or convicted of terrorism offences, alternatives to detention, sexual and gender-based violence by terrorist groups. UNODC will soon publish an initial specialized manual on this subject matter.
- The UNODC-INTERPOL-WCO Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP) seeks to create secure and effective, real-time operational communication between participating international airports in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean in order to disrupt various manifestations of transnational organized crime and terrorism in international airports, including the travel of FTFs. To date, the project covers 39 participating countries, including 23 operational Joint Airport Interdiction Task Forces, which have intercepted a number of travelling FTFs in the Sahel and the Caribbean.

- Under the umbrella of the Education for Justice Initiative developed as a follow-up to the Doha Crime Congress, UNODC and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) are promoting a culture of lawfulness through educational activities, including for the purposes of terrorism prevention. To that end, in 2017, 14 university modules on counter-terrorism and a guide for teachers were published. Educators can develop a course using any of the available modules.
- Since 2016, UNODC has been delivering technical assistance to Member States on preventing and responding to violence against children recruited and exploited by terrorist and violent extremist groups. The project aims to support Member States in (a) preventing child recruitment by these groups; (b) ensuring the proper treatment of children who are in contact with the justice system as victims, witnesses or alleged offenders in relation with terrorism-related offences; and (c) promoting the rehabilitation and reintegration of children in different contexts.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Over the last decade, the MENA has experienced the sharpest rise in terrorist activity in comparison to other regions, which ultimately led to the region witnessing the highest number of terrorist attacks and related fatalities. Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL/Da'esh) remains a major threat to the region as affiliates of the group are remobilizing into a global network and operate within and between conflict zones.

Regional partners: Arab Maghreb Union, League of Arab States, Gulf Cooperation Council, Organization for Islamic Cooperation, African Union and its African Centre for Studies and Research on Terrorism, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, PAM, Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force.

What we do

UNODC is supporting MENA countries in strengthening national capacity to respond more effectively to terrorism threats, and in doing so, has established cooperation plans with Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia and Yemen. Below are some examples:

- *Algeria:* countering terrorism financing (CFT); the use of the Internet for terrorism purposes; and sexual and gender-based violence in the context of FTFs
- *Egypt:* witness protection; special investigation techniques; terrorist attacks on transport infrastructure; and the use of digital evidence in terrorism-related cases
- *Iraq:* kidnapping for ransom; bomb scene management; CFT; recruitment of children and women by terrorist and violent extremist groups; terrorist attacks on critical infrastructure; the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes; and the dual use of chemical materials
- *Libya:* cooperation with the High Judicial Institute of Libya; the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes and strengthening international cooperation; collection and handling of material evidence; and the strengthening of international cooperation

- *Morocco*: crime scene management in terrorist cases; investigation and prosecution of Internet-based terrorist offences; promoting inter-agency cooperation; and the development of a case management tool for CFT investigations
- *Tunisia*: the establishment of a national counter-terrorism committee; Internet-based terrorist offences; special investigation techniques; and the development of the National Strategy for Countering Terrorism

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- As of July 2017, UNODC has been training the Iraqi judiciary and law enforcement officers to be deployed to the territories liberated from ISIL (Da'esh), as well as re-establishing field presence in Baghdad to further strengthen support for the Iraqi Government.
- UNODC supports the Financial Intelligence Units in Egypt, Iraq and Morocco by strengthening structural reforms in order to enhance their cooperation with national and international stakeholders in counter-terrorism matters.
- Since 2016, UNODC has provided legislative assistance to Egypt in preparing a law for witness protection in terrorism-related cases.

At the regional level, UNODC implements with the United Nations CTED a project on effective counter-terrorism investigations and prosecutions while respecting human rights and the rule of law in the Maghreb. The project has a strong focus on supporting the rule-of-law-based implementation of counter-terrorism legislation and on strengthening regional cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism.

Another good example is a new initiative for Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon to support the strengthening of their responses to terrorism through moving from a confession-based to a rule-of-law-based approach in investigations and prosecutions of counter-terrorism cases. In 2017, three national training modules on the rule-of-law-based use of special investigation techniques were published.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Sub-Saharan Africa includes several regions that are among the most heavily affected by terrorism in the world. UNODC is engaged across the continent with particularly active technical assistance programmes in the Sahel countries, Nigeria and the Lake Chad Basin region.

Regional partners: African Union (AU), in particular the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), G5 Sahel, Intergovernmental Authority on Development, Lake Chad Basin Commission, Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Sahel

As a contribution to the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel, technical assistance is provided to Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and the Niger with a focus on:

- National legislation
- Crime scene management
- Use of special investigative techniques
- Terrorism financing
- Support to strengthen capacity of judicial units
- Training national trainers and development of training curricula
- Support to the Sahel Judicial Cooperation Platform
- Support to the police component and secretariat of the G5 Sahel Security Cooperation Platform

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Burkina Faso's counter-terrorism judicial unit established
- Capacity of judicial and investigative units of Chad, Mali and the Niger strengthened
- Training curricula for the police and gendarmerie schools of the Niger and Mali developed

Nigeria

UNODC has been providing counter-terrorism assistance to the country since 2012 and is currently implementing phase III of the European Union-Nigeria-UNODC-CTED programme to strengthen criminal justice responses to terrorism and violent extremism, with a focus on north-east Nigeria, the region most affected by Boko Haram. The project supports the implementation of the Nigerian P/CVE Policy Framework and Action Plan, adopted in 2017.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Over 100 training workshops carried out reaching some 1,750 officials, including in-depth training for the transition from confession-based to evidence-based prosecution of terrorism cases
- Development of tailored training modules on human rights and criminal justice approaches to terrorism
- Establishment of cadres of Nigerian trainers on human rights, adjudication and investigation of terrorism cases
- Support to address the challenges of integrating gender dimensions into the fight against terrorism
- Development and implementation of a Plan of Action endorsed by the Nigerian Government to address criminal justice challenges in north-east Nigeria

In the *Lake Chad Basin*, UNODC and CTED have been supporting countries to develop approaches to prosecuting, rehabilitating and reintegrating Boko Haram-associated persons, in line with Security Council resolutions 2349 and 2396 (2017), and the strategy developed by the AU and the Lake Chad Basin Commission.

