**Mapping of the Contribution of Regional and International Organizations
to Operationalizing the Joint Plan of Action
for the Implementation of the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia
A joint initiative by UNOCT and UNRCCA
ROLLING MATRIX**

12 July 2018

Background

On the 30th of November 2011, the Central Asian States adopted a Joint Plan of Action (JPoA) for the Implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism (CT) Strategy in Central Asia.   The JPoA for Central Asia was the first regional strategy in support of the implementation of the UN Global CT Strategy adopted at the regional level.

The comprehensive implementation of the JPoA requires coordination of efforts not only by Central Asian states, but also by international and regional organizations operating in the region. As part of the JPoA, Central Asian States stipulated that "Mapping should be conducted on how the activities of regional organizations are contributing to the implementation of the UN Global CT Strategy in the region."

The present matrix, prepared by the UN Office of Counter Terrorism (UNOCT) and the UN Regional Center for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA) was a response to this request. The matrix identifies activities of regional and international organizations in Central Asia under each of the four pillars of the Joint Plan of Action.

It was originally prepared in 2012 based on information exchanged at the Regional Consultation held in Almaty, Kazakhstan on 21-22 June 2012, as well as with direct input from concerned regional and international organizations during 2012-2013. The matrix was subsequently updated as part of the Phase II Project to support the implementation of the JPoA in Central Asia, based on contributions received by regional and international organizations by September 2015. It needs to be now updated once again to reflect changes that have taken place since then, as some initiatives have started and others terminated.

The matrix is organized under the specific measures identified by CA States under each of the four pillars of the JPoA. It highlights present and planned activities and initiatives of regional and international organizations active in Central Asia as received until June 2018. The activities of the UN organizations have been presented first, with UNRCCA and CTITF in the lead, followed by those of regional organizations organized by alphabetical order.

 As a rolling matrix, the information is expected to be updated periodically.

Pillar I: Measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism

Measure identified in the Joint Plan of Action (JPoA)	What is being done/planned by regional and international organizations
To continue efforts to resolve on-going crises that could lead to conflicts and instability. To build the capacity of the UN and regional organizations on conflict prevention and dispute settlement.	**UNRCCA** is mandated to liaise with the Governments of the region on issues relevant to preventive diplomacy; to provide monitoring and analysis; to maintain contact with regional organizations and facilitate coordination and information exchange. **The Phase III of the UNRCCA/UNOCT** project on implementing the JPoA focuses on (i) assisting in the development of national and regional CT and PVE strategies, and (ii) strengthening Central Asian countries' capacities to develop CT and PVE strategies through organizing capacity building workshops and trainings, upon the request of the Central Asian countries. The project will also organize capacity building workshop on addressing conditions for social, economic development, and employment creation as a way to address violent extremism conducive to terrorism; As part of the Phase II of the project on supporting the implementation of the JPoA, **CTITF and UNRCCA** organized a regional workshop in November 2013 in Almaty, Kazakhstan, on dialogue among leaders of religious institutions and security officials on cooperation towards countering extremism and preventing conflicts. The workshop included a training component that sought to enhance the skills of participants in mediation, conflict resolution and the prevention of extremism. The **UN Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (UN CTED)** works on assessing the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions (incl. 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005), and 2178 (2014) by CA Member States, identifying gaps and respective needs for technical assistance, as well as good practices put in place in the region. The **Terrorism Prevention Branch (TPB)** of **UNODC** has been engaged in the implementation of legal technical assistance projects in the Central Asian region, with particular focus on legal assistance and activities related to the Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs) phenomena and strengthening national and regional frameworks for preventing and countering violent extremism through developing regional arrangements, such as a Regional Network on Prevention of Violent Extremism (PVE). **UNODC Regional Office for Central Asia (ROCA)** promotes community policing principles by developing local crime prevention action plans with emphasis to PVE. Community safety

groups are created to prevent spread of violent extremism on the community level.

The **OSCE** (Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe**)** has field offices in all Central Asian states, an OSCE Academy in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan and an OSCE Border Management Staff College (BMSC) in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. The OSCE's work in CA is also guided by the **Conflict Prevention Centre (CPC)** of the OSCE Secretariat in charge of early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation. As a concrete example for such efforts in Central Asia, the Office of the **OSCE Project Coordinator in Uzbekistan** is planning to organize a Workshop on OSCE Confidence and Security Building Measures in order to raise awareness of the OSCE framework documents in the politico-military field, confidence- and security-building measures in September 2018.

CICA (The Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia) has a catalogue of confidence building measures, which includes, as a separate measure, the fight against new challenges and threats such as terrorism, border control and management, fighting against contraband, cooperation between police administrations, and fight against drug trafficking.

The **CIS** (Commonwealth of Independent States) supports its Member States in crisis management. In their statement of September 16, 2016, CIS Heads of State expressed their common determination to cooperate within the format of the CIS to prevent and effectively counter new challenges and threats, and confirmed their readiness for joint actions with interested states and international organizations, with the central role for the UN.

The **CSTO** (Collective Security Treaty Organization) promotes regional security against new threats (drug trafficking, terrorism, cyber terrorism), as well as traditional threats. It has developed a Collective Rapid Reaction Force (KSOR), a joint combined arms task force comprising of CSTO Member States with the general purpose to counter a limited military aggression against CSTO member states, to fight against terrorism and drug trafficking.

SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organization) Member States work together towards eradicating threats from the three evils of terrorism, separatism and extremism through military exercises and political meetings. SCO Member States are developing a regional threat response and conflict prevention mechanism in order to improve their capacity for organized action and quick responses. In the past ten years, SCO Member States have enhanced their mutual trust, deepened practical and efficient cooperation, and gained influence in the international arena while playing important roles in maintaining regional security.

	The Regional Counter-Terrorism Structure (RATS) of SCO conducts daily monitoring of events and potential conflict zones in CA. It has laid out the legal foundations for cooperation among Member States, and has anti-terrorism operations, joint counter terrorism exercises and ensuring the security of major events. RATS/SCO has also established a Secure Database with updated information on people and organizations wanted in regard to the three evils (terrorism, separatism and extremism) as verified by Member States.
To contribute to a political solution for the stabilization of Afghanistan as a source of instability and condition for the spread of terrorism.	**UNRCCA** regularly participates in political formats and regional platforms related to Afghanistan and shares lessons learned from the development of the JPoA for CA and to come up with recommendations for aligning cooperation on counter terrorism between Central Asia and Afghanistan. UNRCCA and UNOCT involve Afghan interlocutors in all their projects connected to the JpoA implementation. **The Phase III of the UNRCCA/UNOCT project** on implementing the JPoA will organize a workshop on Countering the FTF phenomenon, including recruitment, linkages with the expansion of ISIL in Afghanistan, and eventual return to the country of origin. **CTED** provides expert support to regional activities aimed at identifying challenges and possible solutions in relation to border management in Central Asia, in particular in light of the post-conflict scenario in Afghanistan and its implications for the region. CTED conducted an assessment visit to Afghanistan at the end of January 2017 to discuss legal and criminal justice issues; counter-financing of terrorism; law enforcement and border control; and human rights and counter-terrorism. Representatives of Afghanistan have been invited to a number of regional meetings organized by CTED, including at the workshop on effective central authorities for international judicial cooperation in terrorist cases, including cases involving foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) (November 2017 with UNODCT TPB), workshop for judges, prosecutors and police from the South Asian states on effectively countering terrorism (January 2018), and sub-regional workshop for Afghanistan, the Maldives and Sri Lanka on promoting the adoption and implementation of national strategies to counter violent extremism (March 2018). The **TPB of UNODC** has provided a comprehensive programme of legal technical assistance and capacity building activities in Afghanistan and the region, through the development and successful implementation of four (4) phases of Joint Plans of Action. More recently, UNODC/TPB has organized an Expert Group Meeting to address the international framework and good practices for supporting and protecting victims of acts of terrorism during criminal proceedings and a roundtable addressing issues related to the national challenges on preventing and countering violent extremism (2016).

	The **OSCE** seeks to engage more with Afghanistan especially by increasing contribution to projects related to border security, countering terrorist financing, civil policing training, and combating illegal forms of trafficking, including in in small arms and light weapons (SALW), illicit drugs, and human beings. Afghan border police and customs officials are already being trained through the OSCE-supported Customs Training Centre in Bishkek (2009-2015), the OSCE Border Management Staff College (BMSC) and the Patrol Programming and Leadership Project in Dushanbe. Training on Patrol Programming and Leadership are carried out on the Tajik-Afghan border and a project on the training of Turkmen and Afghan border guards is being implemented by the **OSCE Centre in Ashgabat**. **OSCE and UNODC** are shaping together a regional training on "**Disruption of the Financial Infrastructure of Terrorist Networks**". Its goals are: to establish a regional network of experts from Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan who have understanding of how to disrupt terrorist networks by targeting their financial infrastructure, and to develop a toolkit of disruption options to be used in the region. **CARICC** (the Central Asian Regional Informational and Coordination Center), with the support of UNODC and the World Customs Organization (WCO), has established a secure channel with Joint Planning Cell (JPC) to coordinate activities of the competent authorities of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, with the objective to exchange information, implement joint operations including controlled deliveries to suppress the distribution channels of drugs of Afghan origin and smuggling of precursors utilized in the production of heroin in Afghanistan. It has also established, with the support of the EU, operational links with INTERPOL and its network in the region. The **CSTO** has a Working Group under the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs on Afghanistan and strives to improve the coordination efforts of law enforcement agencies in the fight against terrorism, extremism and drug trafficking, aimed at Afghanistan. **SCO** granted Observer Status to Afghanistan in June 2012 and seeks increased engagement with the country. It established a SCO-Afghanistan Contact Group, adopted the Moscow Declaration on Afghanistan and an Action Plan of SCO Member States and Afghanistan on combating terrorism, drug trafficking and organized crime (2009).
Knowledge generation on linkages between social exclusion, marginalization and	**UNRCCA together with UNCCT/UNOCT** organized a workshop on "Addressing Conditions Conducive to the Spread of Violent Extremism and Terrorism" in Astana in May 2018 as part of Phase III of the JPoA Project as well as a three day capacity-building workshop "Recognizing and Responding to Radicalization that can

extremism/terrorism	Lead to Violent Extremism and Terrorism in Central Asia" in Almaty, Kazakhstan, in March 2016 as part of Phase II. These workshops gave opportunities to discuss drivers of violent extremism and terrorism as well as the preparation of national strategies based on recommendations of the 2016 UN Action Plan on Preventing Violent Extremism and the 2006 UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy. As part of Phase III of the project on supporting the implementation of the UN Global CT Strategy in Central Asia, **UNOCT-UNCCT** and **UNRCCA** are preparing a literature review and desk study on violent extremism and responses in Central Asia in order to map out a research to fill in the gaps. Based on this preliminary study, they will commission a study on radicalization to violence in Central Asia on drivers, manifestations and responses. **UNDP** is planning a major regional study into drivers and incentives shaping violent extremism in, and emanating from, Central Asia and assessing effectiveness of response programmes and interventions. Potentially called The Journey to − and from − Violent Extremism in Central Asia. **UNDP Tajikistan** has recently conducted an in-depth research on drivers of radicalization in selected communities to enable targeted counter-radicalization interventions and to inform and influence national discourse. A similar study was commissioned by **UNDP Kyrgyzstan** **UNDP Kazakhstan is** leading a multi-country PVE intervention "Strengthening community resilience and regional cooperation for preventing violent extremism in Central Asia" across Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan, supported by the Government of Japan. The project aims to target at-risk youth in different categories to address social and economic exclusion, by providing tailored decent work/entrepreneurship support and on-demand skills development activities. Employment interventions are combined with the provision of formal and informal social support platforms, networks and counselling services, which seek to equip youth networks and individuals to withstand the pull factors of extremism, develop and spread positive narratives, utilizing modern communication technologies and face-to-face engagements. **UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNODC** are cooperating with the support of the UN Peacebuilding Fund to implement a project "Women and Girls as Drivers for Peace and Prevention of Radicalization" aimed to promote women's and girls' participation and engagement in efforts to prevent violent extremism as part of the overall agenda for peace and security. Activities include, *inter alia,* strengthening the capacity of women from conservative religious backgrounds in detecting risks and contributing to prevention of violent radicalization; Community initiatives and awareness campaigns; and working with a network of lawyers to provide legal counselling to women at high-risk of becoming radicalized.

