



Organization of
American States



INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE AGAINST TERRORISM (CICTE)

TWELFTH REGULAR SESSION
March 7, 2012
Washington, D.C.

OEA/Ser.L.X.2.12
CICTE/doc.5/12 rev. 1
9 March 2012
Original: English

2012 WORK PLAN OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE AGAINST TERRORISM

(Approved at the Fourth Plenary Session held on March 7, 2012)

2012 WORK PLAN OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE AGAINST TERRORISM

(Approved at the Fourth Plenary Session held on March 7, 2012)

The main purpose of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) is to promote and develop cooperation among member states to prevent, combat, and eliminate terrorism, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the Organization of American States and with the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, and with full respect for the sovereignty of states, the rule of law, and international law, including international humanitarian law, international human rights law, and international refugee law.

The Secretariat's responsibilities are stipulated in both the CICTE Statute and Rules of Procedure.

The Secretariat is a unit of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security of the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States (OAS).

In executing this Work Plan the CICTE Secretariat will continue to ensure an effective evaluation of its programs and will report to the Member States every six months on the results of its evaluations and on the implementation of mandates given to it.

SECTION 1. MANDATE / SOURCE
1. CICTE DECLARATIONS
Declaration of Renewed Hemispheric Commitment to Enhance Cooperation to Prevent, Combat and Eliminate Terrorism, CICTE/DEC.1/11 “5. Their commitment to continue promoting multilateral cooperation aimed at strengthening Member States’ capacity to benefit from the mutual exchange of information, best practices and expertise and better access to sources of technical and financial assistance for institution-building.” “10. Their commitment to implement this Declaration and the CICTE Work Plan, which includes its work areas of border controls, legislative assistance and combating terrorism financing, critical infrastructure protection, strengthening strategies on emerging terrorist threats, and international coordination and cooperation adopted at the Eleventh Regular Session of CICTE.”

**SECTION 1.
MANDATE / SOURCE**

Declaration of Panama on the Protection of Critical Infrastructure in the Hemisphere in the Face of Terrorism, CICTE/DEC. 1/07

“11. Their request to the CICTE Secretariat to promote in the Member States educational and training activities aimed at creating a public culture of awareness of and sensitivity to critical infrastructure.”

2. CICTE DECISIONS

Security of Tourism and Recreational Facilities in the Americas (decision adopted at the Eighth Regular Session of CICTE) CICTE/doc.12./08, Report of the Rapporteur of the Eighth Regular Session of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism

“To instruct the Secretariat “to continue providing technical assistance and capacity-building to Member States, as appropriate, on the security of tourism and recreational facilities, taking into account the results of the Pilot Project and the specific realities and needs of the tourism sector in the Member States.”

3. OAS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS AND DECLARATIONS

Support for the Work of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism, AG/RES.2618 (XLI-O/11)

“5. To underscore the need to continue identifying and enhancing cooperation mechanisms in the fight against terrorism at the bilateral, subregional, regional and international levels, and strengthening their application.”

“7. To instruct the CICTE Secretariat to continue providing technical assistance and capacity-building to member states, as appropriate and according to its Work Plan for 2011, which includes the following areas: border controls, legislative assistance and combating terrorism financing, protection of critical infrastructure, strengthening strategies on emerging threats, and international coordination and cooperation; and to instruct it to submit a report to the member states every six months on the results of its program evaluations and on the implementation of mandates given to it.”

**SECTION 1.
MANDATE / SOURCE**

Protecting Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms while Countering Terrorism, AG/RES.2676 (XLI-O/11)

“11. To urge the competent organs, agencies and entities of the Organization of American States (OAS), in accordance with their mandates, to provide, upon request, technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of member states to develop and implement programs to assist and support victims of terrorism in accordance with their domestic laws.”

Support For Implementation at the Hemispheric Level of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) AG/RES. 2534 (XL-O/10)

“3. To invite the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), within the sphere of its competence, to strengthen cooperation between the 1540 Committee and the Organization of American States.”

Special Security Concerns Of The Small Island States Of The Caribbean, AG/RES. 2619 (XLI-O/11)

4. To reiterate its request that the General Secretariat, through the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security and the relevant organs, agencies, and entities of the inter-American system and in collaboration with member states, civil society, private-sector organizations, and relevant multilateral institutions, as appropriate, within their areas of competence and programming:

- a. Strengthen regional, sub-regional, and national crime management systems, taking into account those initiatives currently being implemented or pursued by the Caribbean Community (CARICOM);
- b. Enhance border security systems and capacities, including transportation security, at airports, seaports, and border crossing points, and assist border control authorities in the small island states in accessing critical information;
- c. 1...;

1. Subparagraphs c, d, e, f, and j are not relevant to the mandates of the Secretariat of CICTE.

**SECTION 1.
MANDATE / SOURCE**

- d. ...;
- e. ...;
- f. ...;
- g. Promote technical cooperation and institutional capacity-building, in order to strengthen natural and man-made disaster response and mitigation and crisis management capacity in the small island states, including the development of reconstruction capability, training in humanitarian assistance, search-and-rescue operations, and strengthening of critical infrastructure protection, as well as the security of tourism and recreational facilities and the use of simulation exercises;
- h. Provide training and technical assistance regarding legislation on counterterrorism, terrorist financing, cybersecurity, and cybercrime to small island states;
- i. Improve coordination among the organs, agencies, and entities of the OAS, and with regional and subregional organizations, including the CARICOM Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS) and the Regional Security System (RSS), on matters related to the special security concerns of small island states, so as to ensure awareness and avoid duplication in their response to these concerns;
- j. ...