In *Central Africa*, UNODC supports strengthening the capacity of criminal justice and law enforcement officials in the framework of multi-year national counter-terrorism technical assistance programmes adopted by Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. UNODC thereby contributes to the implementation of the ECCAS Regional Strategy on counter-terrorism and non-proliferation of small arms and light weapons for Central Africa and its Plan of Action.

In *West Africa*, as part of the UNODC Regional Programme for West Africa, UNODC provides specialized capacity-building to coastal countries particularly affected by the terrorism threat spilling over from the Sahel region, such as Benin, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea Bissau.

In *Eastern Africa*, UNODC supports strengthening law enforcement and judicial authorities capacity to combat terrorism in the context of the UNODC Regional Programme for Eastern Africa (2016-2021), including through assistance to build specialized investigations and intelligence capacities by Member States.

In *Southern Africa*, UNODC contributed to the Southern African Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategy and Action Plan, adopted in 2015, and supports its implementation in close collaboration with ACSRT and SADC and other United Nations entities.

ASIA

The region of South and South-East Asia has been subject to a sharp rise in terrorist activity over the past few years. Several South and South-East Asian countries have been identified as breeding grounds for recruitment to terrorist groups. Furthermore, a significant number of FTFs were reported to have travelled from Central Asia to conflict zones. Therefore, one of the major issues that persists revolves around the investigation and prosecution of those who have returned to their countries of origin or relocated to third countries.

Regional partners: Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Commonwealth of Independent States, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, United Nations Far East and Asia Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

What we do

UNODC is implementing technical assistance projects for Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, the Philippines and Sri Lanka in the following areas:

- Countering the financing of terrorism, the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and implementing the terrorist sanctions regime

- Implementing transport-related counter-terrorism international legal instruments
- Mainstreaming gender in criminal justice responses to terrorism
- National/regional legal and criminal justice frameworks for preventing and countering violent extremism conducive to terrorism
- Addressing the phenomenon of FTFs
- Expanding information sharing at borders to prevent travel of terrorists

UNODC provides assistance to Central Asian countries with a focus on legal and administrative measures to address the phenomenon of FTFs and supports a Regional Network for Central Asia to Prevent Violent Extremism Conducive to Terrorism (www.capve.org).

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- In Afghanistan, UNODC helped establish a National Counter-Terrorism Committee.
- In Bangladesh, India, Kazakhstan and Mongolia, UNODC and INTERPOL are collaborating to expand INTERPOL's I-24/7 Global Police Communications System to improve border control for identifying and interdicting suspected terrorists, including FTFs.
- In Indonesia, Maldives and the Philippines, we support the development of national criminal justice frameworks to prevent violent extremism conducive to terrorism.
- In Pakistan, UNODC implements the multi-year "Pakistan's Action to Counter Terrorism with Special Reference to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa".
- In Bangladesh, UNODC facilitated the development of a coherent framework for United Nations-wide counter-terrorism programming and technical assistance delivery.
- In Viet Nam, law enforcement officers were trained to detect and interdict the travel of FTFs.
- In Indonesia, a guide for Frontline and Border Officers on Countering Foreign Terrorist Fighters was published, and UNODC supports prison administrations on managing violent extremist prisoners and preventing recidivism.
- At a regional level, UNODC produced a training module on terrorist asset-freezing customized for South and South-East Asian countries.

In line with the requests of Member States, UNODC is redoubling its efforts to provide cross-regional technical assistance. An excellent example of these efforts is a unique project for selected Asian and MENA countries to support strengthening their capacity for cross-border investigations and prosecutions, which was developed in response to the trend of FTFs to move between the two regions.

SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE

While foreign terrorist fighters can be found in over half of the countries in the world, South-Eastern Europe has been recognized as one of the main regions with the one of the highest presences of FTFs.

Regional partners: Council of Europe, Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces, OSCE, PAM, United Nations Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia.

What we do

In South-Eastern Europe, UNODC provided national capacity-building to Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo (under Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)), Montenegro, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, focused on the normative and administrative challenges related to the FTF threat.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

In 2017, UNODC released a manual on the investigation of FTF cases, which was customized for judicial training institutes in the above-mentioned South-Eastern European jurisdictions. The manual has also been translated into Montenegrin.

https://www.unodc.org/documents/terrorism/Publications/FTF%20manual/000_Final_Manual_English_Printed_Version_-_no_foreword.pdf

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARRIBEAN

The terrorism threat in Latin America and the Caribbean revolves primarily around domestic terrorism and terrorism financing activities. The region is also being utilized as a hub by foreign terrorist groups in expediting their own terrorist agendas.

Regional partners: Organization of American States (OAS) and its Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), Financial Action Task Force of Latin America, Caribbean Community Secretariat.

What we do

Argentina and Colombia remain some of the key beneficiaries in the region with regard to UNODC support that centres primarily on the following areas:

- Review and drafting of counter-terrorism legislation
- Development of specialized national capacities on the investigation and prosecution of terrorism cases

- Support to victims of terrorism
- Use of the Internet for terrorist purposes
- Countering the financing of terrorism
- FTFs
- Specialized training for prosecutors and law enforcement agencies on proven cross-border cooperation and enhanced institutional collaboration at the national level

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Development of five specialized training tools for Colombia on countering the financing of terrorism.
- UNODC supported the establishment and functioning of Colombia's inter-institutional committee to prevent and fight against terrorism, its financing and serious related crimes.
- UNODC established and maintains the Observatory of Jurisprudence for the Americas on counter-terrorism, its financing and serious related crimes.
- UNODC enhanced national capacities to investigate and prosecute the financing of terrorism through the implementation of mock criminal investigations and mock trials.

4. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The increasing number of cross-border investigations poses a major challenge to practitioners and requires more efficient, faster cooperation between Member States. National criminal justice officials encounter diverse types of challenges, especially while investigating cases involving individuals, evidence, witnesses, victims or the proceeds of the crime located across borders.

UNODC provides technical assistance to Member States to promote international and regional cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism, especially with regard to extradition and mutual legal assistance. Aspects of international cooperation are incorporated into all capacity-building activities, including emerging threats such as the phenomenon of FTFs.

WHAT WE DO

- Since 2010, UNODC has been supporting the effective functioning of the Sahel Judicial Cooperation Platform. The members of the Platform are Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger and Senegal. http://www.unodc.org/documents/terrorism/Leaflets/14-06860_A5_Leaflet_E_ebook.pdf
- UNODC support for the G5 Sahel has been most beneficial. Since 2014, UNODC has drafted legal texts creating the G5 Sahel Security Cooperation Platform, equipped regional and national units, and carried out capacity-building for actors in charge of counter-terrorism and transnational organized crime.
- Through regional judicial platforms supported by UNODC, Chadian, Malian and Nigerian authorities successfully cooperated to facilitate the interrogation, extradition and prosecution of terrorism suspects located in the Sahel region. This collaboration led to the signing of an agreement on judicial cooperation between the three countries in May 2017.
- A Multi-Agency Task Force for the MENA region was established in 2017 to support strengthening cooperation in terrorism-related matters, including on FTFs.
- UNODC with the CTED and the IAP are collaborating to develop guidelines for obtaining digital evidence from Internet service providers in terrorism cases and will soon be providing technical assistance in this regard.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

In its resolution 2322 (2016), the Security Council recognized the need to supplement the existing UNODC database of Central Authorities to encompass the one responsible for counter-terrorism matters. In view of this, UNODC has developed an online database of central national authorities for terrorism cases, which is available at <https://www.unodc.org/cld/en/v3/sherloc/cnadir.html>.

Effective coordination among all entities that deal with terrorism is also essential at the domestic level. UNODC assistance to Iraq on the reform of the Iraqi financial intelligence unit and its cooperation with national and international stakeholders in counter-terrorism matters constitute an excellent example of such support.

SELECTED TOOLS ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The *Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool* was developed by UNODC to guide criminal justice practitioners in drafting a request for each type of mutual legal assistance, using diverse templates. The tool consolidates all data entered and automatically generates a request for final editing and signature. Access to the Mutual Legal Assistance Tool is reserved for justice system practitioners.

Available at: <http://www.unodc.org/mla/en/index.html>

The *Model Laws and Treaties for Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance* were developed by UNODC as practical tools to help Member States draft treaties and domestic laws on international cooperation.

Available at: http://www.unodc.org/tldb/en/model_laws_treaties.html

Module 3 on International Cooperation in Criminal Matters Related to Terrorism

Available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/terrorism/Publications/Training_Curriculum_Module3/Module3_EN.pdf

Manual on International Cooperation in Criminal Matters Related to Terrorism provides practitioners with guidance concerning the tools and relevant international cooperation mechanisms, such as extradition and mutual legal assistance that they can use to counter terrorism.

Available at: http://www.unodc.org/documents/terrorism/Publications/Manual_Int_Coop_Criminal_Matters/English.pdf

Manual on Mutual Legal Assistance and Extradition offers practical step-by-step recommendations on how best to initiate and follow through on the processes of both extradition and mutual legal assistance as a requesting State and how best to respond to and follow up on incoming requests when representing the interests of a requested State.

Available at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/organized-crime/Publications/Mutual_Legal_Assistance_Ebook_E.pdf

Please see the annex for more information on tools available.

UNODC launches new counter-terrorism programme in Iraq

11 April 2018. In recent years, Iraq has been a target of several terrorist groups and militants who have carried out numerous attacks. With the rise of terrorism threats in Iraq, UNODC has multiplied its efforts in providing legal, capacity-building and technical assistance to the Government.

In this regard, the Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNODC yesterday launched a two-year programme on “Lessons learned from Iraq’s counter-terrorism efforts and response to future challenges: Iraq after ISIL/Da’esh”, under the auspices of Haider Al-Abadi, Prime Minister of Iraq.

Delivering his remarks through a video message, UNODC Executive Director Yury Fedotov said that ending the scourge of terrorism and protecting people is a priority that concerns everyone. Noting that the event is a testament to the strong partnership between Iraq and UNODC, he underlined “Our technical assistance programme has supported Iraq with national strategies and a draft counter-terrorism law. We have helped to build the capacity of hundreds of competent law enforcement officers and criminal justice officers.”

“We at UNODC remain fully committed to advancing our constructive cooperation with Iraq to further enhance capacities and efforts to counter the threats of terrorism,” Mr. Fedotov added.

Echoing that sentiment and speaking on behalf the Prime Minister, Nawfal Abu Al-Hassan, said: “Many lessons learnt in Iraq in response to the threat from ISIL [ISIL/ Da’esh] will be shared with the international community through UNODC.”

Speaking on behalf of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Iraq, Namik Heydarov, said: “The United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) and UNODC’s partnership with the Government of Iraq comes in conformity with the new Iraqi vision in establishing safer communities in the liberated areas for Iraq and its people.”