UNDP and UN Women have designed a joint regional PVE intervention for Europe and Central Asia including Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, and will be mobilizing resources. The proposed project aims to increase resilience in communities and states effected by violent extremism, through practical gender-responsive approaches to: i) increase the availability of evidence and gender disaggregated data; ii) support women and women's organizations, as well as rule of law and human rights institutions, religious organizations and communities improve their tools and capacities to engage in prevention; and iii) foster regional networking and information sharing to develop best practices for state authorities and civil society representatives on gender responsive PVE.

In 2017-2018, **UNODC** organized four capacity-building events to promote working in partnership with civil society, building networks, engaging women and youth in PVE, promoting community engagement in PVE, managing PVE related projects, and developing counter-narratives. These activities also allowed for discussions of international and regional practices in rehabilitation and re-integration support, role of religious institutions in countering extremism and human rights issues. In 2018-2019 UNODC TPB plans to introduce and pilot a Community Risk Panels mechanism in two pilot countries and further promote the PVE Network.

In its regional assessments, **CTED** recommended to CA Member States to address, in collaboration with communities and civil society organizations, the grievances that fuel violent extremism and radicalization, including human rights violations, lack of transparency and corruption, and socio-political alienation (see Global survey of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) by Member States, S/2016/49, 20 January 2016; A compilation of three reports (S/2015/338; S/2015/683; S/2015/975): Implementation of Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) by States affected by Foreign Terrorist Fighters").

Since 2012 the **OSCE Transnational Threats Department (TNTD)/Action Against Terrorism Unit (ATU)** has been delivering a series of national seminars on "Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism (VERLT) – A Whole-of-Society Approach" for interested OSCE participating States, most recently in Turkmenistan. In 2013, the **OSCE/TNTD and OSCE/ODIHR** published a report on *Women and Terrorist Radicalization* (available at www.osce.org/atu/99919) based on two expert roundtable meetings. In 2014, **OSCE/TNTD and OSCE/ODIHR** launched a *Guidebook on Preventing Terrorism and Countering VERL*T: *a Community Policing Approach*, on the basis of which training programmes have been developed, including for Central Asia. Other national level initiatives of OSCE in this

	regards include seminars for the youth organized by the **OSCE Programme Office in Bishkek**, community resilience initiates launched by the **OSCE Programme Office in Dushanbe**, including a 'Parents against Terrorism' campaign and the preparation of a manual for prison authorities on de-radicalization in prisons, within which linkage of social exclusion and marginalization with terrorist radicalization will be one of the integral parts. In 2017-2018 **UNODC ROCA** introduced electronic courses for police officers countering terrorism and extremism and developed special modules for frontline police officers on community policing principles for prevention of violent extremism. Gender sensitive approaches to PVE were reflected in the course as well. Training modules have been jointly developed by UNODC experts and representatives of the Ministry of Interior Department on Prevention of Terrorism and Illegal Migration of the Kyrgyz Republic. The **Anti-Terrorism Center (ATC)** of the CIS jointly with the NGO "Russian Peace Foundation" developed and published methodological recommendations on the "Prevention of youth involvement in terrorist and extremist organizations". EU (DEVCO) is exploring the possibility for on a new programme "STRIVE Asia" in Central and Southeast Asia to address the underlying drivers of violent extremism through a comprehensive approach which involves governments and civil society (including religious groups, community elders, women and youth organisations etc.), while keeping in mind the importance of economic development, youth employment and religious freedom in line with main EU policy documents and priorities.
To respect for the right of freedom of religion in the adoption of counter-terrorism legislation and policies.	In its dialogue with CA Member States, **CTED** emphasizes that in taking measures to counter violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism, due diligence should be exercised to ensure that such measures do not disproportionately infringe on the rights to freedom of expression, thought, conscience and religion. It has underscored that non-traditional religious beliefs should not be systematically equated with extremism and encouraged all five Member States to continue their respective dialogues with the relevant United Nations mechanisms in this regard. **OSCE/ODIHR** stands ready to assist participating States from Central Asia by delivering trainings on freedom of religion or belief and security to government officials involved in the fight against terrorism. In 2016, the **OSCE Programme Office in Dushanbe** conducted a series of trainings in all regions of Tajikistan, titled "Freedom of Religion and Belief" which included workshops on the 'Role of Religious Dialogue in Preventing VERLT'. The **OSCE Programme Office in Bishkek** supports the Kyrgyz State Commission on Religious Affairs (SCRA) in promoting secular

	education, tolerance, inter-faith dialogue and raising awareness on human rights, state religious policy and legislation. Support has included the organization of workshops and conferences (such as the 2017 conference on "Islam in Modern Secular State"), the publication of textbooks on the state religious affairs and policy, and facilitating inter-faith dialogue on the State Concept in Religious Sphere 2014-2020. In 2018 and further, the Office will continue advancing the inter-confessional dialogue with the view to promote tolerance, non-discrimination values as well as to increase awareness on human rights, state religious policies and legislation. The **OSCE/ODIHR**, with support from the OSCE Programme Office **in Astana** organized a meeting on importance of promoting the right to freedom of religion or belief as a core component of ensuring sustainable security in February 2018. The event marked the conclusion of the ODIHR project on promoting security and social cohesion through advancing freedom of religion or belief for all in Central Asia. A workshop is being planned in Central Asia in November 2018 within the context of the **UNESCO/UNODC** partnership on "Global Citizenship Education for a Culture of Lawfulness" a regional workshop to strengthen the capacities of education stakeholders (policy-makers, teacher trainers and curriculum developers, in particular) to design and implement educational interventions and approaches that help to effectively and appropriately address current challenges to peaceful societies, in particular violent extremism.
To introduce in the education system, according to national priorities, curricula about human rights	**OSCE/ODIHR** has been supporting the efforts of CA countries to introduce quality human rights education (HRE) in formal education in schools and universities, by bringing examples of good practices from the OSCE area. **OSCE/ODIHR** also promotes quality HRE for professional groups, such as teachers, health workers, police and others. Specific Guidelines on human rights education for law enforcement officials were completed in 2012. In co-operation with UNESCO, the **OSCE Programme Office in Dushanbe**, is building the capacity of local teachers/educators to strengthen the role of education in preventing violent extremism among youth. The training aims at helping teachers to design specific educational programs to prevent and resist the influence and ideology of violent extremism by informing pupils about the dangers of VERLT. The training will take place throughout June–July 2018 in all regions of Tajikistan. In 2018, the **OSCE Programme Office in Bishkek** will support the State Commission on Religious Affairs and the Ministry of Education of the Kyrgyz Republic in introducing the course "Basics of Religious Culture" in secondary schools countrywide.
To contribute to the development of	The **CTITF/UNRCCA** Project for the Implementation of the JPoA in Central Asia JPoA organized a regional seminar in Bishkek in

counter-narratives, including through the media. *"We encourage the ... organization of a public conference for civil society, the media and research institutions in Central Asia, as well as regional training for the media on international legal instruments, conventions and standards in the fight against terrorism."*	July 2014 on Engaging the Media in Preventing and Countering Terrorism which included discussions and capacity building for developing counter narratives, including through the media. Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 2354 (2017), the Counter-Terrorism Committee and **CTED** are working to facilitate international cooperation to implement the comprehensive international framework, with recommended guidelines and good practices, to effectively counter terrorist narratives, acting in coordination with the UNOCT and the CTITF Working Group on Communications. CTED submitted to the Committee a workplan to support the implementation of resolution 2354 (2017). **UNODC,** under the Project on "Supporting Central Asian States to Strengthen National and Regional Frameworks for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism", organized two regional workshops in November 2017 and March 2018 which included relevant sessions on developing and sharing best practices in counter-narratives, as well as highlighted the role of communication in PVE (experience of RAN C&N) and how tech companies can support CT initiatives (i.e. TechAgainstTerrorism). Since 2016, the **OSCE/ATU** has developed an initiative "Leaders against Intolerance and Violent Extremism "LIVE" that builds the capacity of civil society leaders to effectively and safely develop initiatives against violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism VERLT. In 2018 TNTD is finalizing development and piloting of three LIVE training courses (curricula and materials) for youth leaders, women leaders, as well as community leaders. OSCE field offices have been involved in a number of initiatives. In 2017, the **OSCE Programme Office in Dushanbe** organized two workshops on the role of youth and mass media in developing counter-narratives against violent extremist and terrorist propaganda in public domain and a workshop for journalists on how to cover VERLT-related topics while avoiding the stigmatization of this sensitive issue. The **OSCE Programme Office in Bishkek** conducted a series of trainings between 2015-2018 aimed at improving the capacity of journalists and students studying journalism to cover issues related to VERLT and inter-communal relations. With the support of the **OSCE Project Coordinator in Uzbekistan**, a local NGO called "Centre for Studying Regional Threats" established an Internet Media Portal on Countering Terrorism together with Internet Radio providers. The target audiences are Uzbek migrant workers in Russia and Uzbek citizens considering working abroad. The **OSCE Project Coordinator in Uzbekistan** also cooperates with the Uzbek Ministry of Internal Affairs, the State Security Service, and the Centre for the Training of Journalists in a joint project "On the Role of the Media in P/C VERLT".

