Countering Terrorism

The U.S. government has implemented a range of programs to counter violent extremist threats in East Africa in response to Al Qaeda's bombing of the U.S. embassies in Tanzania and Kenya in 1998 and subsequent transnational terrorist activity in the region. These programs include regional and bilateral efforts, both military and civilian. The programs seek to build regional intelligence, military, law enforcement, and judicial capacities; strengthen aviation, port, and border security; stem the flow of terrorist financing; and counter the spread of extremist ideologies. Contents of this report: Overview; The Transnational Terrorist Threat in East Africa; The U.S. Response; Regional Programs; Bilateral Programs. A print on demand report.

The Challenge of Nonterritorial and Virtual Conflicts

This new handbook provides a wide-ranging overview of the current state of academic analysis and debate on insurgency and counterinsurgency, as well as an up-to-date survey of contemporary insurgent movements and counter-insurgencies. In recent years, and more specifically since the insurgency in Iraq from 2003, academic interest in insurgency and counterinsurgency has substantially increased. These topics have become dominant themes on the security agenda, replacing peacekeeping, humanitarian operations and terrorism as key concepts. The aim of this volume is to showcase the rich thinking that is available in the area of insurgency and counterinsurgency studies and act as a further guide for study and research. In order to contain this wide-ranging topic within an accessible and informative framework, the Editors have divided the text into three key parts: Part I: Theoretical and Analytical Issues Part II: Insurgent Movements Part III: Counterinsurgency Cases The Routledge Handbook of Insurgency and Counterinsurgency will be of great interest to all students of insurgency and small wars, terrorism/counter-terrorism, strategic studies, security studies and IR in general, as well as professional military colleges and policymakers.

Terrorism and Insurgency in Asia

Since the dawn of the new millennium, combating terrorism has become a primary focus of security professionals throughout the world. This volume contributes to our
understanding of the terrorist threat and how it can be defeated.

Gathering Of Human Intelligence In Counter-Insurgency Warfare:

The single greatest national security question currently facing the U.S. National Command Authority is how best to counter violent extremism. The National Command Authority has four broad strategies through which it may employ military forces to counter violent extremism: counterinsurgency, counterterrorism, support to insurgency, and antiterrorism. The Long War is anticipated to continue for decades, perhaps generations. Thus, it is imperative to select the best strategy or strategies for employing military forces. Based on historical lessons in combating terrorism, the best strategy is efficient and sustainable and avoids overreacting, acting incompetently, or appearing to be either over reactive or incompetent. Counterinsurgency is neither efficient nor sustainable from a military, economic, or political perspective. It is a high risk strategy because it is a large, highly visible undertaking through which the United States may easily overreact, act incompetently, or be perceived as overreacting or being incompetent. Counterterrorism, support to insurgency, and antiterrorism are each both efficient and sustainable from a military and economic perspective. These three strategies each have inherent political concerns, hazards, or constraints. However it is considerably less likely that the United States will overreact, behave incompetently, or be perceived as overreacting or being incompetent through one or more of these three strategies than by engaging in counterinsurgency. Support to insurgencies is economically and militarily efficient and sustainable, but it carries substantial political risks. Thus, an overall strategy combining counterterrorism and antiterrorism is the best means of employing military forces to counter violent extremism.

Countering Terrorism and Urban Warfare

In this ICCT Research Paper Dr. Christophe Paulussen explores whether the current international legal framework is sufficiently equipped to effectively deal with the threat of terrorism and counter-terrorism practices or whether it is in need of change. The paper specifically looks at whether the current jus ad bellum (the law regulating when inter-state force may be used) and jus in bello (the law of war, the law regulating the conduct of warfare) are still suitable in the current climate. This Paper clarifies a few concepts that are often heard, and sometimes misunderstood, in the counter-terrorism discussion: counter-insurgency (and then in particular its correlation with counter-terrorism) and asymmetrical warfare. The final section offers some concluding remarks.

