

Session 3: Counter Terrorism Strategy Formation

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By

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Agenda

The ACSS – NCTS Session 3 Learning Objectives

- **Outline how Security Strategies are Initiated and the Steps by which they are Formulated and Adopted.**
- **Identify Key Stake Holders Critical for Counterterrorism Strategy Formation.**
- **Provide Lessons Learned and Sound Practices in Strategy Formation from Different Contexts and Experiences**

Outline of National Security Strategy Initiation

- **Launching** the process of
- **Developing,**
- **Drafting** and
- **Finalizing** a Counterterrorism Strategy at a National Level.

Launching

- **Presidential Directive** – Written Directive which instrumentalizes constitutional executive agency (Ministry of Defence/Interior/National Security Coordination agency) for initiation of strategy development.

Launching Cont...

- **Ministerial Direction** – Analyzes Presidential Directive, identifies and clarifies objectives. Convenes **Small Group (5-10 persons)** and **Establish Secretariat.**

Launching Cont...

- **Ministerial Direction –**

***Small Group and Secretariat Activities.** The small group is a select assembly of critical subject-matter experts to conduct:

1. Desk-based research to provide evidence base from secondary sources to resource the development of the strategy.
2. Identifies and frames the Thematic Sectors/ Landscape for the strategy Formation/Development. Identifies and compile member of **Larger Group** for approval by Convening authority.
3. Set out roadmap for the processes and activities of **Larger Group (Committee)**. Activities of Small Group includes budget outlay to cover logistics and general administration of the **Larger Group** work.
4. Prepare and provide draft framework of the proposed strategy around Thematic areas, towards **Larger Group's** work.
5. Consulting and send invitations to members of **Larger Group** .

***Small Group** may be supported by local or international Consultants/Technical Advisers.

Launching Cont...

- **Ministerial Direction** – Inauguration of **Larger Group – Committee (10-30 persons or more)**.

Larger Group (Committee). Larger group constitutes select members from critical stakeholder institutions, organizations and communities.

Critical Stakeholders

- **Governmental:**

1. **Executive** – Ministries, Departments and Agencies – Armed Forces, Intelligence, Law Enforcement and National Emergency Agencies.
2. **Legislature** – Upper and lower Houses.
3. **Judiciary.**

- **Non-Governmental (Civil Society):**

1. **Professional Organizations.**
2. **Industrial/Business Community.**
3. **Traditional Institutions.**
4. **Faith-based Organizations.**
5. **Gender-based Organization.**
6. **Youth Organizations.**
7. **Local community security and vigilante Groups.**

- **International Community – External Partners:**

1. **Governmental – Bi-Lateral, Multi-Lateral.**
2. **International Non-Governmental Organizations.**

Launching Cont...

- **Ministerial Direction – Inauguration of Larger Group – Committee.**

Larger Group (Committee). Larger group constitutes select members from critical stakeholder institutions, organizations and communities. **Larger group** is to:

1. Examine and reclassify (if need be) Thematic areas and form Sectorial sub-groups and appoint leaderships.
2. Consider and integrate **Global (UN), Regional (AU) and Sub-regional (ECOWAS/Coalition – LCBC States) policies and strategies.**
3. Invite leadership of critical stakeholder institutions, organizations and communities to present views/positions.
4. In collaboration with Small Group and Secretariat study/analyze/synthesize presentations of the various stakeholder groups against initial draft.

Drafting

Larger Group (Committee).

In collaboration with **Small Group and Secretariat** study/analyze/synthesize presentations of the various stakeholder groups against initial draft.

1. Prepare/Undertake Public Meetings/Presentation.
2. Prepare/Undertake foreign study visits (if finances allow).
3. Thematic/Sectorial Group retreat – Writing.
4. Compilation of first draft and presentation to Convening Authority.

Drafting

Larger Group (Committee).

1. Clarification and integration of observations by Convening Authority – Finalizing Second Draft.
2. Distribution of Draft to critical Ministries, Departments and Agencies, including independent Think tanks and Strategic institutions for technical observation/input.
3. Consideration/integration of technical observations/inputs - Finalizing Third Draft.
4. Presentation of Draft to Convening Authority (Small Group to Effect any Corrections Observed)
5. Presentation of Draft strategy to Mr President (Briefing of National Security Council).

Finalizing

Executive, Legislature and Judiciary Process...

1. Drafts sent to by the Executive branch (Presidency) for study and inputs to the Legislature and Judiciary for critical input to ensure that Draft Strategy conforms with Constitutional prescriptions as well as other local legal instruments and relevant sections of international law, conventions and agreements.
2. Final Draft completed and presented for President's signing for adoption, release and operationalization.
3. Distribution.