	The **CIS ATC,** together with the NGO "The Russian Peace Foundation" and the Council of Muftis of Russia developed and published a counter-narrative information brochure "The Terrible Fairy Tale of DAESH" in Russian, Azerbaijani and Georgian languages.
To address the needs of victims of terrorism and give them a voice.	The **CTITF** Working Group on Supporting and Highlighting Victims of Terrorism has put together a UN Victims of Terrorism Support Portal, launched in 2014, which is a practical mechanism that facilitates access to resources by victims, their families and communities – be it psychosocial support, access to national criminal justice systems or rehabilitation opportunities offered by Member States. The Portal is a key platform from which the international community is able to demonstrate its solidarity with victims. Available in English and Russian at https://www.un.org/victimsofterrorism/ **UNODC** has produced a publication on the rights of victims of terrorism, which is also available in Russian. It also launched in December 2011 a handbook entitled "The Criminal Justice Response to Support Victims of Acts of Terrorism". UNODC also organized a regional workshop "Civil Society and Prevention of Violent Extremism: Key Issues" held in March 2018 in Bishkek which included a session on the role of victims in PVE.

Pillar II: *Preventing and combating terrorism*

Measure identified in the JPoA	What is being done/planned by regional and international organizations
To support the ratification and implementation of international CT legal instruments and raise awareness of these instruments	**UNCCT/CTITF** and **UNRCCA** organized a High Level UN-Central Asian Dialogue on the Implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan in June 2017, chaired by the Secretary General of the United Nations, which led to the adoption of the Ashgabat Declaration., The purpose of the meeting was to review progress made on the JPoA implementation since 2011 and to define future strategic priorities for the implementation of the JPoA in the region. **CTED**, responsible for monitoring and promoting the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions (incl. 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014), prepares and updates – on the basis of visit reports and feedback through dialogues and country visits – the overall implementation assessments (OIA) and detailed implementation assessments (DIS) of Member States which outline the gaps and needs. These assessments also include the promotion of ratification of the existing 19 international counter-terrorism instruments and the implementation of their provisions in national legislation. The **1267/1989 Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee** and its Monitoring Team (responsible for monitoring and promoting the implementation of Security Council Res 1267 (1999) and other relevant resolutions,

including Resolution 1989 (2011)) visit States in CA and elsewhere to raise awareness of the Security Council sanctions regime and improve understanding and implementation of its measures.

The **TPB** of **UNODC** provides capacity building assistance to UN Member States, including Central Asian countries, to strengthen their criminal justice systems to prevent and combat terrorism under its Global Project on Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism. The four objectives of the project are to: a) promote the ratification of the 19 universal legal instruments against terrorism; b) support the drafting and review of national legislation in order to incorporate the legal standards of these international legal instruments; c) build the capacity of national criminal justice officials to implement these standards, and d) support regional and international cooperation in criminal matters in particular in relation to requests for mutual legal assistance and extradition.

Upon request by participating States, the **OSCE** conducts sub-regional and national workshops on the ratification and implementation of universal CT instruments and raises political awareness on the need to ratify and implement the UATI (Universal Anti-terrorism Instruments) at the OSCE-wide level. A seminar at the national level was organized by the Office of the **OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekista**n with the help of TNTD/ATU. In addition, the **TNTD/ATU** joined a number of UNODC-organized events in Central Asia and presented on the UATI-topic and more generally on international legal co-operation. Additionally, the **OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre** within its UNSCR 1540 mandate, assists participating States in implementation of the UNSC resolution 1540, on non-proliferation of WMDs to which CT legal instruments are integral part.

CIS supports its Members States in the ratification of international CT legal instruments. The CIS is also developig a Program of cooperation for its Member States on the fight against terrorism and other violent manifestations of extremism for a period of three years. The main objectives of the Program, among other things, is to develop the regulatory legal framework for cooperation among the CIS Member States as well as the improvement and harmonization of national legislation.

The **RATS SCO** monitors the status of ratification by SCO Member States of the 19 universal conventions and protocols on combating terrorism in accordance with SC Resolution 1373.

To define terrorist-related offenses within domestic criminal law in clear and precise terms, according to	Based on its mandate, and when deemed necessary **UNHCR** recommends governments to formulate their legislations to include safeguards against statelessness, namely prevention of stateless at birth, during change of nationality, and loss or deprivation of citizenship. In 2018, UNHCR intends to undertake a regional study in an attempt to demonstrate that resolution of statelessness enhances

the definitions contained in international Conventions and Protocols. *"We further encourage regional organizations to develop new tools and methodologies, such as a unified guidebook for definitions on terrorism and related acts"*	the governments' control on national security. The study will also collect evidence on the fact that leaving people without citizenship and/or documentation may in the long run contribute to increased security threats not only for these countries but also in the wider region. The findings of the study will be discussed at a <u>Regional Conference</u> to be organized tentatively in 2019. **CTED** conducts visits to Member States on behalf of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, during which it engages with national experts, such as members of the Ministry of Justice, in order to discuss and recommend measures aimed at implementing the relevant Security Council resolutions effectively, including those measures related to the implementation of the international counter-terrorism instruments. CTED is regularly joined by UNODC in these visits. Political consultations and dialogue based on the 2015-2017 visits recommendations, OIA and DIS are on-gong with CA Member States, including on several areas dealing with the definitions of terrorism related offences. CTED also plans on (re)visiting CA countries. In the framework of its regional assessment, CTED recommended to all five countries to streamline definitions of terrorism offences in compliance with the international counter-terrorism instruments. **UNODC** provides technical assistance to CA States in legislative drafting to ensure that national laws are sufficiently comprehensive and consistent with the obligations contained in the international CT legal instruments and the UN Security Council Resolutions. In addition, UNODC conducts reviews of legislation to support ratification, and has developed model legislation, legislative guides and compiled a legal database that *inter alia* contains national CT laws from 145 countries. The **OSCE** offers assistance in drafting legislation and promotes the implementation of the provisions of the relevant treaties into national legislation. As an example, **TNTD/ATU** is organizing national seminars on Strengthening Rule of Law Compliant Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism, based on the good practices listed in the **GCTF** Rabat Memorandum - the need for implementation of the international legal framework featuring prominently as a prerequisite for effective legal cooperation in terrorism cases. Upon request, **OSCE/ODIHR** provides assistance to States to ensure compliance of their national legislation with international human rights standards. Upon the request of the authorities of Kazakhstan, OSCE/ODIHR issued in 2016 an opinion on the Draft Law "On Changes and Amendments to Some Legal Acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Countering Extremism and Terrorism" (available at: http://www.legislationline.org/countries/country/21) **OSCE/ODIHR** is currently working on a policy guidance paper on "Addressing the challenges posed by 'foreign terrorist fighters'

within a human rights framework" based on an Expert Meeting on human right compliant implementation of legislation and policies to counter the FTF phenomenon in Warsaw in April 2017 and subsequent research. The paper builds on previous work of OSCE/ODIHR in this field, including a Background Paper on "Countering the Incitement and Recruitment of Foreign Terrorist Fighters: The Human Dimension" prepared for the 2015 OSCE Annual Counter-Terrorism Conference (available at: www.osce.org/odihr/166646).

In the Almaty Act of **CICA** (4 June 2002), one of the founding documents of the Conference, Member States declared the unconditional and unambiguous condemnation of terrorism in all its manifestations and regarded as criminal all acts, methods and practices of terrorism.

The **CIS** Inter-Parliamentary Union has adopted model legislation on " On the prevention of terrorism "; "On countering extremism"; "On counteracting mercenaries"; "On combating the financing of terrorism"; "On countering organizations and individuals whose activities are intended to carry out acts of terrorism in other countries". It has also adopted model Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code and other acts of recommendation aimed at combating terrorism, drug trafficking, weapons trafficking, and laundering of funds obtained by illegal. These acts are serving CIS States in developing national laws and other legal documents. Efforts continue in CIS countries on improving national legislation to combat illicit manufacturing and trafficking of weapons, ammunition, explosives and explosive devices, anti-mercenary and terrorist financing, and the harmonization of criminal procedures for crimes of a terrorist nature.

The **SCO** adopted in 2009 in Yekaterinburg a Convention Against Terrorism, which includes a definition of terrorism and terrorist acts, stipulations against the financing of terrorism and obligations concerning mutual legal assistance and extradition. The SCO is contributing to efforts to harmonize the legal framework of SCO Member States in combating terrorism, separatism and extremism.

The **RATS SCO Council** has approved regulations on the approved list of terrorist, separatist and extremist organizations whose activities are prohibited on the territories of SCO Member States.

SCO, **CIS** and **CICA** Member States continue their efforts aimed at finalizing negotiations on a comprehensive convention on international terrorism within the UN framework, which would lead to establishment of a coherent international legal basis and harmonization of national legislation. These regional organizations insist that the absence of common understanding of terrorism-related terms in international law and national legislation hampers the use of

	the principle of 'extradite or prosecute' and can lead to double standards in the fight against terrorism. The 1999 Treaty on Cooperation of the CIS Member States on the Fight against Terrorism provides an interpretation of the term "terrorism". CIS Heads of States have adopted joint statements on combating terrorism on this basis.
Intensified cooperation and coordination mechanisms among law enforcement agencies to prevent and combat terrorism and strengthen their capacity.	In the framework of its regional assessment for Central Asia, **CTED** recommended to the Member States, as a matter for priority, to further enhance and strengthen sub-regional and international mechanisms for cooperation and exchange of information and intelligence. In its resolution 2322 (2016), the Security Council calls on States to share biometric and biographical information. **CTED** is actively involved in efforts to strengthen awareness and knowledge of biometrics and the related work of the UN and relevant international entities and to promote the collection, recording and sharing of biometric information. CTED will launch a project, within the framework of the Task Force Working Group on Border Management and Law Enforcement relating to Counter-Terrorism, for the development of a compendium of existing good and recommended practices on the responsible use and sharing of biometrics in identifying terrorists, including key principles and measures to be taken into account at the national level. CTED also promotes the use of the relevant INTERPOL databases, including its database of facial images, and supports the development and implementation of the ICAO Traveller Identification Programme strategy, which addresses biometric verification processes, quality control, management of errors and exceptions, and effective reading of biometric travel documents at the border. The **Secretariat of the 1267/1989 Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee** has established an electronic list of national recipients/focal points, including in States in CA, to ensure that they receive updates to the List of sanctioned parties as quickly as possible. **UNODC,** under its relevant counter-terrorism technical assistance programmes in Central Asia and Afghanistan, facilitates regional and international law-enforcement cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism through regional and inter-regional workshops and meetings. Activities to promote and strengthen inter-agency collaboration at the national and regional levels have also been implemented. From 2011 to 2014, **UNODC/TPB** delivered a project on strengthening criminal justice capacities of Central Asian countries to counter terrorism in compliance with the principle of rule of law (Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan). It contributed to the improvement of national legislation; strengthened international cooperation in counter-terrorism and promoted effective preventive measures to counter terrorism incitement and recruitment. In addition, UNODC TPB is supporting Central Asian countries to strengthen regional cooperation and capacities in PVE/CVE through

training, interaction and dialogue and setting up of a Regional PVE Network. The PVE Network applies a "whole of society" and "whole of government" approach, linking government representatives, civil society groups, academia, and international community.

CARICC serves as a regional focal point for communication, analysis and exchange of operational information in real time on cross-border crime. It has developed a secure, encrypted communication channel, cooperates with INTERPOL and has concluded a Memorandum on Cooperation with the ATC of the CIS (2009) and a Protocol of Cooperation with the RATS SCO (2010).