Countering Al Qaeda, Hezbollah

This book illustrates how Africa’s defence and security domains have been radically altered by drastic changes in world politics and local ramifications. First, the contributions of numerous authors highlight the transnational dimensions of counterterrorism and counterinsurgency in Africa and reveal the roles played by African states and regional organisations in the global war on terror. Second, the volume critically evaluates the emerging regional architectures of counterterrorism, insurgency, and organised violence on the continent through the African Union Counterterrorism Framework (AU-CTF) and Regional Security Complexes (RSC). Third, the book sheds light on the counterterrorism and counterinsurgency (CT-COIN) structures and mechanisms established by specific African states to contain, degrade, and eliminate terrorism, insurgency, and organised violence on the continent, particularly the successes, constraints, and challenges of the emerging CT-COIN mechanisms. Finally, the volume highlights the entry of non-state actors – such as civil society, volunteer groups, private security companies, and defence contractors – into the theatre of counterterrorism and counterinsurgency in Africa through volunteerism, community support for state-led CT-COIN Operations, and civil-military cooperation (CIMIC). This book will be of use to students and scholars of security studies, African studies, international relations, and terrorism studies, and to practitioners of development, defence, security, and strategy.

Terrorist Rehabilitation

The rise of the Islamic State since 2014 has led to the re-emergence of terrorism as a serious security threat in Asia. Coupled with the ongoing terrorism and insurgency challenges from both radical religious extremists and also ethno-nationalist insurgencies, it is clear that some parts of Asia remain mired in armed rebellion despite decades of nation-building. While the situation in Afghanistan and Pakistan has obviously deteriorated, there is also a growing terrorist challenge, on top of armed insurgencies, in other parts of Asia. A common theme in armed rebellions in the region has been the lack of legitimacy of the state and the presence of fundamental causes stemming from political, economic or social grievances. Addressing rebellion in the region thus requires a comprehensive approach involving transnational co-operation, addressing
fundamental grievances, and also the use of more innovative approaches, such as religious rehabilitation and reconciliation programmes.

Testing the Adequacy of the International Legal Framework in Countering Terrorism: the War Paradigm

This volume consists of four individual contributions, with a final summary: 1. Revolutionary warfare and related concepts: a conceptual framework / Michael Hough. 2. Twentieth century classical insurgency, counter-insurgency and counter-terror / George Kruys. 3. Post-Cold War / 11 September 2001 insurgency and counter-insurgency with specific reference to Iraq and Afghanistan / George Kruys. 4. Global and regional initiatives to combat terro.

The Evolution of Special Forces in Counter-terrorism

Conflict and Complexity

This compilation includes a reproduction of the 2019 Worldwide Threat Assessment of the U.S. Intelligence Community. Since the findings of the 9/11 Commission were released in July of 2004, and even before, U.S. counterterrorism policy proffered a strategy to preemptively “attack terrorists and their organizations.” Al Qaida (AQ), a violent extremist organization (VEO), is responsible for the devastating attacks on the World Trade Center (WTC). Due to U.S. military operations to oust AQ from the sanctuary provided by the Taliban in Afghanistan in October of 2001, several of its senior leaders fled and remain at large in the sanctuary of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) in Pakistan. Denying sanctuary in the FATA is a national priority critical to regional stability and global security. During this same period of time, however, the U.S. national strategy for combating terrorism and the U.S.’s zeal to capture or kill the high-profile personalities responsible for the devastating attack on the WTC led to well-intended, but misappropriated, resources and separate agency plans. These plans focused on targeting individuals as the way to defeat the “global insurgency” rather than targeting the strategic pillars of terrorist organizations and transnational insurgencies. Counterterrorism (CT) strategists and intelligence professionals have characterized AQ and its loose network of like-minded terrorist groups a “global insurgency.” It was determined that both the United States Government (USG) and the Government of Pakistan (GOP) approaches are not sufficiently addressing the operational elements of sanctuary. Moreover, USG/GOP COIN methods may actually be perpetuating the insurgencies as evidenced by their growing disruptive activities in Pakistan and Afghanistan and their intentions for greater instability in the region. Further, it was determined that “whole-of-international-community” effort focused on reducing the operational elements of the FATA’s sanctuary is the best approach to deny sanctuary and defeat the insurgencies that reside there. The U.S. must work with its allies to disrupt AQ attacks on the Homeland and U.S. interests abroad while simultaneously providing Pakistan, a critical U.S. partner, the time, space, capabilities, and capacities to defeat its own insurgencies in the region, which if left unattended, could emerge into a regional or global crisis.