Cristina Albertin, UNODC Regional Representative for the Middle East and North Africa, pointed to the remaining challenges such as “a fertile ground for extremism, vulnerable population groups like children, and high numbers of victims awaiting justice, rehabilitation and redress”.

“We need to work together to find lasting solutions to all of the interrelated threats and challenges,” she continued, welcoming contributions made by the Governments of Denmark and Japan.

Also attending the event, Endo Akira, Deputy Head of Mission of Japan to Iraq, commended the increased cooperation between the Government of Japan and UNODC, noting that his country has provided \$2 million for the counter-terrorism programme (2018-2019).

During the event, plans to open a new UNODC office in Baghdad were announced as participants engaged in discussions around its role and prospects. Further, Iraqi representatives shared their national experiences, lessons learned and best practices in the fight against ISIL/Da’esh in Iraq.

The event, which took place at the Prime Minister’s Guesthouse, brought together Iraqi Ministers and high-level senior officials as well as Heads of Missions and representatives of diplomatic missions and international organizations.

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2018/April/unodc-launches-new-counter-terrorism-programme-in-iraq.html>





5. PARTNERSHIPS

UNODC cooperates on average with over 50 United Nations system entities, and international, regional and other organizations per year.

The increasing demand for capacity-building assistance in counter-terrorism requires stronger coordination and coherence among United Nations entities in the identification of technical assistance needs, in programme development, planning, delivering, monitoring and impact assessment. UNODC is committed to stronger partnerships with other United Nations entities as well as subregional, regional and international organizations in order to coordinate and, in some cases, jointly implement technical assistance activities.

UNODC works jointly with the UNOCT and contributes to the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force:

- UNODC enjoys excellent working relations with the UNOCT and UNCCT, and actively contributes to the Integrated Assistance on Countering Terrorism (I-ACT), including for the G5 Sahel countries.
- In the framework of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Task Force (CTITF), UNODC chairs two CTITF Working Groups on Countering the Financing of Terrorism (with UNOCT) and on Legal and Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism (with CTED), and is a vice-chair of the CTED-chaired Working Group on Border Management and Law Enforcement. Furthermore, UNODC is an active member of all 12 thematic CTITF Working Groups.
- UNODC is a member of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, which was signed by the Executive Director of UNODC in 2018.
- UNODC, UNOCT and CTED are jointly implementing a major project on managing violent extremist offenders and preventing radicalization to violence in prisons.

UNODC also engages with Security Council-mandated bodies:

- UNODC maintains fluid cooperation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and its Executive Directorate (CTED). Since 2003, UNODC terrorism prevention experts have taken part in over 90 CTC country visits to Member States to monitor the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and subsequent resolutions. Furthermore, UNODC and CTED are implementing several projects, for example on the European Union-Nigeria-UNODC-CTED partnership to support strengthening criminal justice responses for multidimensional security (terrorism); and an initiative to support strengthening the

capacity of Central Authorities and counter-terrorism prosecutors in obtaining digital evidence in counter-terrorism matters.

- The Office also closely collaborates with the Monitoring Team of the 1267/1989/2253 Security Council Committee and the Group of Experts of the 1540 Security Council Committee.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- With the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, UNODC signed a Framework for a Strategic Partnership regarding Counter-Terrorism and the Prevention of Violent Extremism.
- With INTERPOL, UNODC implements a joint project on enhancing the capacity of national authorities in selected Asian countries to identify and interdict FTFs.
- The European Union-funded projects on supporting Nigeria to strengthen criminal justice responses to terrorism, and on the legal regime against FTFs for MENA and South-Eastern Europe are at the centre of this important partnership between UNODC and the European Union.
- With OHCHR, UNODC implements a project on mainstreaming gender dimensions in sub-Saharan Africa.

6. TRAINING NATIONAL TRAINERS

Train-the-trainer programmes are a unique aspect of UNODC capacity-building efforts as they ensure a high level of sustainability in the capacity-building assistance delivered. They are designed to enhance the capacity of already experienced trainers, practitioners and criminal justice officials who are in a position to train their counterparts at their home institutions and training centres. Building commitment by the train-the-trainer course participants to share the knowledge acquired is a significant element of training programmes.

To promote professional legal training on counter-terrorism issues, UNODC develops partnerships with training institutions, for example:

- National Police Academy of India
- Federal Judicial Academy of Pakistan
- Independent National Legal Training Centre of Afghanistan
- Niger National School of Police
- Nigerian National Judiciary Institute, and Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies
- Higher Institute of the Judiciary of Tunisia
- High Judicial Institute of Libya
- Algerian Judicial College
- Judicial training academies of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, as well as to Kosovo (under Security Council resolution 1244 (1999))

To that end, UNODC delivers train-the-trainer programmes to involve national training institutions in its activities and to support strengthening the expertise of those institutions, including through the integration of the modules of the UNODC Counter-Terrorism Legal Training Curriculum into their training programmes. For more information, please see page 33.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

In Nigeria, UNODC supported the strengthening of the capacity of national criminal justice training institutions, providing in-depth train-the-trainer courses to groups of Nigerian trainers on counter-terrorism investigations, adjudication of terrorism cases and human rights, respectively, and producing a manual on counter-investigations for use by police practitioners and trainers.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS (continued)

In 2017, the Office assisted judicial and law enforcement training institutes in Mali and the Niger by reviewing their curricula and facilitating the incorporation of terrorism prevention into the syllabuses.