CICA countries have agreed to exchange information in law enforcement and strengthen contacts between chiefs of police since the first meeting of heads of departments of police agencies in May 2010 in Antalya.

The combined databases of the security bodies and special services of the **CIS Member States** are being constantly updated, as are the specialized database of the CIS Antiterrorism Center on issue of prevention, detection and suppression of terrorist acts as well as specialized databases on the investigation of illegal acts of terrorist and extremist orientation. Relevant and competent authorities are provided with online access to the databases of the CIS ATC containing information on terrorist and extremist organizations whose activities are prohibited in accordance with the national legislation of the CIS Member States; persons identified in international search for crimes of a terrorist nature; materials and resources of the Internet with content of terrorist and extremist nature; persons taking part in hostilities in the territories of states that are not members of the CIS as part of terrorist, extremist organizations and illegal armed formations. Within the framework of a Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation and interaction and information exchange in the field of combating terrorism, the Global Telecommunication System Subscriber Station and the I-24 databases operate between the CIS ATC and INTERPOL

Coordination among law enforcement agencies is growing within the framework of the **CSTO**, including through various training exercises to improve military-technical cooperation for collective security, support to equipment and capacity building. The CSTO Secretariat has signed protocols of cooperation with the UN, the CIS Anti-Terrorism Center, and the RATS SCO, all aimed at strengthening cooperation in combating terrorism, separatism, extremism and the financing of terrorism.

INTERPOL, with the support of the EU, puts its communication channel AI24/7 and global databases, particularly Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) database, at the disposal of CA States for timely and secure information. It further encourages enhanced

cooperation with its Project KALKAN launched in 2004 as a component of the Fusion Task Force Project. KALKAN supports States in enhanced identification of terrorist groups, collecting, sharing and analyzing information and intelligence, better access to the INTERPOL Nominal Database, detailed information feed into the database as well as capacity building and training on the use of the database. INTERPOL recommends the creation of Fusion Task Force Contact Officers at the national level and joint Fusion Centers and systematic sharing of analytical reports at the regional levels.

The **OSCE's TNTD/ATU** seeks to enhance international legal co-operation in criminal matters related to terrorism. In a seminar series which started in 2014, based on the good practices listed in the **GCTF** Rabat Memorandum, the co-ordination among domestic CT agencies and the cooperation with international partners are the two topics mostly requested by OSCE participating States to be included in the agenda – most recent events in Central Asia took place cooperation with the respective **OSCE Field Operations** in Astana (2017) and Tashkent (2015), with further seminars planned in the region for 2018. Moreover, the **OSCE TNTD/ATU, in co-operation with UNODC/GPML** is implementing a multi-annual training programme on countering terrorist financing for the Central Asian countries, focused on improving inter agency co-operation. The **OSCE Programme Office in Bishkek** supports the Kyrgyz Government in addressing reintegration and rehabilitation of offenders for violent extremism and the prevention of violent radicalization in prisons. The Office also assists the Kyrgyz Republic to enhance co-ordination and operational preparedness of national counter-terrorism agencies to prevent terrorist attacks and protect critical energy infrastructure through command-staff exercises and practical training involving military and law-enforcement agencies. In 2018, the exercise will be conducted on Toktogul Hydro Power Plant and coordinated by the Kyrgyz National Guard.

SCO law enforcement bodies have conducted regular joint counter-terrorism exercises, drills aimed at improving the combat readiness of national anti-terror units and deepening cooperation among special services. These have included, in the past, the Peace Mission series between law-enforcement and security entities and a series of anti-terror exercises.

The **RATS SCO,** established in 2004 in Tashkent, strives towards creating a coordination mechanism for law enforcement agencies in the region, including through joint operations and the creation of databases. This collaboration is aimed at enhancing the creation of an effective system of so-called anti-narcotics and financial security belt around the outer borders of Afghanistan, bringing together intelligence and security agencies as well as the private sector and civil society of neighboring countries.

To address border management problems in the region with due consideration for international refugee protection and human rights standards.	As part of the project on supporting the implementation of the JPoA, the **CTITF and UNRCCA** organized a regional workshop on Border Security and Management for Countering Terrorism in March 2015 in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, together with the OSCE Centre in Ashgabat (Turkmenistan) and the OSCE TNTD/ATU. The seminar included a training session where participants were introduced to the latest tools to assess risks and improve border security, bring them up to date on methods terrorists use to cross international borders, help them learn to mitigate the risk of illegal border crossings and train them on how to best use and contribute to existing databases. The **CTITF** Working Group on Border Management Related to Counter-terrorism has consolidated available counter-terrorism border control information into a compendium, found at https://creator.zoho.com/uncted/bordercontrol#. CA States can take advantage of the compendium, available on the CTITF website, to verify the variety of conventions and standards on border-related issues, and seek assistance from related border management agencies. **CTED** led the work of the Task Force of the Working Group on Border Management and Law Enforcement relating to Counter-Terrorism to produce a compendium of international and regional instruments, norms and good practices for counter-terrorism-related border control and to develop a framework for coordinated management of border-security risks. In Central Asia, CTED continues to actively facilitate the provision of technical assistance in relation to border management as per the Counter-Terrorism Committee's visit reports recommendations, including with respect to the implementation of advance passenger information systems. **UNHCR** developed a 10 Point Plan of Action on Mixed Migration and International Protection which has been used to develop comprehensive border control strategies that take full account of international refugee law and States security concerns. The 10 Point Plan allows States to distinguish between different categories of arrivals, and allows for the early identification of those who may constitute a security risk. UNHCR is committed to assist countries in following up on the implementation of the activities established on a yearly basis by the Senior Officials of the Almaty Process and UNHCR in coordination with IOM. Launched in 2013, the Almaty Process is an inter-governmental consultative platform to discuss refugee protection and mixed migration in Central Asia. Its members include Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkey and Turkmenistan. In addition, Iran and Pakistan are observer states. The Kyrgyz Republic serves the current Chair (2017-2018). These activities contribute to enhance coordination mechanisms and capacity building on issues related to migration and refugee protection, including border management, national security and terrorism, while preserving the asylum space in compliance with international law, notably the principle of non-refoulement. UNHCR

is further committed to assist states in CA in developing protection sensitive border management systems, in particular for humanitarian emergencies. Proper asylum and border management systems will help to address national security concerns and will allow states to differentiate between genuine asylum seekers/refugees and combatants or persons associated with terrorism.

UNODC is working to strengthen border control, to develop intelligence-led law enforcement capacity as well as to facilitate communication, analysis and exchange of operational information on cross-border crime. A key element is the establishment of Border Liaison Offices (BLOs) to increase cross-border communication and sharing of crucial intelligence information. To date, UNODC assisted in establishing 13 BLOs in geographically remote and potentially vulnerable checkpoints on the Uzbek-Tajik (4), Kyrgyz-Tajik (4), Kyrgyz-Uzbek (2), Uzbek-Afghan (1) and Tajik-Afghan (2) borders. The offices are equipped with the necessary high-tech and specialized analytical software enabling the analysis of the database information. UNODC plans to support 6 additional BLOs that are to be located on the Uzbek-Kazakh (2),Kazakh-Kyrgyz (2) and Kyrgyz-Tajik (2) borders.

The **CIS** is currently implementing a set of measures for programmes of cooperation by CIS Member States around the fight against human trafficking (2014-2018) and for combating illegal migration (2015-2019). A unified system is being established for registering citizens of third countries and stateless persons entering the territory of the CIS States, which will help improve the security of the borders of the Commonwealth. The system will also contribute to information exchange on migration issues, and improve the efficiency of the joint fight against terrorism, transnational crime, illegal migration and other challenges and threats. The Concept of the coordinated border policy of the CIS Member States was approved, aimed at building an integrated system for ensuring border security, preventing and suppressing encroachments on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of participating states, and protecting their state borders. In order to implement this Concept, a Program of Cooperation of the CIS Member States in Strengthening Border Security on the External Borders for 2016-2020 was adopted. Practical cooperation is now being carried out between the CIS ATC, CIS Border Guards and the OSCE Border guard Staff College.

The **CSTO** plans to intensify support to Tajikistan for enhanced control of the border with Afghanistan. It also hopes to implement an automated system to better patrol borders between its Member States, including through enhanced means of verification of identification to help combat organized crime, trafficking and illegal migration.

The **EU funded BOMCA** project indirectly contributes since 2004 to counter-terrorism through assisting the countries to implement

integrated border management strategies, including institutional and capacity building, anti-corruption, strengthening the capacity of border services, i.e. border guards, customs, police, strengthening border crossing points, infrastructure renovation, and provision of equipment for border services , which can help screen for weapons and illegal traffics. It works closely with the EU funded Border Management Badakhshan, Afghanistan (BOMBAF).

INTERPOL puts at the disposal of CA states information tools and urges countries to contribute to and use its Stolen/Lost Travel Document Database (SLTD). CA countries are working with INTERPOL on biometrical IDs in order to improve identity and travel document security.

NATO offers a number of courses and events related to border security to which CA states have access through their basic individual partnership cooperation programmes. Furthermore, NATO offers support to these countries in the reform of their institutions and management processes through its more intensive cooperation frameworks such as the Planning and Review Process and/or the Individual Partnership Action Plans.

The **OSCE Border Management Staff College** established in 2009 in Dushanbe, provides training for mid-level management of border troops, border police and custom officials, with the majority of the participants coming from the Central Asian region, including Afghanistan. Through its Travel Document Security (TDS) programme led by the **TNTD/Border Security and Management Unit (TNTD/BSMU)**, the **OSCE** works on four mutually reinforcing components: 1) identity management and security; 2) document security; including the use of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Public Key Directory (PKD); 3) border control inspection, including through the use of Advance Passenger Information (API) and access to INTERPOL databases; and 4) forged document trainings for border police. These focus areas combine to actively prevent the movement of terrorists, in particular foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs). In 2017, as a means of helping States to upgrade their identity management and travel document issuance systems to avoid the creation of fake identities through the counterfeiting of breeder documents, TNTD published **jointly with ODIHR** a [Compendium of Good Practices on Identity Management](#) for States to identify possible security gaps or weak links in their identity management processes. Secondly, TNTD is assisting participating States and Partners for Cooperation on their political commitment to make ePassports more secure by providing them with all the necessary information to support their participation in the ICAO PKD. Since 2010, targeted workshops focused on awareness-raising and on providing the necessary tools and templates for joining the ICAO PKD have been organized in all Central Asian states. Thirdly, TNTD is supporting participating States in collecting of