Chapter One - Sanctuary as a Concept in Insurgency


Chapter Three - FATA (A Tale of Three Insurgencies in a Land of Eternal Sanctuary)

* Introduction * The Regional Situation * The Enemy - the Insurgencies that Dwell, Survive, and Flourish in the FATA * Conditions of Sanctuary * Physical element * Human element * The Bifurcated, Insurgent-centric COIN Approach to Date * Chapter Four - Conclusion & Epilogue

An Evaluation of Counterinsurgency as a Strategy for Fighting the Long War

The author of this paper--an experienced and highly regarded terrorism specialist--provides a learned narrative about the scholarship and doctrine concerning terrorism and insurgency. The premise of the paper is that terrorism in the 21st century has become predominately international in nature, riding on the back of opportunities provided by new technologies in cyberspace, aerospace, and the Internet. In offering his thoughts about the well-chronicled flow of terrorism analysis, Dr. Sloan identifies how such recent trends should be affecting counterterrorism doctrine and policy. He suggests that traditional concepts for countering terrorism and insurgency are not effective in dealing with contemporary terrorism in its modern form as a non-territorially based insurgency. In the concluding parts of this monograph, Dr. Sloan addresses a number of additional views for improving upon the traditional approaches in order to deal with international and virtual threats, including a need to be keenly focused upon countermeasures for
terrorist's use of aerospace and cyberspace.

Obamas Kriege

Countering Terrorism and Insurgency in the 21st Century

Lifeblood of Terrorism

This book follows the methodologies of complex adaptive systems research in their application to addressing the problems of terrorism, specifically terrorist networks, their structure and various methods of mapping and interdicting them as well as exploring the complex landscape of network-centric and irregular warfare. A variety of new models and approaches are presented here, including Dynamic Network Analysis, DIME/PMESII models, percolation models and emergent models of insurgency. In addition, the analysis is informed by practical experience, with analytical and policy guidance from authors who have served within the U.S. Department of Defense, the British Ministry of Defence as well as those who have served in a civilian capacity as advisors on terrorism and counter-terrorism.

Defining Success in the War on Terrorism

This study draws conclusions about the relative utility of different elements under various circumstances, and makes suggestions for future counterinsurgency and counterterrorism campaigns.

Counterterrorism in Areas of Political Unrest

Paragraph 10 of the Security Environment section of the NATO Strategic Concept adopted in 2010 clearly defines terrorism as ‘a direct threat to the security of the citizens of NATO countries, and to international stability and prosperity more broadly’. Terrorist attacks in Turkey, France, Belgium, Germany, Canada and the United States have demonstrated both the vulnerability of NATO members to terrorist activity and the need to strengthen security cooperation with countries of both the Mediterranean Dialogue (MD) and Istanbul Cooperation Initiative (ICI). This book presents papers delivered at the NATO Advanced Training Course (ATC) ‘Countering Terrorism and Urban Warfare’, held in Herzliya, Israel, in November 2017. Course participants from both the military and the civilian sectors shared theoretical and practical best practice in the countering of terrorism in an urban warfare context, and the 10 papers included here cover topics such as protecting the civilian population in urban combat areas; terrorists logic behind the choice of target; what Europe can learn from its southern neighbors; countering hybrid threats in megacities and densely populated urban areas; and where will ISIS regroup? The book will be of interest to all those concerned with the countering of terrorism, particularly in urban areas.

New Architecture of Regional Security in Africa

While all warfare is an expression of politics, none is more pervasively so than irregular conflict. The irregular side, most probably employing a mixture of guerilla tactics and terrorism, will seek favorable political effect from several courses of action. Combating terrorism has become a global effort. Counterterrorism is a struggle of political wills, waged preeminently by the police and other security services, with the military acting in reserve. The most important weapon for the counter-terrorist is information. The war of ideas is crucial to today’s terrorist, guerilla, and insurgent. Two of major terrorist organizations that pose the greatest potential threat to the United States are Al Qaeda and Hezbollah; both are motivated by two very powerful yet distinct ideologies. Al Qaeda and Hezbollah may not share the same ideology, but ideology is a key component of why these groups undertake violent action. An ideology is a framework of ideas that describes a view of reality and a set of social and political actions that should be undertaken to change and improve the situation of a particular group. To succeed the insurgent or terrorist must win the war of ideas; the counter-terrorism forces cannot allow this to happen. Ideologies are thus difficult to combat using military forces, because ideas are extremely difficult to contain or destroy. Both Al Qaeda and Hezbollah thrive in the
absence or weakness of governments and often operate in ungoverned regions, taking advantage of weak national control to smuggle weapons, money, and other resources. Unable to compete in a direct confrontation with regular, host nation forces, these groups use asymmetric tactics such as terrorism to engage their enemies and further their ideologies. This paper furthers the understanding of disparate insurgencies through a comparative analysis of Al Qaeda and Hezbollah. The main goal is to show that the crucial divergence between Hezbollah and Al Qaeda allows for differing opportunities and a more nuanced US counter-terrorism approach when combating an amorphous, international, loosely tied, non-state movement versus a much more state sponsored, one could argue even state created, terror organization. Al Qaeda and Hezbollah were chosen because they pose the greatest threat to the United States and its global interests and they are at the forefront of US counter terrorist efforts. They have several notable similarities, yet still show significant and important divergence. Both groups are motivated by extreme ideologies; Sunni inspired Al Qaeda is motivated theologically by Salafi-jihadism, whereas Hezbollah’s ideology is motivated by Iranian political objectives and a more inclusive stance on Islamic fundamentalism. Understanding the divergence between Al Qaeda and Hezbollah is crucial and will aid US counter-terrorism efforts. The main differences between Al Qaeda and Hezbollah will be addressed in detail within the specific cases studies in this paper. The unique global impact that these groups have on crime, terrorism, and insurgency will also be examined. Once dissimilarities are identified, prescriptions for United States counterterrorism strategy will be discussed.

