

Counter-Terrorism: Have We Been Successful Globally Since 9-11 And Why (Not)?

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Developments in Terrorism since 9/11

- Al Qaeda (AQ) core: little known in 1990s
 - 9/11: New way of thinking about international terrorism
 - Franchising of the AQ network (AQIM, AQAP, etc)
 - Growing global AQ movement based on ideology and ideas
 - “Lone Wolf” and home-grown terrorism
 - Foreign fighters
- **From AQ Hierarchy to AQ network and movement**

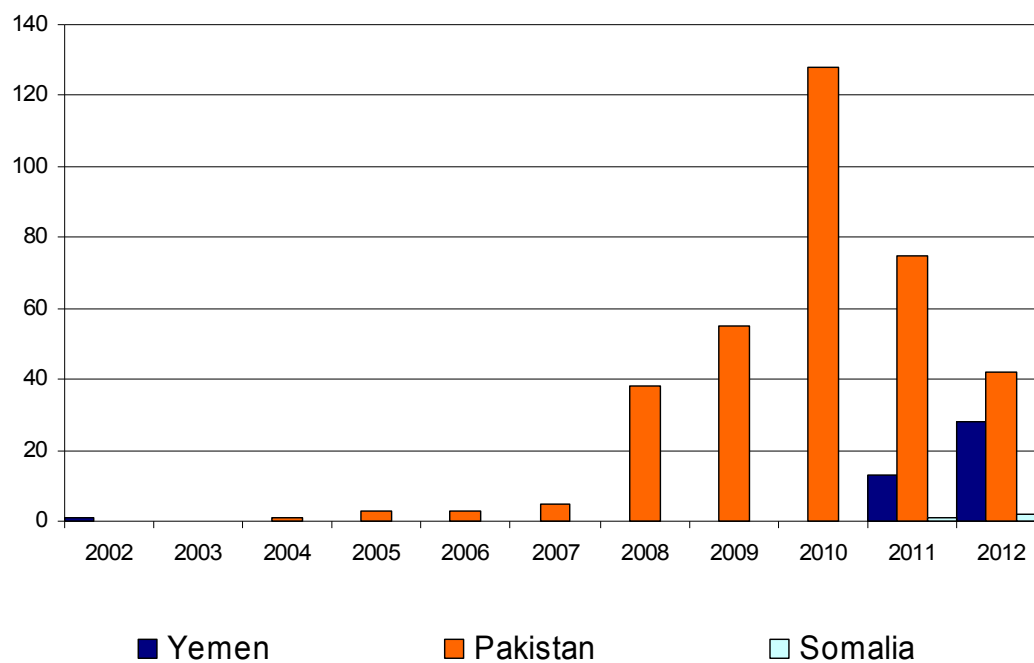
Counter-Terrorism in the 21st Century

- Hard measures and the war paradigm
 - Sanctions (since 1999) and listings, terrorist financing
 - UN SC Res 1373 (2001): UN CTC and requiring states to tackle terrorism
 - Military intervention, “spreading democracy”
 - Homeland Security (EU later: after Madrid)
 - UN Global CT Strategy (2006) and Periodic Reviews; CTITF
 - Conditions conducive to spread of terrorism
 - Prevention
 - Capacity building
 - Human rights
 - 2011:
 - Post Arab Spring
 - Osama Bin Laden’s death
 - Increased multilateralism: RAN, GCTF, etc
- ***Slowly from Repression to Prevention***

But...

- Un(der)governed spaces
 - lack of political power and/or effective government
 - political turmoil / civil war
 - corruption
 - illicit transnational networks and crime (e.g. drugs, weapons)
- Continued reduction of space in Muslim majority countries
- Continued military activity (see use of drones, next slide)
- Increased levels of strategic operationality:
 - recruitment
 - financial flows

Confirmed U.S. drone strikes in Yemen, Pakistan and Somalia



Source: *Bureau of Investigative Journalism* at <http://www.thebureauinvestigates.com/2012/11/03/ok-fine-shoot-him-four-words-that-heralded-a-decade-of-secret-us-drone-killings/every-confirmed-us-drone-strike-in-pakistan-yemen-and-somalia-recorded-by-the-bureau-2002-2012-2/>

How to ensure success:

- Inducing space and public support for governance
 - De-radicalisation
 - Understanding motivational factors
 - Civil society
 - Resilience building
 - Engagement, inclusivity, trust and dialogue
 - Multilateral actions and bodies (GCTF, RAN, etc)
 - Human security focus
 - Justice, rule of law, criminal trials
 - Rehabilitation and reintegration
 - Inclusion of victims and formers
- **From focus on security to development**
Capacity building and softer approaches

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