In 2017 alone, UNODC also produced three tools for training national trainers:

- A Kenya Training Manual on Human Rights and Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism produced in cooperation with Kenyan experts (https://www.unodc.org/documents/terrorism/Publications/Kenya%20HR%20manual/Kenya_Manual_e-book.pdf)
- A Manual for Judicial Training Institutes of South-Eastern Europe (https://www.unodc.org/documents/terrorism/Publications/FTF%20manual/000_Final_Manual_English_Printed_Version_-_no_foreword.pdf)
- A Manual on the use special investigation techniques in full compliance with human rights and the rule of law, tailored for Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon

7. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Building upon its terrorism prevention mandate, UNODC directly contributes to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through promoting effective, fair, humane, transparent and accountable criminal justice systems, which are developed and maintained in accordance with international law as the fundamental basis of any counter-terrorism strategy.

While combating terrorism could pertain to several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the efforts of UNODC technical assistance falls in line predominantly with Goals 5 (Gender Equality) and 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

To promote Goal 5, the Branch encourages the selection of female participants by national counterparts for all its technical assistance activities and is implementing a project on gender dimensions of the criminal justice response to terrorism in sub-Saharan Africa. The project aims to support the selected countries in ensuring that a gender perspective is visible throughout, especially in all its efforts related to strengthening criminal justice responses to terrorism. In this regard, UNODC technical assistance is reflected in the objectives of SDG 5.2.

UNODC supports Goal 16 in order to promote peaceful societies that are protected by strong criminal justice institutions, which uphold the rule of law and human rights. For example, the Office has recently contributed to the establishment of specialized national counter-terrorism units in Chad, Mali, the Niger and Nigeria.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The 2018 Evaluation of the European Union-Nigeria-UNODC-CTED partnership on strengthening Nigeria's responses to terrorism recognized that the project fully incorporates key elements of the 2030 Development Agenda, especially its Goals 5 and 16, and directly contributes to the achievement of Nigeria's key targets of SDG 16.

UNODC supports the Lake Chad Basin region to respond to the Boko Haram Crisis

The terrorist organization Boko Haram has displaced millions of people in the Lake Chad Basin and destroyed thousands of lives and livelihoods. UNODC is working with the countries of the Lake Chad Basin Region—Cameroon, Chad, the Niger, and Nigeria—to support them in responding to this crisis by strengthening their ability to bring terrorists to justice while respecting human rights and the rule of law.

In Niger, following the rise of terrorist attacks since 2015, more than a thousand people suspected of being associated with Boko Haram were arrested in the Lake Chad Basin region and placed in pretrial detention. The Niger faces challenges in investigating and trying these cases expeditiously, in part due to the 1,500-kilometre distance between the sites of the terrorist attacks in the Diffa region and the capital, Niamey, where the counter-terrorism specialized judicial unit is based, as well as for the need for further specialized training for counter-terrorism officials.

To respond to these challenges, UNODC, at the request of Nigerian authorities, provided training on the investigation and prosecution of terrorism cases, including international cooperation, crime scene management and proactive investigation skills, and provided support to the specialized judicial unit to enable it to conduct field missions to the Diffa region in order to move the cases forward. Furthermore, UNODC recruited and trained 10 Nigerian lawyers as United Nations volunteers to provide legal assistance to persons detained for terrorism-related offences. These United Nations volunteers visited prisons to assist the detainees in exercising their defence rights.

As a result of this assistance, UNODC-trained judges and prosecutors processed 230 cases involving terrorism suspects in 60 days, resulting in transfer to trial or release of the suspects. As one of the United Nations volunteers noted, “This work has enabled individuals in vulnerable situations to benefit from legal assistance, alleviating the suffering of some, and creating new hope for others. It contributes to respecting the legal norms in force in Niger, such as the right to a fair trial, the right to information, and the right to a defence, to name just a few.”

At the same time, the work of UNODC in supporting the Niger to process these terrorism cases also contributes to preventing violent extremism, as it has been noted that people detained over prolonged periods are vulnerable to radicalization to violence while awaiting trial.

Building on the counter-terrorism knowledge developed in the Niger, UNODC has also facilitated study visits to the Niger by investigators, prosecutors and judges from Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Mali to discuss common challenges in bringing terrorism suspects to justice and to learn from the experience of their Nigerian colleagues.

UNODC is continuing its technical assistance to the Niger and providing similar support to Cameroon, Chad and Nigeria, which are facing significant criminal justice challenges in dealing with the Boko Haram crisis. At the regional level, UNODC is collaborating with the United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee’s Executive Directorate (CTED) to support the development of comprehensive strategies for the prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration of persons associated with Boko Haram.

Experts meet in Vienna to discuss lawful access to digital data across borders

12 February 2018. What challenges arise when a police investigator requests the preservation of electronic data in a foreign jurisdiction, under the control of a private corporation? How can authorities handle the data to guarantee its integrity and authenticity? Can other legal barriers stop a prosecutor from introducing this data as evidence?

These problems require a thorough understanding of criminal, privacy and human rights law; data protection policies; and mutual legal assistance channels. Aiming to build the capacity of investigators and prosecutors worldwide, UNODC, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) and the International Association of Prosecutors (IAP) hosted a two-day expert group meeting in Vienna last week, entitled “Lawful Access to Digital Data across Borders”.

In his opening remarks, John Brandolino, Director of the UNODC Division for Treaty Affairs, described the event as a “rare opportunity for investigators, prosecutors and technology industry leaders from around the globe to sit together and identify the most effective practices to solve the complex problems of electronic data.”

At the meeting, the participants actively contributed their views on the draft *Practical Guide on Requesting and Gathering Electronic Evidence*. Almost all transnational cases involving terrorist activities or organized crime require guidance concerning lawfully targeted online surveillance, securing of electronic evidence and requests to remove information from online sources.

The guide, in this regard, will expand existing UNODC resources to include practical and country-specific guidance.

Mr. Eirik Trønnes Hansen, Prosecutor of the National Criminal Investigation Service of Norway, said: “Discussing challenges to international cooperation is a valuable part of the process to ensure the guide’s quality for obtaining electronic evidence from foreign jurisdictions.”