**Handbook of Terrorism and Counter Terrorism Post 9/11**

What do we know about effectively countering terrorism? What are the characteristics of successful or unsuccessful counter terrorism campaigns? This title addresses these and related questions, contributing to national security policy as well as to our understanding of the terrorist threat and how it can be defeated.

**Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism in Africa**

If in a short-term perspective the battle of Algiers was an operational success since the terrorist attacks ended by the of fall 1957, the different methods used to gather intelligence proved to be strategically counterproductive and left an open wound on the French Society. In 1956, both internal and international political situations favored the Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN). In August, during a clandestine meeting in the Soummam valley (Kabylie), the FLN decided to direct the fighting against the European population in urban areas. Such an intensification of the conflict was aimed at winning a decisive battle: bringing the terror to Algiers was perceived as the last step before the independence. Facing a paralysis of regular courses of action, the French reacted to the terrorist wave by giving the military extraordinary police powers. Jacques Massu’s 10th Para Division implemented radical methods. From 20 January to 31 March 1957, it succeeded in disorganizing the whole insurgency (first battle). However, the tactical victory against terrorism was as blatant as it proved to be short-lived. Facing a resuming tactical threat, General Massu entrusted Colonel Yves Godard with the AOR of Algiers (second battle). If the first battle was fought using bloody swords, the second one, based on infiltration and disinformation operations, proved to be a surgical operation using scalpels. On 8 October 1957, the battle of Algiers ended. In a blurred conflict that belonged neither to police operations nor to conventional war, the legal black hole ineluctably led to the temptation of committing illegal acts. Paul Aussarresses and Yves Godard embodied the two opposite approaches that are distinguishable during the battle. Pushing the justification of illegal violence to the limit, Aussarresses represents the dark face of COIN operations while Godard repeatedly stated that there was no need to use torture.

**Influence Warfare: How Terrorists and Governments Fight to Shape Perceptions in a War of Ideas**

This book critically explores the emerging architecture of regional security in Africa with particular reference to counterterrorism and counterinsurgency in the Lake Chad Basin Region. In New Architecture of Regional Security in Africa, the contributors—scholars, policy-makers, and defense/security practitioners from both within and outside Africa—examine the evolution, dynamics, and working mechanisms for peace and security or emerging regional security architecture for regional security in the region. The volume will be essential reading for all academics, scholars, and researchers in academia and NGOs with interests in counterinsurgency and counterterrorism related issues in the Lake Chad Basin region. Additionally, the volume will also be useful for students of counterinsurgency, counterterrorism, small wars, terrorism and strategic studies, and defense and security studies. It will also provide invaluable reference material for policy practitioners working on the activities in the contemporary operating environment within the Lake Chad Basin region. This book offers innovative perspectives on the emerging architecture for regional security in Africa, with a focus on how member states of the Lake Chad Basin Commission are coping with the challenges of terrorism and insurgency. Edited by Usman A. Tar and Bashir Bala, the volume is the first to critically document regional security in the Lake Chad Basin.
Traditional counter-terrorism approaches, with their emphasis on the military, are failing. This is seen in the fact that there is an average of three terrorist attacks per day in Africa. This study calls for more holistic solutions, with an emphasis on development and better governance to curb the scourge of terrorism.