	passenger data and cross-checking it against national and international watch lists based on the provisions included in UNSC Resolutions 2178, 2309 and 2396. For that purpose, **TNTD and the Programme Office in Bishkek** (POiB) organized in 2017 a National Workshop on Establishing an API System. Before the end of 2018, two more workshops on API will be organized in **Uzbekistan** (June) and **Turkmenistan** (December). Finally, TNTD also has a strong training programme on the detection of imposters and forged documents and organizes courses for front-line and second-line officers at the border, as well as training of trainers. More than 20 of these courses have been organized in Central Asia since 2007. Furthermore, **OSCE/TNTD** has published the Russian version of "Self-Assessment Tool for Nations to Increase Preparedness for Cross-Border Implications of Crises" to help States prepare for cross-border implications of crises. www.osce.org/ru/secretariat/110973. OSCE/ODIHR has developed, in cooperation with the OSCE BMSC, a one-week training course on "Human rights, counter-terrorism and border security" offered annually. Last but not least, **jointly with OSCE Field Operations in Central Asia, TNTD/BSMU** organizes the deployment of Mobile Training Teams (MTT) assisting states in the identification of potential FTFs at the border. Recent exercises of this series took place in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan (2017), with further MTT deployments being planned for Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan in 2018. These deployments are organized with support of international partners such as INTERPOL, UNHCR and the Partnership for Peace Consortium. **SCO** held the first meeting of Heads of Border Services of its Member States in December 2011 to exchange information on the situation of borders and the possibility to establish a 'security belt' to address incursions by the 'three evils'. In March 2012, the RATS SCO Council established a Working Group of Experts of border services of competent authorities of Member States in order to prepare such meetings on a regular basis.
To strengthen information sharing and cross-border cooperation on combatting arms and drug trafficking. *"To seek enhanced technical and legal assistance for developing and implementing a comprehensive regional strategy in combating illicit*	**The third phase of the UNRCCA/UNOCT project** in support of the implementation of the Joint Plan of Action for Central Asia plans to organize a workshop on countering the narcotics trade as a means to finance terrorism through offering regional training opportunities to narcotics police from Central Asia. As per Security Council resolution 2370 (2017), **CTED** continues to examine Member States efforts to eliminate the supply of weapons to terrorists with the aim of identifying good practices, gaps and vulnerabilities as well as facilitating technical assistance and capacity building and to raising awareness in the field of eliminating the supply of weapons to terrorists, in particular by strengthening its dialogue with States and relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations. In its efforts to assist States to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons, **CTED** had not only included this topic in its country assessment visits, including in Central Asia, but

trafficking and in training for officials in counter-narcotics."	also participated in a number of related initiatives, including the development of the Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management System (iARMS), together with INTERPOL; the development of the International Small Arms Control Standards (ISACS), within the Coordinating Action on Small Arms (CASA) framework; and cooperation with international and regional organizations. **UNODC** began by strengthening local drug control capacities and cross border cooperation in the three neighboring provinces of Osh, Murgab and Andijan, and used that experience to develop a comprehensive regional strategy to bolster narcotic interdiction efforts along CA borders with Afghanistan. UNODC projects are geared towards building capacities at the Central Asian Border Crossing Points (BCPs), through Border Liaison Offices (BLO). Launched in 2011, the UNODC Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries supports State efforts to counter drug-trafficking and its destabilizing effects, including linkages with terrorism. The UNODC-supported AKT Tripartite Initiative further brings together the leading authorities in drug control from Afghanistan, the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan, as part of efforts to coordinate a regional response to drug trafficking. **UNODC** is also engaged in increasing the awareness of CA countries about illicit precursor trafficking and provide equipment, training and legal assistance to help law enforcement detect and interdict smuggled precursor chemicals, identify and intercept consignments of precursors being smuggled through the region and improve regional operational cooperation between relevant national agencies. The **OSCE** has been organizing through its centers in the region a number of trainings for CA and Afghan law enforcement officers on the detection, investigation and prosecution of cases related to trafficking of illicit drugs and precursor chemicals. It has organized meetings between law enforcement officials from the Afghan National Police, Special Narcotics Force, Counter Narcotics Police, National Directorate of Security and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with their counterparts in Tajikistan to exchange views on the situation on combating illicit drugs, drug trafficking methods, routes and traffickers, shared experiences, visions, concerns and possible solutions. The **OSCE Programme Office in Bishkek** supports command and staff simulation exercises in co-operation with the State Border Service of the Kyrgyz Republic annually since 2014. **CARICC** is developing and testing its own secure communication channel and information tools, including databases. It strives towards the collections, storage, protection, analysis and exchange of information in the field of combating illicit drug trafficking. CARICC produces an analytical study of narcotics in the region, and regularly publishes an information bulletin. It also brings together regularly heads of counter-narcotics operational units of competent of the CA, South and West Asian countries, including the Joint Planning

Cell (JPC) of the Triangular Initiative between Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan. CARICC is also the regional hub for the communications program 'Global Shield' aimed at curbing the illicit trafficking of precursors used in the creation of improvised explosive devices. This program, organized by the World Customs Organization with INTERPOL and UNODC, can, *inter alia,* finance the training of customs and police authorities in the illicit trafficking and use of explosive precursors for dual purpose.

By decision of the Council of **CIS** Heads of State in 2013, a programme of cooperation between CIS Member States in combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors and responding to drug addiction was approved for 2014 – 2018. An interstate programme was also approved on joint measures to combat crime for 2014 – 2018. The Framework Policy on Cooperation among the States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Combating Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors of 7 October 2002 sets out the agreed principles, objectives, main areas, forms and system of cooperation and collaboration in that area of joint activity.

CSTO holds regular meetings of the Coordination Council of heads of antinarcotics agencies of its member countries and carries out preventive and special regional anti-narcotics operations ("Channel"). The CSTO coordinates the exchange of intelligence, participates in joint exercises and operations and consolidates interstate cooperation among the various law enforcement agencies. The organization pays special attention to the fight against drug trafficking from Afghanistan via the northern route, which passes through the territory of the Member States and urges NATO to coordinate on issues of drug trafficking and narcotics destruction in Afghanistan.

The **EU** funded Central Asia Drug Action Programme (CADAP), implemented by EU Member States, encourages CA governments to commit to sustainable strategies in the field of drug demand reduction, addiction and harm reduction, also to bring current systems of drug addict prosecution into accordance with international strategies and human rights standards. The current phase, CADAP 6, focuses on national drug strategies, national focal points, treatment and prevention.

The **SCO** adopted a regional anti-narcotics strategy for 2011-2016 and is considering the establishment of a regional anti-drug center and a specialized SCO center for training of officers of the relevant authorities of SCO Member States and Observer States. Furthermore, its Plan of Action with Afghanistan on combating terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and organized crime stipulates improving the legal framework of cooperation in combating illicit trafficking in drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, inter-agency information exchange, joint operations, training of personnel of anti-

	drug agencies etc. SCO countries have agreed to tighten control over the illegal precursor supplies to Afghanistan. Agreements for collaboration in fighting the narcotics trade have been concluded between RATS SCO and CARICC, Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNODC and CSTO. The **WCO-UNODC Global Container Control Programme (CCP),** operational in the region (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan), aims to enhance the capacity of Customs and other law enforcement agencies dealing in container movements to identify risk consignments that can be used for smuggling of drugs, contraband items, arms and acts of terrorism and to facilitate the legitimate trade. As of 2017, there are 11 well established PCUs operating under the Regional Segment for Central Asia.. From 2013-2014 CCP implemented a number of activities in the region, including development, launch and implementation of the "CCP Regional Segment for Central Asia and Azerbaijan, 2013-2018", delivery of theoretical and practical training for Azeri, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Tajik, Turkmen and Uzbek law enforcement officials, study trips to benchmark sea/dry ports and provision of equipment. Regional workshops on specialized topics are regularly provided The cooperation between CCP Port Control Units is facilitated through the use of ContainerComm system (secure communication channel). The first regional operation Chemicals-I was conducted in 2017. Based on this operation results, it is planned to establish a Network of customs and PCUs to promote effective information-exchange and cooperation in customs control..
To take measures to curb the financing of terrorism (Resolutions and Conventions, national legislation, EAG membership, Egmont Group, Financial Intelligence Units, training and methodologies for fighting corruption and financing, etc.)	**CTITF and UNRCCA**, with support from the **UNODC TPB**, organized a regional training In December 2016 in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, on building the capacity of Financial Intelligence Units for more effective implementation of UN instruments and standards on AML/CFT and forge better cooperation between concerned banking and non-financial agencies within and between Central Asian countries. The training was also an occasion to review on-going and planned CFT work carried out by Central Asian States, highlight areas where gaps still exist and explore potential for joint capacity building projects in the CFT area. The III phase of the UNRCCA/UNOCT project in support of the implementation of the Joint Plan of Action for Central Asia plans to organize a workshop on countering the financing of terrorism in all its aspects and its linkages with other forms of transnational crimes. **CTED** continues working closely with FATF and its regional bodies, including the EAG, and participates in EAG plenary and working groups meetings. Experts of the EAG Secretariat participated in all five 2015-2017 assessment visits to Central Asian Member States. With the support of the EAG and other relevant organizations, all five States have introduced criminal liability for terrorism financing in a manner that is largely compliant with the requirements of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and the relevant

recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). The five States have also made considerable progress in their efforts to comply with the requirement to freeze terrorist funds without delay. In May 2017, CTED provided substantive support to the regional workshop on the detection of foreign terrorist fighter returnees, including their financial profiles, and on the use of asset-freezing mechanisms organized by the EAG, ATC-CIS and the International Training and Methodology Centre for Financial Monitoring of the Russian Federation (ITMCFM). In April 2018, CTED held a coordination meeting with EAG, Rosfinmonitoring and ITMCFM regarding the technical assistance provided to the Central Asian Member States as per the visit recommendations.

The **UNODC Regional Office in Central Asia (ROCA)** supports States in upgrading their legislation, establishing and strengthening institutional infrastructure to combat the financing of terrorism and money laundering, and in making use of anti-money laundering computer-based training modules in place to increase national capacity. In line with the UNODC mandate in Anti-Money-Laundering/Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) the Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring countries implements capacity building activities that cover both traditional and new means of money-laundering techniques and illicit financial flows including prevention of the abuse of money or value transfer services (MVTS) (e.g. hawala and other similar service providers" (HOSSPs), investigation of the misuse of cryptocurrencies, blockchain, Darknet, contactless payments, disruption of illicit financial flows and others. It also provides advisory services to States and supports the development of regional synergies among FIUs through regional FIU to FIU meetings, the strengthening of a regional AML group of experts as well as through supporting the signing of memorandum of understanding on AML/CFT. Dedicated workshops and FIU to FIU meetings are regularly conducted for the regional countries. The UNODC Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring countries is also supporting the establishment of an Asset Recovery Inter-agency Network in West and Central Asia (a drafting meeting is planned in July 2018). Through its Global Legal Assistance Programme and Global Program against Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (GPML), UNODC delivers assistance with ratification and implementation of UN instruments against drugs, organized crime, corruption and terrorism. The GPML provides model laws and AML/CFT information through its International Money Laundering Information Network http://www.imolin.org/

The **CICA** Action Plan for Confidence Building among its Member States stipulates the exchange of information on suspicious financial transactions, illegal financial operations and networking among competent authorities engaged in suppressing the financing of terrorism.