Representatives of France, Kenya and China welcomed the comprehensive and substantive discussions, and noted the value of the Practical Guide as a resource for drafting national laws.

Also participating in the event were experts in digital investigations, transnational crime and criminal justice, as well as legal officers from Facebook, Google and Microsoft.

In June, UNODC, CTED and IAP will organize the second Expert Group Meeting under the United States-funded project on “Strengthening the Capacity of Central Authorities and Counter-Terrorism Prosecutors and Investigators in Obtaining Digital Evidence from Private Communications Service Providers in Cross-Border Investigations”.

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2018/February/experts-meet-in-vienna--discuss-lawful-access-to-digital-data-across-borders.html>





ANNEX

TOOLS AND PUBLICATIONS

Since 2003, over 50 technical tools and publications have been developed in the context of terrorism prevention.

Publications and tools produced by UNODC/TPB assist Member States in their efforts to prevent and combat terrorism. Most of them are available in the six official languages of the United Nations (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.) They are designed for prosecutors, judges, investigators and other law enforcement officials, as well as policymakers and government officials involved in the ratification of international treaties.

GOOD PRACTICES

The *Counter-Terrorism Learning Platform* is an interactive online tool specifically designed to provide tailor-made training to criminal justice officials involved in counter-terrorism and to connect terrorism prevention practitioners and experts from all over the world. It remains an important tool for sustainable technical assistance delivery across a global platform, and now counts 1,665 users from over 125 countries. In 2017, the Office developed two new training courses: on human rights and criminal justice responses to terrorism and on multilateral cooperation in criminal matters related to terrorism. <https://ctlp.unodc.org/login/index.php>

Mock criminal investigations and mock trials on terrorism, terrorist financing and linkages to serious related crimes have been highly efficient in technical assistance delivery. Capitalizing on successful experiences in South America, UNODC replicated these innovative tools in Morocco in 2017. Through mock trials and mock criminal investigations, practitioners receive an opportunity to simulate trials and criminal investigations based on real-life scenarios that are adjusted to the regional or national context and legal system.

The *Observatory of Jurisprudence for the Americas* has demonstrated its relevance for the judiciary, law enforcement and academic community. The database contains judicial decisions adjudicated at different instances (from the first to second instance, as well as High Courts) and brings guiding criteria for those who, based on their functions, need to analyse case law of terrorism-related and other serious crimes. (Spanish: <http://observatoriojurisprudencia.unodc.org.co/>)

Regional cooperation networks: UNODC has helped establish the Regional Judicial Platforms for the Sahel and the Indian Ocean Commission countries. Assistance is provided for the development of a charter, rules of procedure and a platform website, the nomination of focal points and their meetings, as well as training on judicial cooperation for the platform focal points and

development of a practical guide on judicial cooperation tailor-made to a specific region or sub-region. UNODC has been looking for partners to establish a similar cooperation platform for Central African States, which officially requested the support of UNODC in this regard.

UNODC Counter-Terrorism Legislative Database (will be available in the first half of 2019): It will provide a powerful tool to access United Nations model legislation and legal practices of other countries that can support legislative drafting in line with international counter-terrorism obligations. The database is designed to support national officials, especially law- and policymakers, responsible for the ratification, legislative incorporation and implementation of the universal legal instruments against terrorism, such as the 19 international conventions and protocols related to terrorism, and the relevant Security Council resolutions. It will be available at: <https://www.unodc.org/cld/en/v3/sherloc/index.html>

UNODC Database of CNA for Terrorism Cases: In line with Security Council resolution 2322 (2016), UNODC will soon launch a new online directory of designated focal points in the relevant Central Authorities for terrorism cases. It allows easy access to the contact information of national focal points authorized to receive, respond to and process requests for mutual legal assistance and extradition in criminal matters related to terrorism. The first compendium of Central Authorities for terrorism-related cases will be published in 2018, and available at: <https://www.unodc.org/cld/en/v3/sherloc/cnadir.html>

Prevention of Violent Extremism (PVE) Network for Central Asia: UNODC launched a website enabling government and civil society actors in the Central Asian region to coordinate activities for preventing and countering violent extremism. The website hosts good practices, policy guidance and academic research concerning PVE topics. (<http://capve.org/en/>)

UNODC Mutual Legal Assistance Request Writer Tool: The tool supports Member States in the drafting of requests, with a view to facilitating and strengthening international cooperation. www.unodc.org/mla/introduction.html

Model laws are developed to assist Member States with the incorporation into their national legislation of the obligations contained in the international legal instruments against terrorism. The following resources are also used by UNODC in their technical assistance training sessions:

- UNODC Counter-Terrorism Legal Training Curriculum
- Handbooks and manuals
- Other handbooks
- Country-specific training modules
- Studies
- Compendiums of legal instruments

UNODC COUNTER-TERRORISM LEGAL TRAINING CURRICULUM

This aims to transfer the knowledge and expertise required to strengthen the capacity of national criminal justice officials to put into practice the universal legal framework against terrorism.

Module 2: The Universal Legal Framework Against Terrorism (2017): familiarizes practitioners with the requirements of the 19 conventions and protocols related to terrorism, and relevant Security Council resolutions.

Available in [Arabic](#), [Chinese](#), [English](#), [French](#), [Russian](#) and [Spanish](#)

Module 3: International Cooperation in Criminal Matters: Counter-Terrorism (2011): provides practical guidance for effective counter-terrorism cooperation at all levels, including on mechanisms for extradition and mutual legal assistance, and in particular tools provided by the 19 international conventions and protocols related to terrorism for effective cooperation with foreign counterparts.