Countering Terrorism and Insurgency in the 21st Century: Case studies of terrorist attacks and counterterrorism operations

This edited book addresses the appropriateness of US and other counter-terrorist (CT) strategies in Europe and Eurasia, the Middle East, the Asia Pacific region and in Latin America, with a view to improving their effectiveness. The book has three main objectives: to re-examine terrorists’ strategic goals and sources of legitimacy and the nature of their ideological support to analyze current US and regional CT strategies and assess their success in de-legitimizing terrorists and undermining their support to provide a strategic synthesis and policy recommendations in light of the research findings. This book will be of interest to students of political violence and terrorism, security studies and international relations in general.

Routledge Handbook of Counterterrorism and Counterinsurgency in Africa

Political transitions often create new law enforcement challenges. This Brief provides an examination of such special law enforcement challenges in the Northern Caucasas, both due to the unique structure of the crime groups that are active in the region, and to the unique social and political environment in which they operate. In 2002, Russian President Vladimir Putin declared the end of the war in Chechnya. In 2006, he announced the insurgency was defeated. Yet today, Russia maintains a significant Internal Police presence in the Northern Caucasus to contain approximately 700 insurgents at a cost estimated to be more than the equivalent of $1 billion per year. Russian law enforcement, armed forces, and their local proxies are fighting irregular forces that operate in a manner akin to organized crime groups or terrorist cells. These groups have formed flexible networks which can sustain heavy losses, including the “decapitation” of their leaders, only to reconstitute themselves ready to fight another day. Beginning with a historical overview of the police and military structures in the region, this Brief provides a case study into the origins, structures, and unique strategies for counter-terrorism policing in these complex conditions. It also provides recommendations for the future, and a framework for understanding similar cases of terrorist operations in areas of political unrest, an increasing global threat.

Contemporary Terrorism and Insurgency

Research Paper (undergraduate) from the year 2016 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Peace and Conflict Studies, Security, grade: EXLLENT, , course: NATIONAL SECURITY, language: English, abstract: This paper discusses systematic elements of terrorist groups that determine their continued existence and operational effectiveness in Africa. According to system theory, open systems are real-world systems whose boundaries allow exchanges of energy, material, information, resources etc. with the larger external environment or system in which they exist. Accordingly, terrorism phenomenon is an open system in which ideology, tactics, technology and many other aspects shared among terrorist groups despite their differences in many aspects. Hence, the paper will argues such common trends of terrorist phenomenon in Africa.

Use of Force in Countering Terrorism

Inaugurated in 2005, COE-DAT is a NATO accredited Centre of Excellence; a unique centre dedicated to Defence Against Terrorism, which provides DAT training and education at strategic and operational levels and contributes to research efforts This book is a collection of the lectures delivered at the COE-DAT advanced training course (ATC) on the use of force in countering terrorism. This was held in Kyrgyzstan in September 2008 and provided a forum for the exchange of views on developments in terrorism worldwide This is a valuable resource for all those interested in multinational efforts to combat the threat of global terrorism

Countering Terrorism and Insurgency in the 21st Century: Combating the sources and facilitators
This book aims to provide an overview of the importance of communities to mitigate the threat of terrorism, drawing key lessons and experiences from countries adopting community-based approaches. There has been growing recognition among countries to understand the construct of radical ideology and the tools needed to counter its narrative through a more socially inclusive approach, using communities as key stakeholders that have the resolve to be resilient in the fight against terrorism. The chapters provide invaluable insights on the psychological aspects of radicalization, the centrality of counter-ideology and case studies of approaches to promoting moderation, religious harmony and community engagement in building the resilience and resolve against terrorism. Contents:Resilience and Resolve: Community Engagement to Community Resilience (Jolene Jerard and Salim Mohamed Nasir)Significance Quest Theory as the Driver of Radicalization Towards Terrorism (Arie W Kruglanski, Michele J Gelfand, Jocelyn J Belanger, Malkanthi Hettiarachchi, Rohan Gunaratna)An Internal Critique of Al-Qaeda (Sherman A Jackson)The Concept of Al-Wasatyyah and the Significance of Islamic Moderation (Mohd Kamal Hassan)The Centrality of Counter-Ideology in Countering Jihadist Terrorism (Muhammad Haniff Bin Hassan)Community Engagement to Counter-Extremism: A Global Imperative (Rohan Gunaratna)Deconstruction of Radical Ideology and Detainee Reintegration (Mal Hettiarachchi)A Community Counter-Ideology Response: Reaching Out to the Youth (Thomas Koruth Samuel)Promoting Religious Harmony (Mustafa Ceric)Catalyst for Change: Communities Against Terrorism (Jolene Jerard and Salim Mohamed Nasir)Readership: Graduate students, researchers on extremism, terrorism and radicalization of religious groups, and general readers who are interested in the development of terrorism and counter-terrorism. Key Features:Addresses a framework in exploring the significant quest theory to understand the terrorist mindsetExplores strategies to move from community engagement to building resilience in communitiesTakes communities as a catalyst for change, instead of relying on conventional toolsKeywords:Al-Qaeda;Community Resilience;Community Engagement;Communities against Terrorism;Civil;Community;Counter Terrorism;Terrorist Resistant Communities;Counter Terrorism Initiatives;Extremism;Islam;Radicalism;Quran;Terrorism