The **ATC of the CIS** signed a Memorandum of Cooperation with the EAG. Within this framework, a joint seminar was held to strengthen the interaction between financial intelligence units and law enforcement agencies in the investigation of crimes related to the financing of terrorism (2015) and the joint ATC / EAG /International Training and Methodology Centre for Financial Monitoring seminar in cooperation with the United Nations Transitional Administration for the Exchange of Experience in Identifying Foreign Militant- terrorists and the application of targeted financial sanctions to them (2017). A Council of Heads of Financial Intelligence Units of CIS States has been created. A number of interactions have also been organized between the Financial Intelligence Units (FIU) of CIS States on identification and tracking of proceeds from crime and terrorism financing. Under the auspices of the Social Security Fund of the CIS ATC, a regular operation "Barrier" was conducted to identify international terrorist centers, terrorist cells, and their accomplices. The CIS ATC together with the International Training and Methodological Center for Financial Monitoring annually conducts training courses for representatives of security agencies and special services of the Commonwealth countries for an advanced training program in the field of countering the financing of terrorist activities. In 2017, the Concept of Cooperation of the CIS Member States in the area of combating the legalization (laundering) of proceeds from crime, financing of terrorism and financing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction was approved.

The response measures proposed by **OSCE TNTD/ATU** in support of the national efforts of the CA countries to combat terrorist financing include multi-year train-the-trainer and training courses on improving analysis and investigation skills and techniques, the financial disruption of terrorist networks and using sanctions for terrorists, pursuant to relevant UN sanctions regimes. The multi-annual exercise-based training program has been developed in co-operation with the UNODC/Global Programme against Money Laundering. Having only started in 2017, it already includes three CA countries (Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan), offering tailor-made courses which are first taught in train-the-trainer settings to then be implemented more broadly through exercise-based training courses among relevant government agencies. The **OSCE supported the Kyrgyz Republic** with the establishment of the first Training Centre for the Financial Intelligence Services in the Central Asian region, which is now fully equipped with IT hardware, software and furniture for effective trainings. On average, annually about 450 civil servants and private sector employees complete trainings on legal framework, international practice and standards used in combatting money laundering and financing of terrorism. The Training Centre contributes to building the technical capacity of the Financial Intelligence Service and enhances the technical skills and knowledge

	base of the agency experts and all relevant stakeholders in this area. It serves as a platform for exchanging information, best practices and drawing lessons from other institutions, countries and organizations on addressing threats from money laundering and terrorist financing. OSCE field offices also support CA governments with the development and improvement of the national AML/CFT legislation and the implementation of related international instruments such as FATF Recommendations and relevant OSCE Declarations and UN Conventions. Within the framework of the **SCO,** exchange of information is ongoing between law enforcement agencies of the region and those of other countries in order to identify and freeze accounts and assets of international terrorist organizations. The SCO RATS Council has also approved a plan of action of competent authorities of the SCO in the in the detection and suppression of the financing channels of terrorist, separatist and extremist activities using the trafficking of drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors in 2012-2013.
To counter the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes (through implementing ICT security, technical assistance, model laws, harmonization of laws, training for law enforcements). *"We further request from the UN that a needs assessment and mapping be conducted for the CA region to identify concrete needs and gaps in the area of information security and to identify ways to enhance the sharing of best practices on the question of information and telecommunications in the context of regional security."*	The CTITF/UNRCCA Project for the Implementation of the Central Asia JPoA organized a regional seminar in Bishkek (9-11 July 2014) on "Engaging the Media in Preventing and Countering Terrorism" which included discussions and capacity building for developing counter narratives, including through the media. In its resolution 2129 (2013), the Security Council directed **CTED** to continue to address the issue of terrorist abuse of ICT, in consultation with States, international, regional and sub-regional organizations, the private sector and civil society. As well as organizing two special meetings of the Committee involving all relevant stakeholders, CTED promoted the adoption of self-regulation measures by the ICT industry, through consultations conducted across the globe with the support of leading ICT companies, such as Facebook, Microsoft, Weibo, Google, Telefonica, Twitter and Kaspersky. Mindful that all five States of Central Asia face challenges in tackling terrorist propaganda disseminated through ICT, CTED facilitated several regional and national initiatives on that topic, including with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the ICT for Peace Foundation. Security Council resolution 2395 (2017) also recognized the development of the **UN CTED-ICT4** Peace Tech Against Terrorism initiative and its efforts to foster collaboration with representatives from the technology industry, including smaller technology companies, civil society, academia, and government to disrupt terrorists' ability to use the internet in furtherance of terrorist purposes, while also respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms. In 2012, **UNODC** published a technical assistance tool on the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, which is also available in Russian. Through concrete initiatives that aim to foster youth empowerment

through ICTs, as well as critical thinking, tolerance and respect for universal values, UNESCO is equipping young people with the necessary knowledge and Media and Information Literacy (MIL) skills, so as to expand their social choices, build new forms of global citizenship, and become more resilient to manipulation when using the Internet and social media. UNESCO has published Youth and Violent Extremism in Social Media: Mapping the Research, UNESCO Paris 2017 which show that there is a scarcity of findings for enhancing our understanding about Internet and expressions of violent extremism.

In September 2017 the **OSCE TNTD/ATU** launched a E-learning course to raise awareness on how the internet is used for terrorist purposes for decision makers, government officials, academia, teachers and students in police academies and other similar educational institutions. The module is online in English at https://polis-learn.osce.org/. OSCE field offices in cooperation with OSCE TNTD/ATU have also been actively supporting CA States in this domain. Examples include: A national workshop on countering the use of Internet for terrorist purposes in Tashkent for judges, prosecutors and investigators in Uzbekistan (October 2016); a seminar on countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes for national institutions of Turkmenistan (April 2018); A Central Asian Regional Workshop on countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes for judges, investigators, law enforcement officers and lawmakers in Almaty (June 2018); A Contest for Youth of Central Asia against VERLT in support of the OSCE campaign "United in Countering Violent Extremism (#UnitedCVE)" on the occasion of the "International Conference on the Role of Youth in P/C VERLT", (June 2018 in Uzbekistan). Moreover, the **TNTD/ATU** has developed a series of risk assessment and crisis management exercises based on the recommendations of the Good Practices Guide on the protection of non-nuclear critical energy infrastructure from terrorist attacks emanating from cyberspace.

CICA Member States approved a 2010 Concept Paper and Action Plan on the Implementation of Confidence Building Measures in the sphere of IT and Information Security.

The CIS adopted the Concept of Cooperation of the CIS Member States in the Fight Against Crimes Committed Using Information Technology. In order to implement it, the Program of Cooperation of the CIS Member States in Combating Offenses Committed with the Use of Information Technologies was approved for 2016-2020.

The **CSTO** is particularly concerned with ensuring information security and countering cyber terrorism. It has launched an operation 'Proxy' to identify and suspect websites with harmful contents which promote the idea of terrorism, extremism and calling for the violent overthrow of constitutional order and slander.

	The **SCO** is considering the establishment of *"Cyberpol"*, an authority against cybercrime and cyber terrorism aimed at practical implementation of the 2009 SCO International Information Security Agreement. During the 20th session of the SCO RATS Council, joint responses of competent authorities of the SCO were approved to prevent and combat the threat or the use of the internet for terrorist, separatist and extremist purposes. The SCO has also sought to contribute to international efforts towards the development of a universal UN document on information security by adopting a 'Rules of Conduct in the Field of Information Security' at the SCO Astana Summit in June 2011.
To intensify cooperation against the illicit manufacturing, trafficking and smuggling of chemical, biological and radiological and nuclear (CBRN) weapons and materials, including through improved border and customs control, coordinated mitigation and planning response to an attack using CBRN weapons or materials, and enhanced information exchanges and joint need assessments. *To cooperate on the prevention of proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) by non-state actors, pursuant to Security Council Resolutions 1540 (2004) and 1977 (2011).*	Representatives of the Expert Group supporting the work of the 1540 Committee participated in **CTED** assessment visits to some of Central Asian countries. Relevant technical assistance have been identified during such visits and recommendations were included in country-specific reports. The **1540 Committee** is encouraged by the Security Council to actively engage in dialogue with States on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), including through visits to States at their invitation. All matters related to the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) can be discussed during such visits or other consultations, including the delivery of technical assistance and the option of voluntary national action plans. **CICA** Member States, as part of confidence building measures, have agreed to strengthen cooperation in sharing information in order to effectively counter the proliferation of WMDs and their means of delivery, as well as smuggling of explosives and poisonous materials. **CSTO** Member States have agreed, at the level of the Heads of States, to consider measures to prevent as well as manage emergency situations, improve and harmonize national legislation and conduct trainings. The **European Union**, with the United Nations Inter-regional Crime and Justice Research Institute (**UNICRI**) and the EC Joint Research Centre as implementing bodies, have set up a Regional <u>CBRN Centre of Excellence</u> (CoE) in CA, with its Secretariat in Tashkent, as part of a regional coordination and cooperation platform in risk mitigation dedicated to improving national policies and regional cooperation in the area of CBRN. The **OSCE** is supporting national efforts in the implementation of UNSCR 1540 (2004) on non-proliferation of WMD by providing assistance to interested participating States in development and implementation of 1540 National Action Plans/Strategies, as well as provided technical tailor-made assistance, such as projects on chemical safety and security in Ukraine, as well as export control assistance in Central Asia. Through the year 2017 and beginning of

	2018, the **OSCE Centre in Ashgabat** facilitated organization of several meetings in Ashgabat and Vienna to discuss and support the development of the National Action Plan for the implementation of UNSCR 1540. A National Action Plan (NAP) on the implementation of UNSCR 1540 for period 2018-2022 was successfully finalized by respective government institutions with the support of the Centre, FSC Support Unit and UN Expert Committee and submitted for final approval by the Government of Turkmenistan, which is expected in the nearest future. Also, the Centre regularly facilitates the participation of delegation from respective government institutions from the host country in the meetings on UNSCR 1540 implementation issues organized within the region and its beyond.