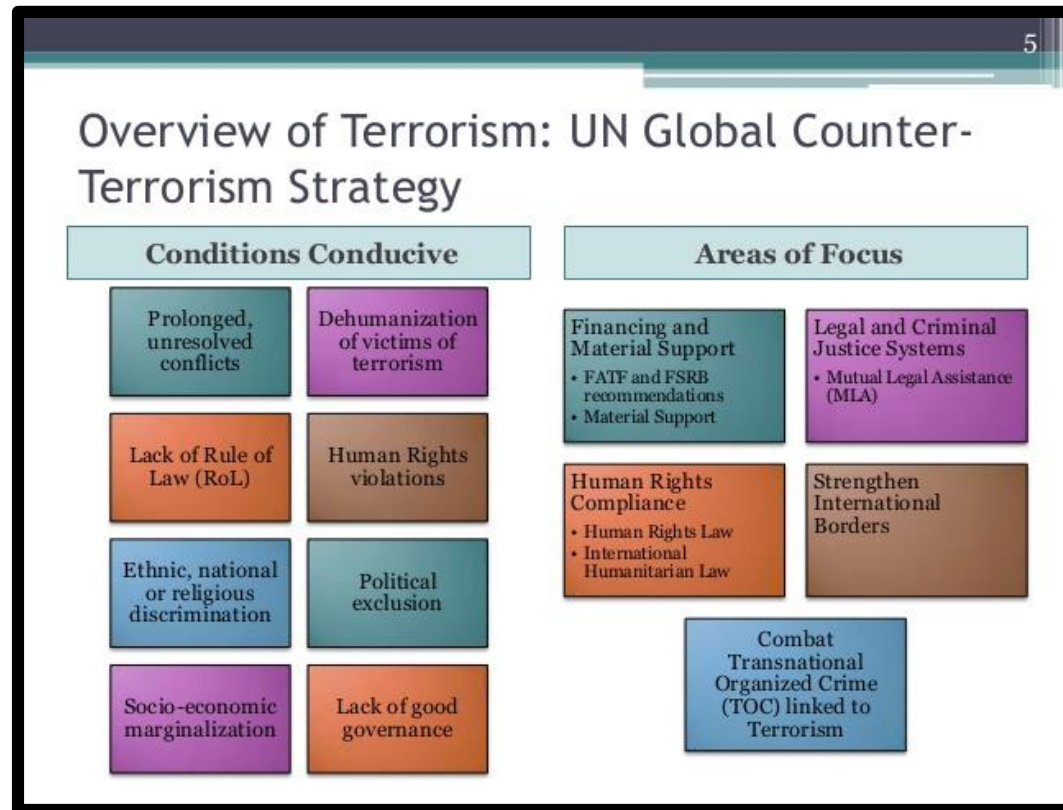


Essential Elements of Good National Security Strategy Formulation

A good national counterterrorism strategy must integrate civilian and military capabilities and be designed around ‘the functions of diplomatic, security, political, economic and informational elements of national power...’. The architecture and resultant outcome should consider and address the multi-dimensional, multi-sectorial, international nature and broad spectrum of collaborative intervention.



UN Global Counterterrorism Strategy





Pillars of the UN Global 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



Africa Union Counterterrorism Strategy

The Plan of Action adopts practical CT measures that substantially address Africa's security challenges, includes measures in areas such as police and border control, legislative and judicial measures, financing of terrorism and exchange of information.



Pillars of ECOWAS Counterterrorism Strategy

- **Prevent**
- **Pursue**
- **Reconstruct**



Associate National Laws to the ECOWAS Counterterrorism Strategy

- **Sierra Leone 1861 Malicious Damage Act**
- **Niger Titre VI du Terrorisme du Financement de Terrorism (2003)**
- **Ghana Anti-Terrorism Bill (2005) and the Anti-Money laundering Bill (2007)**
- **Senegal Loi Modifiant le Code de procedure Penale et Relative a la lutte Contre les Actes de Terrorisme (2007)**
- **Gambia Anti-Terrorism Act (amended) 2008 and the Money Laundering Act (2003)**
- **Nigeria Counterterrorism Bill 2010 and the Anti-Money Laundering Bill 2004**



Work Streams (Pillars) of the Nigerian Counterterrorism Strategy

- 1. Forestall:** To prevent people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.
- 2. Secure:** Strengthen protection capacity against terrorist attacks.
- 3. Identify:** Pre-emption through detection, early warning and ensuring that terrorists acts are properly investigated.
- 4. Prepare:** To mitigate the impact of terrorist attacks by building resilience and redundancies to ensure continuity of business.
- 5. Implement:** A framework for mobilization of coordinated cross-government efforts.



Example of Core Values Guiding the Formulations of a National Counterterrorism Strategy of the United States of America

Core Principles

- **Adhering to US Core Values**
- **Building Security Partnerships**
- **Applying Counterterrorism Tools and Capabilities Appropriately**
- **Building a Culture of Resilience**



The National Counter-Terrorism Strategy (NACTEST) of Nigeria was formulated, coordinated and drafted by the Office of the National Security Adviser (ONSA).

The process was delivered in collaboration and with the support of international partners, particularly the United States of America, United Kingdom and the European Union.

The ONSA is the National Counterterrorism Strategy and Law Coordination agency, as empowered at Section 1A (1) of the Terrorism (Prevention) (Amended) Act 2013.

Thanks for Listening