Colonialism, Neo-Colonialism, and Anti-Terrorism Law in the Arab World

Since the dawn of the new millennium, combating terrorism has become a primary focus of security professionals throughout the world. This volume contributes to our understanding of the terrorist threat and how it can be defeated.

Countering Terrorism and WMD

A Strategic Framework for Countering Terrorism and Insurgency

In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center Towers and the Pentagon The United States conducted combat operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. The U.S. government declared the major combat operations a success and important steps in the war on terrorism. Although it is true that the Taliban and Al Qaeda have been routed, the two groups have reorganized, adapted and are continuing to fight. Al Qaeda’s operations were disrupted, yet the organization remains a viable transnational threat. Success in the war on terrorism is, therefore, more than the sum of battles and engagements. To define success in the war on terrorism, measures of success must be determined to achieve the strategic goals. Terrorism is not a unique phenomenon. It is merely a tactic of political violence to achieve a political end. An examination of past insurgencies reveals terrorism as a tactic to produce affects against the ruling government or the populace. Defining success in the war on terrorism requires an understanding of both the insurgent and terrorist operational environment in order to determine success criteria. Dr. Max G. Manwaring developed a theory on counterinsurgencies through an examination of 43 post World War II insurgencies. Manwaring’s paradigm provides a model, which is applicable to measuring success in the war on terrorism. While the model is a useful tool for defining success, it requires a thorough understanding of the terrorist and insurgent operational environment. Through examination of two case studies, the Philippines, 1948-1954 and Colombia, 1966 to present, the research assessed the Manwaring paradigm. The comparison revealed the complex operational environment and suggested other relevant factors, not addressed by Dr. Manwaring, for defining success in the war on terrorism. Those factors a systems approach to analyzing insurgencies and terrorist organizations and consideration of political primacy in the use of military and interagency capabilities. There is a significant body of knowledge on insurgencies and terrorism that can be applied to combating terrorism. There is a pressing need for the institutional military to educate the force on insurgency and terrorism. Insurgent and terrorist organizations are complex adaptive systems, which require a holistic campaign plan to defeat. Introducing systems thinking into the military education system will provide planners with the conceptual framework to analyze and develop coherent operational plans to achieve the strategic objectives in the war on terrorism.
The Routledge Handbook of Insurgency and Counterinsurgency

This important work, edited by an expert on terrorism, focuses on the 21st-century struggle for strategic influence and ways in which states can neutralize the role of new media in spreading terrorist propaganda.

Countering Terrorism in East Africa

This volume examines the rationale, effectiveness and consequences of counter-terrorism practices from a range of perspectives and cases. The book critically interrogates contemporary counter-terrorism powers from military campaigns and repression through to the prosecution of terrorist suspects, counter-terrorism policing, counter-radicalisation programmes, and the proscription of terrorist organisations. Drawing on a range of timely and important case studies from around the world including the UK, Sri Lanka, Spain, Canada, Australia and the USA, its chapters explore the impacts of counter-terrorism on individuals, communities, and political processes. The book focuses on three questions of vital importance to any assessment of counter-terrorism. First, what do counter-terrorism strategies seek to achieve? Second, what are the consequences of different counter-terrorism campaigns, and how are these measured? And, third, how and why do changes to counter-terrorism occur? This volume will be of much interest to students of counter-terrorism, critical terrorism studies, criminology, security studies and IR in general.