Pillar III: *Measures to build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard.*

Measure identified in the JPoA	What is being done/planned by regional and international organizations
To support capacity building directly or through facilitating and matching requests with offers of technical assistance. To also provide assistance in the preparation of assessment reports and technical assistance requests. *"We encourage the creation of a survey to map the capacity-building work already conducted in Central Asia in order to help identify priority areas, needs and gaps."*	The **CTED** works on assessing the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions (incl. 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005), 2178 (2014) and 2396 (2017)) by CA Member States, identifying gaps and respective needs for technical assistance, as well as good practices put in place in the region. CTED continued to invite experts from a broad range of UN entities and international and regional organizations to participate in the visits, with a view to enhancing the assessment of matters within their expertise and facilitating cooperation among key international stakeholders within the framework of delivery of technical assistance to counter terrorism. In 2015 – 2017, CTED conducted assessment visits, on behalf of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, to all five countries of the region. These visits have yielded a wealth of information on the counter-terrorism capacities and technical assistance needs of these States. CTED remained actively engaged with the region to raise the awareness of Member States and to support their efforts to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters. To follow up on the implementation of the visits recommendation, including with the provision of technical assistance, the Counter-Terrorism Committee will hold an open briefing in July 2018 and hear from Member States and relevant international and regional organizations. Specific requests and proposals for capacity building initiatives can be submitted to *inter alia*, **CTED, the 1267 and 1540 Committees**. The SC Committees and the experts groups that support them can also be approached for help in the preparation of technical assistance requests and for any issue related to capacity building and assistance. **The 1540 Committee** facilitates the delivery of assistance in relation

	with the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), by facilitating match-making between offers and requests for assistance. The Committee and its experts follow the revised procedures adopted in October 2010 to process assistance requests (http://www.un.org/en/sc/1540/assistance/pdf/assistance_processing_procedure.pdf). As part of the procedures, the Committee relays assistance requests to potential assistance providers, and the 1540 Committee experts conduct informal match-making on advice of the requesting State. Through the Partnership Cooperation Menu, **NATO** offers training and education activities in more than 30 areas, including Civil Emergency Planning, CBRN and disaster response. CA states can build their specific interests and national priorities into their individual cooperation programmes with NATO. The Defense Against Terrorism Centre of Excellence in Ankara, Turkey can also serve as a potential tool to support training in Central Asia. Based on a thorough needs assessment, the **OSCE** Secretariat has developed an integrated regional approach for the Central Asian countries focusing on the main priorities linked to transnational threats. In addition, the OSCE provides **CTED** with expertise and takes part of the CTED's visiting teams to Central Asia and countries from other regions in order to monitor the implementation of UNSCRs 1373, 2178 et al., as well as assistance and advice on how to better implement these and other internationally-agreed parameters concerning the fight against terrorism. The ATC **CIS** regularly participates in the visits of the CTED delegation to CIS countries conducted to assess the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005), 2178 (2014) and to identify needs for providing the necessary technical assistance.
To strengthen the capacity of criminal justice system responses to terrorism	In the framework of its assessment visits conducted on behalf of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, **CTED** provides country-specific recommendations for enhancing the national criminal justice system responses to terrorism and facilitates relevant technical assistance in this regard, including in cooperation with UNODC and OSCE. Priority regional recommendations for Central Asian Member States include, in particular, the need to ensure transparency and accountability in counter-terrorism investigations, prosecutions and trials. The **TPB of UNODC** assists Member States in strengthening legislative and institutional capacities to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate terrorism-related criminal offences and to engage in mutual legal assistance, extradition and law enforcement cooperation in line with international legal instruments and good practices. The **UNODC Office in Central Asia** supports prison administration in the CA states through development of prison-based rehabilitation programmes and management of violent extremist prisoners. UNODC

	plans to continue implementing capacity-building programme for probation and police officers on the management of violent extremist offenders, including women, their reintegration into society and to design disengagement programmes for violent extremist prisoners and provide related mentoring support on release. In 2017, in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, UNODC in partnership with government agencies and civil society supported the organization of national and regional conferences on the prevention of radicalization to violence in prisons. A training manual on the management of violent extremist prisoners and risk assessment and classification tool was rolled out in Kyrgyzstan. In Kyrgyzstan, UNODC also contributes to strengthening institutional capacity of the Prison Service to effectively address the challenges of managing violent extremist prisoners (VEPs) and to prevent the progression of radicalization to violence in prisons: intra- and interagency coordination mechanism was established; Legislative and regulatory improvements introduced; Capacity building activities on the management of VEPs provided for prison staff (including 247 psychologists, social workers, operative and regime staff); ToT courses provided; prison risk assessment and security systems enhanced. The **OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan** assisted in the organization of a National Workshop on Security Sector Governance and Reform (SSG/R) for law enforcement agencies, the judiciary,, and other stakeholders.
Boost the capacity of national and regional counter-terrorism units. *To promote intra-organizational and intra-regional networks.*	The Global Programme against Money Laundering of **UNODC** complements TPB's activities by providing operationally focused training to law enforcement and other relevant agencies (FIUs, Customs) on detecting and disrupting the financing of terrorism as part of wider anti money laundering capability development. **UNODC TPB** is also promoting a PVE Network for Central Asia to encourage and facilitate communication and networking, as well as sharing information and good practices in PVE on a regional level in an effective and sustainable way. Every year the **ATC/CIS** organizes meetings of the leadership of the antiterrorist subdivisions of security agencies and special services of the CIS Member States, within the framework of which, under the coordinating role of the ATC CIS a joint anti-terrorist exercise of the competent bodies of the CIS Member States is conducted. Every year the ATC of the CIS also conducts regional expert consultations of representatives of practical departments of security agencies, special services and law enforcement agencies of the CIS Member States. The **OSCE/TNTD** facilitates the exchange of information on relevant regional and international counter-terrorism developments through the OSCE Counter-Terrorism Network via informative circulars and a bi-monthly newsletter. The OSCE Centers in Central Asia, in collaboration with the OSCE/TNTD/ATU, have been supporting

	meetings among anti-terrorism centers in the region. These have included the organization of five Expert Meetings of Anti-Terrorism Centers in the region and elsewhere to share experiences on best practices with regard to the legal/normative basis, roles and responsibilities, inter-agency co-ordination, control/oversight mechanisms etc. with the Kyrgyzstan's ATC (Bishkek, July 2012, October 2013 and Issyk Kyl, September 2014, August 2015, August 2017). The **RATS SCO** has signed protocols of cooperation with the CIS ATC, the CSTO, CARICC and the TPB of UNODC, as well as drafts of MOUs with ASEAN and INTERPOL, a protocol of cooperation with the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (EAG) and has had exchanges of letters on cooperation with the UN CTED.
Regional organizations to adopt their own holistic Counter-Terrorism Strategies.	Pursuant to Security resolutions 1963(2010) and 2129 (2013), **CTED**, in its dialogue with Member States of Central Asia, continued to promote the adoption of comprehensive national counter-terrorism strategies and to compile and share related good practices. Pursuant to the country visits, a number of technical assistance activities were facilitated in a range of thematic areas, including national counter-terrorism strategies. CTED also prepared regional assessment reports and recommended priority measures to be taken by Central Asian States, including on the development or revision of counter-terrorism and counter-extremism strategies based on a comprehensive approach which involves all relevant stakeholders and addresses conditions that are conducive to terrorism. By the decision of the **Council of CIS Heads of State,** the ATC CIS was created in June 2000, as a specialized branch of the CIS bodies, designed to coordinate interactions between special services and law enforcement agencies of CIS Member States in the fight against international terrorism and other manifestations of extremism . Since October 2002, an ATC Branch has been operating in the Central Asian region, established in accordance with the decision of the Council of Heads of States of the CIS. The Center has an efficient analytical apparatus, and provides information exchange among special services and law enforcement agencies of the countries of the Commonwealth. The ATC also regularly conducts operational-strategic command and staff trainings. The purpose of these trainings is to ensure a mechanism for uniform approaches to curb terrorist attacks on the most important strategic sites located on the territory of the CIS. In addition, it assists intelligence agencies of Commonwealth countries in providing training for anti-terrorist units. The **CSTO** has adopted a Joint Plan of Action on the implementation of the UN Global CT Strategy. The **OSCE** adopted a Bucharest Plan for Combating Terrorism (2001) and a Charter on Preventing and Combating Terrorism (2002).

	Furthermore, in a 2007 Madrid Ministerial Statement on Supporting the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy the OSCE's comprehensive approach to security, including the politico-military, the economic and environmental as well as the human dimensions, were highlighted as allowing for targeted assistance towards measures outlined in the four pillars of the UN Global Strategy. The 2012 OSCE Consolidated Framework for the Fight against Terrorism established the main base document for the work of the OSCE Transnational Threats Department's Action against Terrorism Unit (TNTD/ATU), which was confirmed and refined further in subsequent Ministerial Council documents, including the 2015 Belgrade and 2016 Hamburg Declarations. The **SCO** adopted a Convention on the fight against the three evils in 2001, becoming one of the first regional organizations to unite its Member States under the CT banner. It then adopted a Convention Against Terrorism in 2009 and has since adopted three programmes of cooperation among its Members States to combat terrorism, separatism and extremism, the latest one was approved for 2013-2015.
Regional Organizations to use the Joint Action Plan as an overarching framework for coordinating their efforts in the region. *Public awareness on the Action Plan*	**UNRCCA** is supporting CA States and stakeholders in the implementation of the Joint Action Plan by organizing regular exchanges and by disseminating relevant documentation through a website in English and in Russian. CTED has continued its close cooperation with OCT and UNRCCA, notably in reference to the JPoA and visits to Central Asian countries. In the preparation of the 3rd phase of the JPoA, CTED provided the **OCT** with detailed regional assessment and national priority technical assistance needs. CTED Executive Director also participated in the launch of the 3rd phase in Ashgabat in April 2018. CTED will continue to provide substantive support to the initiatives implemented in Central Asia under JPoA **RATS SCO, CSTO, CIS, CICA and the OSCE** support the practical cooperation between the UN and regional organizations on the basis of MOUs, joint action and sustained information exchange.
Production and dissemination of documentation in Russian and languages of CA countries	The **UNOCT/UNRCCA** Phase III Project on the Implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia has prepared a mapping of the activities of international and regional organizations in Central Asia as well as a depository of documentations, in Russian and in English. To ensure systematic collection and dissemination of information on initiatives under the JPoA, in 2015 a Regional Counter Terrorism Web page (Russian, English) was created on the basis of the UNRCCA Web site. It serves as a clearing house of information on counter-terrorism activities in Central Asia, including translation of key UN counter-terrorism documentation into Russian and dissemination through the Web page. The web page has been updated regularly. The global and regional assessments and analytical publications based

on country assessments prepared by **CTED** on behalf of the Counterterrorism Committee were produced and are available in Russian.

UNODC published a *Handbook on the Management of Violent Extremist Prisoners and the Prevention of Radicalization to Violence in Prisons* (available in Russian). UNODC also plans to produce a PVE Guideline on raising awareness of government officials about the importance of whole-of-government, whole-of-society approaches and developing and maintaining effective relationships with other key PVE/CVE actors, with a particular focus on civil society. The Guideline will be made available in Russian. **UNODC TPB** launched a Regional PVE Network website in partnership with the Law Enforcement Academy under the Office of Prosecutor General of the Republic of Kazakhstan (www.capve.org). The website consolidates resources to understand current approaches and good practices for preventing crimes associated with radicalization, incitement, and recruitment of individuals for terrorist purposes.

As part of its project implemented in four countries of Central Asia (as of March 2018 for 30 months), **UNDP Kazakhstan** will build a regional platform for (virtual) knowledge development and exchange, advocacy, and communication between participating countries on activities related to the prevention of violent extremism. Accumulated research and experience on root causes of violent extremism and the ways of addressing it will be shared among national experts in the region and Central Asia, also with other partners such as Japan, the US, and EU etc., international organizations and NGOs. Regional dialogues using both virtual and physical platforms to elicit, critically assess and summarize lessons learned on PVE will be organized.