Available in [Arabic](#), [Chinese](#), [English](#), [French](#), [Russian](#) and [Spanish](#)

Module 4: Human Rights and Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism (2014): helps officials apply global and regional human rights norms and follow good practices in the matter. It builds on the recognition that respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are essential elements of any effective counter-terrorism strategy. By analysing relevant cases that have been decided by international human rights bodies, the guide highlights the key lessons that can be derived from these cases. It was developed in collaboration with OHCHR.

Available in [Arabic](#), [English](#) and [French](#)

Module 5: Transport-related (civil aviation and maritime) Terrorism Offences (2014): addresses the global threat presented by terrorist acts against aircraft and ships, their passengers, cargo or crew, or against airports and seaports. The module focuses on transport-related (civil aviation and maritime navigation) terrorist offences and seeks to assist practitioners and policymakers in identifying, understanding, effectively incorporating and implementing a set of international legal tools into national legislation. It was developed in collaboration with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and IMO.

Available in [English](#) and [French](#)

Module 6: The International Legal Framework against Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Terrorism (2016): This module focuses on the international legal instruments against chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism (CBRN), CBRN counter-terrorism-related Security Council resolutions, and considerations on how to implement them.

Available in [Arabic](#), [Chinese](#), [English](#), [French](#), [Russian](#) and [Spanish](#)

HANDBOOKS AND MANUALS

Alternatives to imprisonment and administrative measures in the FTF context (2019): will provide guidance on the effective use of appropriate non-custodial measures for terrorism-related offenders, including foreign terrorist fighter returnees. It will be available in English in 2019.

Handbook on Gender Dimensions of Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism (2018): aims to provide legal analysis and policy recommendations, based on international standards and good practice, to assist a range of criminal justice actors in addressing some of the key gender issues arising in the criminal justice response to terrorism. It will be available in all United Nations languages in the second half of 2018.

Methodology for Terrorism Financing Risk Assessments (2018): The manual encompasses examples and outlines to draft risk assessments, detailing the methodology to be employed and the different stages of the assessment, key stakeholders, suggested timeline, data collection, cross-border risks, potential change factors and priority actions. It will be available in the second half of 2018.

Handbook on children recruited and exploited by terrorist and violent extremist groups and the role of the justice system (2018): aims at providing guidance to law- and policymakers, as well as practitioners on the treatment of children. The publication focuses on the prevention of child recruitment; justice for children; and rehabilitation and reintegration measures.

Available in [English](#) and [Arabic](#)

Foreign Terrorist Fighters: Manual for Judicial Training Institutes, South-Eastern Europe (2017): seeks to respond to the FTF phenomenon and provide guidance on international legal instruments and techniques for digital evidence against FTF activities. The manual is tailored for judicial training institutes in South-Eastern Europe, however, it can be a useful resource for any jurisdiction seeking to address the FTF threat.

Available in [English](#)

Manual on special investigation techniques (2017): UNODC has developed three national training modules on the use of special investigative techniques in full compliance with human rights and the rule of law, tailored for Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon. Through these modules, UNODC supports training national trainers on the effective application of the tool in each of the beneficiary countries.

Handbook on the Management of Violent Extremist Offenders and the Prevention of Radicalization in Prisons (2017): Of particular use to prison staff and policymakers worldwide, the manual constitutes the very first United Nations technical guidance tool to address radicalization to violence and violent extremism in prison settings. Overall, the handbook promotes an approach aimed at supporting the strengthening of key components of prison management, including in the fields of prison staff training, risk management and rehabilitation efforts. It also cautions against generalized assumptions regarding a very complex topic, as well as against “quick fix solutions” when it comes to the management of violent extremist prisoners.

Available in [Arabic](#), [English](#), [French](#), and [Russian](#)

The Criminal Justice Response to Support Victims of Acts of Terrorism (2012): covers: (a) counter-terrorism efforts and existing international standards and norms related to victims of crime; (b) incorporation of rights of victims of acts of terrorism in the criminal justice system at the national level; and (c) improving the criminal justice system's response to supporting victims of acts of terrorism.

Available in [Arabic](#), [Chinese](#), [English](#), [French](#), [Russian](#) and [Spanish](#)

The Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes (2012): focuses on the legal issues surrounding cases where terrorists use the Internet as a tool, rather than a means of attack. The publication takes stock of cases where the Internet was utilized for the glorification of or incitement to terrorist acts, the recruitment or radicalization of potential terrorists, and the financing, training, planning and commissioning of terrorist attacks. The document also provides an overview of the applicable legal good practices identified in the conduct of investigations, evidence gathering and prosecution of such cases, while exploring potential opportunities to support the strengthening of inter-State and private sector cooperation, and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms during such cases.

Available in [English](#), [Arabic](#), [Chinese](#), [Russian](#) and [Spanish](#)

Digest of Terrorist Cases (2010): It draws upon actual investigations, prosecutions and legal experience concerning terrorist cases reviewed and commented on by national experts. The *Digest of Terrorist Cases* is organized around seven thematic chapters, each referring to several legal cases. The themes covered are as follows: offences for terrorist acts already committed; offences to prevent terrorist acts; relationship between terrorism and other forms of crime; the statutory framework for terrorism prosecutions; investigation and adjudication issues; international cooperation; and innovation and proposals. This expertly annotated compilation of terrorist cases and associated "good practices" serves to illustrate how best to address the many pitfalls and challenges in conducting an efficient investigation and prosecution.

Available in [Arabic](#), [Chinese](#), [English](#), [French](#), [Russian](#) and [Spanish](#)

Frequently Asked Questions on International Law Aspects of Countering Terrorism (2009): provides a brief overview of the broader international legal framework developed for counter-terrorism measures and general principles of international law in the context of the fight against terrorism.