A Strategic Framework for Countering Terrorism and Insurgency

The Palgrave Handbook of Global Counterterrorism Policy examines a comprehensive range of counterterrorism policies, strategies, and practices across dozens of states and actors around the world. It covers the topics of terrorism and counterterrorism both thematically and by region, allowing for discussions about the underpinning dynamics of these fields, consideration of how terrorism and counterterrorism are evolving in the modern period, and in-depth analyses of individual states and non-state actors, and their approaches to countering terrorism and terrorist threats. It draws upon a multidisciplinary range of established scholars and upcoming new researchers from across multiple fields including political science and international relations, sociology, and history, examining both theory and practice in their respective chapters. This volume is an essential resource for scholars and practitioners alike.

The Palgrave Handbook of Global Counterterrorism Policy

Almost two decades after the events of 9/11, this Handbook offers a comprehensive insight into the evolution and development of terrorism and insurgency since then. Gathering contributions from a broad range of perspectives, it both identifies new technological developments in terrorism and insurgency, and addresses the distinct state responses to the threat of political, or religiously motivated violence; not only in the Middle East and Europe, but also in Africa, South and Southeast Asia, and North and South America.

The Ideological War on Terror

Insurgency and Counterinsurgency in Modern War

A collection of original works covering all aspects of insurgency and counterinsurgency through a multinational lens, Insurgency and Counterinsurgency in Modern War addresses the need to look beyond the United States and other prominent counterinsurgency actors in the contemporary world. It also reassesses some of the latent and burgeoning insurgent organizations and networks around the globe and suggests alternative approaches to understanding insurgency, counterinsurgency, and conventional and asymmetric warfare as they relate to insurgency and counterinsurgency. This book makes significant contributions to international and interdisciplinary discussions regarding the seminal features of insurgency and counterinsurgency in modern warfare. It also relates topics with terrorism in the post-9/11 era, including the historical roots of insurgency, radicalism in Europe, and regional radical groups like al-Qaeda and Lashkar-e-Taiba. It emphasizes how issues around insurgency, counterinsurgency, and
terrorism permeate or evolve into particular forms of warfare, military operations, and related governmental activities. Using a diversified lens of analysis, the chapters illustrate key elements that spawn insurgency such as insurgents' beliefs, motivations, aims, leadership characteristics, recruitment methods, operations planning, and responses to state and non-state efforts to contain insurgency. The book also examines how certain terrorist and insurgent operations can remain in the shadows and become secret wars beneath the growing surface threats they pose to the societies in which they breed activity. Insurgency and Counterinsurgency in Modern War takes a unique look at a subject that has become widely studied and written about in reaction to modern terrorism and insurgency. It analyzes conditions under which insurgency and counterinsurgency occur from nuanced perspectives that have not previously received full consideration.

System of Terror in Africa. An Approach to Counter-Terrorism

Can We Construct a Grand Strategy to Counter Terrorism? Fifteen years after September 11, the United States still faces terror threats–both domestic and foreign. After years of wars, ever more intensive and pervasive surveillance, enhanced security measures at major transportation centers, and many attempts to explain who we are fighting and why and how to fight them, the threats continue to multiply. So, too, do our attempts to understand just what terrorism is and how to counter it. Two leaders in the field of terrorism studies, Martha Crenshaw and Gary LaFree, provide a critical look at how we have dealt with the terror threat over the years. They make clear why it is so difficult to create policy to counter terrorism. The foes are multiple and often amorphous, the study of the field dogged by disagreement on basic definitional and methodological issues, and the creation of policy hobbled by an exacting standard: the counterterrorist must succeed all the time; the terrorist only once. As Countering Terrorism shows, there are no simple solutions to this threat.

Resilience and Resolve

This volume shows us that in order to deal with today’s Fourth Generation asymmetric warfare by terrorist groups using conventional arms and weapons of mass destruction, we need a new ‘global networked’ approach. The contributors examine the various attempts that have been made to counter the latest wave of terrorism, including the US strikes against Afghanistan and Iraq, President George W. Bush’s declaration of a ‘war against terrorism’, the creation of the US Department of Homeland Security, and the 9/11 Commission. Drawing from our experience with ‘Terrorism Early Warning’ and the co-production of counter-terrorism intelligence, this book explains the need for such a network and shows how it could be formed. It compiles the opinions of experts from clinical medicine, public policy, law enforcement and the military. These expert contributors identify the nature of a global counter-terrorism network, show how it could be created, and provide clear guidelines for gauging its future effectiveness. This book will be of great interest to all students of terrorism studies, US national security, international relations, and political science in general.