The **OSCE** produces manuals and guidebooks and compilations, in various languages - including Russian -, on best practices in various fields of criminal justice and on community policing as a response to VERLT. Moreover, the **OSCE Programme Office in Dushanbe** translated the UNESCO's Guidebook for Teachers on Preventing Violent Extremism into local language and disseminated among local teachers/educators. Likewise, the **Office of the OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Uzbekistan** translated the report of the Austrian Chairmanship's OSCE Special Representative Peter Neumann on "Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism: Ideas, Recommendations, and Good Practices from the OSCE Region" into the Russian language and distributed it among law-enforcement agencies.

RATS SCO is ready to contribute to the development of manuals and guidelines to fight terrorism in Russian and in the official languages of CA countries under the auspices of the UN. RATS can ensure their wide dissemination through the website of its Executive Committee.

To promote Public Private Partnerships as a means to muster support for States in implementing CT measures.	In its resolution 2129 (2013), the Security Council noted the evolving nexus between terrorism and ICT, in particular the Internet, as well as the use of technologies to commit terrorist acts and to facilitate such acts through their use to incite, recruit, fund or plan terrorist acts. In the resolution, as well as resolution 2395 (2017), the Council directed **CTED** to continue to address this issue, in consultation with States, international, regional and sub-regional organizations, the private sector and civil society and to advise the Committee on further approaches. As well as organizing two special meetings of the Committee involving all relevant stakeholders, CTED promoted the adoption of self-regulation measures by the ICT industry, through consultations conducted across the globe with the support of leading ICT companies, such as Facebook, Microsoft, Weibo, Google, Telefonica, Twitter and Kaspersky. **OSCE** participating States adopted a decision on Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in Countering Terrorism at the 2007 Ministerial Council in Madrid. The OSCE TNTD/ATU has organized numerous conferences and expert workshops on the role of PPPs in combating terrorism.
To collaborate with the UN Counter Terrorism Center and "to discuss the potential creation of a CA CT Center, under the auspices of the UN, subject to consultation among countries of Central Asia and clarification of its mandate, structure, financing and objectives."	**CTED** worked with the UN Counter-Terrorism Centre to design and facilitate technical assistance projects to meet the needs of recipient States at the regional and thematic levels. **The United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT),** established within the CTITF Office and initially funded by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, supports the implementation of the Strategy at international, regional and national levels. It seeks to, inter alia, address capacity-building needs of Member States, support the development of national CT strategies, and develop a comprehensive database of CT best practices from around the world. **OSCE** is ready to contribute to the concept and development of the CA CT Center. Further engagement is sought also, but subject to the allocation of financial resources.

Pillar IV: Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism.

Measure identified in the JPoA	What is being done/planned by regional and international organizations
To ensure that CT measures comply with obligations under international human rights law and standards.	The third phase of the UNRCCA/CTITF project on the implementation of the Joint Plan of Action for Central Asia will organize a workshop on Promoting human rights in the context of the fight against terrorism and the prevention of extremism. The **CTITF Working Group on Promoting and Protecting Human Rights and the Rule of Law while Countering Terrorism** is

To assist in conducting human right-based reviews on procedures and contents of counter-terrorism	currently implementing a project to train law enforcement officials on human rights-compliant counter-terrorism measures and stands ready to deliver for Central Asian States an eight-module training curriculum that covers issues dealing with pre-trial and investigative phases, such as detention, special investigative techniques, human rights complaint interviewing, community policing and CVE. The Working Group has also developed five Basic Human Rights Reference Guides that serve as reference documents to guide national action and address the capacity building needs of Member States in the following topics: "The Stopping and Searching of Persons," "Security Infrastructure," "Detention," "Conformity of National Counter Terrorism Legislation with International Human Rights Law," and "The Right to a Fair Trial and Due Process in the Context of Countering Terrorism." These Guides are ready for distribution to interested Member States. Within the framework of the workshop "Recognizing and Responding to Radicalization that Can Lead to Violent Extremism and Terrorism in Central Asia" conducted by **CTITF** and **UNRCCA** in March 2016 (Phase 2), as well as within the workshop on Addressing Conditions Conducive to the Spread of Violent Extremism and Terrorism held in May 2018 (Phase III), sessions were specifically dedicated to upholding Human Rights in the context of preventing violent extremism and countering terrorism which allowed participants to promote a more balanced approach to this phenomena in their work. As reaffirmed in the latest Security Council resolution 2178 (2014), "any measures taken to counter terrorism comply with all their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law, and international humanitarian law". During the assessment visits conducted on behalf of the Counter-Terrorism Committee including to countries of Central Asia**,** and through other methods of assessment and dialogues with Member States, **CTED** underscores the Security Council's message that human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law are complementary and mutually reinforcing with effective counter-terrorism measures, and are an essential part of a successful counter-terrorism effort, and that failure to comply with such international obligations is one of the factors contributing to increased radicalization and fosters a sense of impunity. UNDP, UNICEF, OHCHR, UN Women are collaborating, with the support of the UN Peacebuilding Fund, to implement a project on "Inclusive governance and Justice system for Preventing Violent Extremism" in 10 municipalities in the Northern and Southern parts of Kyrgyzstan (January 2018-2021). The project aims at building capacities of state institutions at all levels to prevent violent extremism by transferring knowledge and support in the development and application of rule of law, gender sensitive and human rights compliant mechanisms.

	The **OSCE/ODIHR** assists OSCE participating States, upon request, in drafting anti-terrorism legislation and strengthening existing legislation in line with international human rights standards and practices. It has developed a specific training module on human rights and anti-terrorism as well as a set of expert resources, including a manual on *Countering Terrorism, Protecting Human Rights*. 20 training sessions have been delivered in the OSCE region, including in CA. Following a revision of the training module, ODIHR has delivered new training courses *Complying with Human Rights Standards and Effectively Countering Terrorism* for law enforcement officers in OSCE participating States. In 2013, jointly with the **OSCE/TNTD/SPMU, OSCE ODIHR** developed a manual for law enforcement officers on *Human Rights in Counter-Terrorism Investigations*, available in English and Russian languages. It covers issues such as information-gathering and intelligence, witnesses and scene examination, the arrest, detention and questioning of terrorist suspects and the integrity and accountability of investigations. A dedicated training module on human rights in counter terrorism investigation based on this manual has been completed by ODIHR and TNTD/SPMU in 2017 and is ready to be rolled out to OSCE participating States. As of 2017 **OSCE/ODIHR** has also been working to develop a guidance document for detention monitoring bodies on the protection of human rights in preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalization that leads to terrorism (VERLT) in the prison context, to be published jointly by ODIHR and Penal Reform International (PRI). Furthermore, OSCE/TNTD and OSCE/ODIHR are currently developing an additional training module based on the OSCE Guidebook *Preventing Terrorism and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalization that Lead to Terrorism: A community Policing Approach*. **UNODC TPB** supports strengthening regional capacities by facilitating exchange of human-rights compliant practices in PVE. A session focusing on balancing human rights with security needs and ensuring human rights in the context of CVE was part of its regional workshop on "Interaction and Partnerships in PVE/CVE: the role of government, civil society and private sector" held in November 2017.
Ensure that CT measures comply with international refugee law	Matters related to compliance with international refugee law were addressed in all visits conducted by **CTED** to Central Asian Member States and relevant recommendations in this regard were offered to Member States. In preparing for such visits, **CTED** exchanges information with UNHCR and IOM. **UNHCR** works with CA Governments to establish and implement a functioning asylum system as part of its efforts to assist States to comply with their obligations to deny a safe haven to persons responsible for terrorist acts, and to ensure that refugee status is not granted to asylum-seekers who were involved in such acts, while at

	the same time making sure that persons who are in need and deserving of international refugee protection have access to such protection. UNHCR also continues to work with Governments to ensure full respect of international refugee law in the context of extradition requests concerning refugees or asylum-seekers. UNHCR has also offered to conclude data-sharing agreements with CA Governments which would permit exchange of information with due consideration to the principle of confidentiality as regards to refugees and asylum-seekers. UNHCR has further offered Governments in the region to help set up electronic registration databases concerning refugees and asylum-seekers, which would include biometrics, thus reducing the risk of fraud as well as improving data security.
To seek assistance in developing and maintaining an effective and rule of law-based national criminal justice system.	In the framework of its assessment visits conducted on behalf of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, **CTED** provides country-specific recommendations for enhancing the rule-of-law-based national criminal justice systems to deal with terrorism cases and facilitates relevant technical assistance in this regard, including in cooperation with UNODC and OSCE. Priority regional recommendations for Central Asian Member States include, in particular, the need to ensure transparency and accountability in counter-terrorism investigations, prosecutions and trials. **OSCE/ODIHR** developed a *Legal Digest of International Fair Trial Right*s which will contribute to building the rule of law related capacities of all stakeholders of justice reform. In addition, ODIHR organizes every two years the Central Asia (CA) Criminal Justice Forum, a regional platform for dialogue, exchange of experience and expertise on criminal justice matters among roughly 100 legal professionals from CA and beyond. ODIHR plans to organize the 2018 Forum in the Kyrgyz Republic in November. ODIHR has undertaken an initial evaluation of the previous forums and based on the needs identified, ODIHR suggested the possible topics of the event in 2018 which should focus on: judicial system (the distinct roles of police, prosecutors, judges and lawyers in criminal proceedings); police and prosecution (pre-trial investigation, incentives to torture and other ill-treatment); penitentiary system and prison rules.
To make full use of UN support, including the Human Rights Council and its special procedure mandates, UN treaty bodies and Special Rapporteurs.	The **UN Human Rights Mechanisms,** such as the treaty bodies, special procedures of the UN Human Rights Council and the Universal Periodic Review can provide assistance and guidance in the implementation of the Action Plan. The **Special Rapporteur on Human Rights While Countering Terrorism's** mandate includes making concrete recommendations on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, including, at the request of States, for the provision of advisory services or technical assistance on such matters; to gather, request, receive and exchange information and communications from and with all relevant sources, including

	Governments, the individuals concerned and their families, representatives and organizations, including through country visits, with the consent of the State concerned, on alleged violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism; and to identify, exchange and promote best practices on measures to counter terrorism that respect human rights and fundamental freedoms. He regularly reports to the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council (HRC).
To develop and disseminate information materials, guidelines and training manuals adapted for CA in official languages on including human rights in countering Terrorism	The **CTITF Working Group on Promoting and Protecting Human Rights and the Rule of Law while Countering Terrorism**, co-led by OHCHR and the EOSG RoLU, has developed and published a set of Basic Human Rights Reference Guides to assist Member States in strengthening the protection of human rights in the context of counter-terrorism. Reference Guides on 'stop and search' and on 'security infrastructure' have already been published and are being translated in Russian. Further Guides have been developed on detention, on conformity of national counter-terrorism legislation with international human rights law, and on the fair trial in the context of counter-terrorism. **OHCHR** has also published a Fact Sheet on Human Rights, Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism and a Digest of the Jurisprudence of the UN and Regional Organizations on the Protection of Human Rights While Countering Terrorism. **OSCE/ODIHR** supports the integration of its training module on "Complying with Human Rights Standards and Effectively Countering Terrorism" as a sustainable component of national training programmes of participating States.