Available in [Arabic](#), [Chinese](#), [English](#), [French](#), [Russian](#) and [Spanish](#)

Guide for Legislative Incorporation of the Provisions of the Universal Anti-Terrorism Instruments (2006): is designed to facilitate political decision makers and legislators in the process of ratifying, incorporating in law and implementing these universal anti-terrorism instruments.

Available in [Arabic](#), [Chinese](#), [English](#), [French](#), [Russian](#) and [Spanish](#)

Handbook on Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism (2009): provides law enforcement and criminal justice officials with an accessible guide to dealing with some of the key issues that they face in responding to terrorism and related crimes. It emphasizes that an effective and prevention-focused response to terrorism should include a strong criminal justice response element that is guided by a normative legal framework and rooted in the core principles of the rule of law and respect for human rights.

Available in [Arabic](#), [Chinese](#), [English](#), [French](#), [Russian](#) and [Spanish](#)

Legislative Guide to the Universal Legal Regime Against Terrorism (2008): prepared to facilitate the task of national authorities in adopting and implementing the universal legal regime against terrorism as well as for the information of government officials and others concerned with the international legal aspects of the prevention and suppression of terrorism.

Available in [Arabic](#), [Chinese](#), [English](#), [French](#), [Russian](#) and [Spanish](#)

Manual on International Cooperation in Criminal Matters related to Terrorism (2009): Aims to assist legal practitioners specialized in the fight against terrorism to act more effectively and rapidly. As such, the manual provides practitioners with immediate answers concerning the available tools and the relevant types of international cooperation, such as extradition and mutual legal assistance.

Available in [Arabic](#), [Chinese](#), [English](#), [French](#), [Russian](#) and [Spanish](#)

Good Practices in Supporting Victims of Terrorism within the Criminal Justice Framework (2014/15): compilation of good practice in supporting victims of terrorism within their national legal and criminal justice frameworks.

Available in [Arabic](#), [Chinese](#), [English](#), [French](#), [Russian](#) and [Spanish](#)

Other handbooks

Preventing Terrorist Acts: a criminal justice strategy integrating rule of law standards in implementation of United Nations anti-terrorism instruments (2006):

Available in [Arabic](#), [Chinese](#), [English](#), [French](#), [Russian](#), and [Spanish](#)

Practical Guide to extradition and mutual legal assistance for member states for the Indian Ocean Commission (Comoros, Réunion, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles) (2010):

Available only in [French](#)

Practical guide on carrying out effective extradition and mutual legal assistance requests in criminal matters for countries of the Sahel Regional Judicial Platform (Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger) (2011):

Available only in [French](#)

Case management tool to conduct investigations of the financing of terrorism offences in Colombia (2014):

Available only in [Spanish](#)

Guide for Colombia on the Legal Regime against Terrorism and its Financing (2014):

Available only in [Spanish](#)

Lutte contre le terrorisme dans la région du Sahel: cadre juridique, techniques d'enquête et coopération policière (2012):

Available only in [French](#)

COUNTRY-SPECIFIC TRAINING MODULES

Kenya Training Manual on Human Rights and Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism (2016): The manual examines human rights issues that arise in the course of the investigation, prosecution and trial of terrorism offences, through an analysis of Kenyan law, as well as regional and international law, and was jointly developed with the UNODC Office for Eastern Africa and Kenyan experts and practitioners.

Available only in [English](#)

STUDIES

A Review of the Legal Regime against Terrorism in West and Central Africa (2009):

Available in [English](#) only

Study of Counter-terrorism legislation in the Gulf countries and Yemen (2009):

Available in [Arabic](#) only

International Workshop on Counter-Terrorism Focal Points: Better Linking National and Global Counter-Terrorism Efforts (2009):

Available in [Arabic](#), [Chinese](#), [English](#), [French](#), [Russian](#) and [Spanish](#)

Symposium on Advancing the Implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (2007):

Available in [Arabic](#), [Chinese](#), [English](#), [French](#), [Russian](#) and [Spanish](#)

COMPENDIUMS OF LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

Compendium of Bilateral, Regional and International Agreements on Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters for Kenya (2010):

Available in [English](#) only

International Instruments Related to the Prevention and Suppression of International Terrorism (2008):

Available in [English](#) only

Compendium of Technical Tools Consolidating Bilateral, Regional and International Instruments on Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance for ECOWAS Member States:

Available in English, French and Spanish

- [Volume 1](#) (2013)
- [Volume 2](#) (2013)

Compendium of Bilateral, Regional and International Agreements on Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters for Indian Ocean Commission countries (Comoros, Réunion, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles):

Available in French only

- [Volume 1](#) (2009)
- [Volume 2](#) (2013)

Compendium of Regional and International Agreements on Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters for Mauritius and Seychelles (2009):

Available in [English](#) only

Compendium of Bilateral, Regional and International Agreements on Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters for Niger:

Available in French only

- [Volume 1](#) (2008)
- [Volume 2](#) (2008)

FATF Recommendations “International Standards on Combating Money-laundering and the Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation” (2015):

Available in [Dari](#) and [Pashto](#)

Compendium of Bilateral and Regional Instruments for South Asia: International Cooperation in Criminal Matters:

Available in English only

- [Volume 1](#) (2015)
- [Volume 2](#) (2015)

DONORS

Since 2003, pledges and contributions have been provided by the Member States and international organizations listed below.

- Australia
- Austria
- Belgium
- Canada
- Colombia
- Cyprus
- Denmark
- France
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Israel
- Italy
- Japan
- Liechtenstein
- Luxembourg
- Mexico
- Monaco
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Norway
- Romania
- Saudi Arabia
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Turkey
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America

The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, European Union, International Maritime Organization, INTERPOL, International Organization of the Francophonie, Indian Ocean Commission, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force/United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, the University of Sussex, the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre and the Folke Bernadotte Academy.





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