Combating Terrorism and Insurgency in Contemporary Times

The threat of personal harm and destruction from terrorist attacks is nowhere near as great as in Arab nations. However, are counter-terrorism laws in the Arab world formulated and enforced to protect or oppress? Colonialism, Neo-Colonialism, and Anti-Terrorism Law in the Arab World examines the relationship between Western influence and counter-terrorism law, focusing on the Arab world, which is, on the one hand, a hostile producer of terrorist organizations, and on the other, a leader in countering ‘terrorism’. With case studies of Egypt and Tunisia, Alzubairi traces the colonial roots of the use of coercion and extra-legal measures to protect the ruling order, which are now justified in both the West and the Arab world in the name of counter-terrorism. Colonialism, Neo-Colonialism, and Anti-Terrorism Law in the Arab World provides important lessons for counter-terrorism, not just in these countries but also elsewhere in the world.

Critical Perspectives on Counter-terrorism

The threat of terrorism knows no borders, and, given the complexities of today’s global system, no nation can afford to stand alone. This study considers the role that international cooperation plays in assisting elite military forces engaged in low intensity and counter-terrorist operations, particularly hostage rescue efforts. Using historical examples from the experiences of Great Britain and the United States, the author concludes that cooperation (ranging from shared intelligence, to forward base access, to the provision of observers) can provide significant advantages in dealing with low-intensity operations. However, the most fruitful joint efforts involve shared activities by countries that possess a similar threat perception, usually in part a result of a common “sociology” in their view of historical developments.
Countering Terrorism and Insurgency in the 21st Century: Strategic and tactical considerations

With the rise of religiously motivated violence and terrorism, governments around the world need to develop their religious and ideological capabilities in parallel with strengthening their law enforcement, military and intelligence capabilities. Terrorist Rehabilitation: A New Frontier in Counter-terrorism aims to provide an understanding of the importance of the approach and strategy of terrorist rehabilitation in countering this threat. Comprising of nine chapters, this book provides case study assessments of terrorist rehabilitation practices set against the backdrop of their unique operational and geopolitical milieu in countries such as Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Indonesia and Sri Lanka. This will help the reader to form a foundational understanding of the concept of terrorist rehabilitation by combining the insights, successes and experience of senior government officials and counter-terrorism experts. In addition, the contributors provide discussions on religious concepts that have been manipulated by violent Islamists as a background to understanding religiously or ideologically motivated terrorism and the avenues open for countering it. Contents:

Terrorist Rehabilitation: Genesis, Genealogy and Likely Future (Rohan Gunaratna)
Saudi Efforts in Counter-Radicalisation and Extremist Rehabilitation (Dr Abdulrahman al-Hadlaq)
Terrorist Rehabilitation: The Singapore Experience (Rohan Gunaratna and Mohamed Faisal Bin Mohamed Hassan)
Current State of Indonesia’s Deradicalisation and Rehabilitation Programme (Irfan Idris and Muh Taufiqurrohman)
Sri Lanka’s Rehabilitation Programme: The Humanitarian Mission Two (Malkanthi Hettiarachchi)
Delegitimising the Al-Qaeda of Obligatory Jihad: Interpreting the Islamic Concept of Jihad Based on the Fatwa on Terrorism (Dr Hassan Mohi-ud-Din Qadri)
Al-Wala’ wal Bara’ (Loyalty and Disavowal) in Modern Salafism: Analysing the Positions of Purist, Politico and Jihadi Salafis (Dr Mohamed Ali)
Weighing the Arguments of Takfir and "Islam Under Attack" (Dr Muchlis M Hanafi)

The Outcome of a Long Process: Tracking Terrorist Rehabilitation and the Beginning of a Longer One — Implementing Best Practices in Regional Contexts (Dr Douglas M Stone)

Readership: Security practitioners interested in new approaches to countering the threat of violent extremism and terrorism from a perspective of terrorist rehabilitation, including counter-terrorism officials, senior police officers and managers involved in counter-terrorism, and non-government organisations and policy-makers with a specific interest in counter-terrorism; graduate students and researchers in the field of security studies and counter-terrorism.

Key Features:

- Discusses successful terrorist rehabilitation in various countries set against the backdrop of their distinct operational and geopolitical milieu
- Provides discussions of some of the religious concepts that have been manipulated and used by violent Islamists
- Helps the reader to form a foundational understanding of the concept of terrorist rehabilitation by combining the insights and experience of senior government officials and counter-terrorism experts on how terrorist rehabilitation strategies have been successfully implemented across the world

Keywords: Terrorist Rehabilitation; Deradicalisation; Counter-Ideology; Community Engagement; Counter-terrorism

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