Special Security Concerns of the Small Island States of the Caribbean, AG/RES. 2397 (XXXVIII-O/08)

“6. To reiterate its request that the General Secretariat, through the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security and the relevant organs, agencies, and entities of the inter-American system, such as the Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI), the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), the Inter-American Committee on Ports (CIP), the Consultative Committee of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials (CIFTA), the Inter-American Committee on Natural Disaster Reduction (IACNDR), and the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) support, within their areas of competence and programming, the continued efforts of the small island states to address their security and defense concerns, particularly with respect to:

2. Subparagraph d is not relevant to the mandates of the Secretariat of CICTE.

**SECTION 1.
MANDATE / SOURCE**

- a. Developing training programs and proposals for strategic plans and cooperation to enable existing security entities in the small island states to meet the new security threats, concerns, and challenges;
- b. Assisting border control authorities in the small island states in accessing critical information; enhancing their border control systems and transportation security, including airport and seaport security; and strengthening their border control capacities;
- c. Strengthening the capacity of small island states to fight against illicit trafficking in drugs and firearms;
- d. ...^{2/};
- e. Carrying out computer simulation training and other simulation exercises to strengthen natural and man-made disaster response and mitigation capacity in the states;
- f. Providing training and technical assistance regarding legislation in the areas of counter-terrorism, terrorist financing, cyber-security, and cyber-crime;
- g. Providing technical assistance and capacity-building for the security of tourism and recreational facilities; and
- h. Improving coordination between the organs, agencies and entities of the OAS on matters related to the Special Security Concerns of Small Island States, so as to ensure awareness and avoid duplication;...”

Adoption of a Comprehensive Inter-American Strategy to Combat Threats to Cybersecurity: A Multidimensional and Multidisciplinary Approach to Creating a Culture of Cybersecurity, AG/RES. 2004 (XXXIV-O/04)

“7. To request the secretariats of CICTE and CITEL, and the Group of Governmental Experts on Cyber-crime of REMJA to assist member states, when so requested, in the implementation of the respective portions of the Strategy ...”

SECTION 1.
MANDATE / SOURCE

Declaration of San Salvador on Citizen Security in the Americas, AG/DEC. 66 (XLI-0/11)

“15. The need to continue strengthening bilateral, subregional, regional, and international cooperation mechanisms, in keeping with the principles established in the OAS Charter, to address, prevent, and combat, in a comprehensive and effective manner, transnational organized crime, illicit arms trafficking, trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, the global drug problem, money laundering, corruption, terrorism, kidnapping, criminal gangs, and technology-related crime, including cybercrime...”

SECTION II.
SECRETARIAT PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, AND ACTIVITIES

WORK AREAS	PROGRAM	PROJECT	ACTIVITY
1. BORDER CONTROLS	A. MARITIME SECURITY	1. Port security training needs assessments, and follow-up training.	Training needs assessments in 18 ports in the Hemisphere Follow-on training courses to 13 ports in the Hemisphere
		2. Training and practical exercises in crisis management at port facilities.	3 Simulation exercises
		3. Training workshops on maritime security drills and exercises (APEC Manual).	3 Workshops
		4. Sub-regional and national workshop on Maritime Risk Assessment and Management	5 Workshops
		5. External evaluations	1 Evaluation
	B. AVIATION SECURITY	1. National training courses.	10 Courses
		2. Sub-regional training courses	5 Courses
		3. Scholarships for ICAO training courses.	40 Scholarships
	C. DOCUMENT SECURITY AND FRAUD PREVENTION	1. Training courses.	4 Courses
		2. Sub-regional best practices workshops	2 Workshops

SECTION II.
SECRETARIAT PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, AND ACTIVITIES

WORK AREAS	PROGRAM	PROJECT	ACTIVITY
		3. Technical missions/Gap assessments	4 Technical missions/Gap assessments
		4. National and sub-regional workshops con Interpol	6 National workshops 1 Sub-regional workshop
	D. IMMIGRATIONS AND CUSTOMS	Specialized workshop on Immigration and Customs Controls	5 national workshops
	E. ASSISTANCE FOR UNSC RES 1540 IMPLEMENTATION	Border security and other capacity building and legislative assistance for the detection and prevention of illicit trafficking in nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, their means of delivery, and related materials.	To be determined once funding is identified
2. LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANCE AND COMBATING TERRORISM FINANCING	A. LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANCE	1. Legislative technical assistance missions with senior-level government officials, on the ratification and implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism and the universal legal instruments against terrorism.	2 Missions
		2. Specialized in-country training for prosecutors, judges, and law-enforcement officials.	2 Courses
		3. Regional and sub-regional training and ministerial conferences on international cooperation for the development of national and international legislative frameworks for combating	1 Activity

**SECTION II.
SECRETARIAT PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, AND ACTIVITIES**

WORK AREAS	PROGRAM	PROJECT	ACTIVITY
		terrorism.	
		4. External evaluations	1 Evaluation
	B. COMBATING TERRORISM FINANCING	Technical assistance and training workshops to strengthen legislation, implementation and enforcement efforts against terrorism financing.	4 Workshops 2 Technical assistance mission
3. PROTECTION OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	A. CYBER-SECURITY	1. National cyber security crisis management exercises (CMEs)	2 National CMEs
		2. Create a virtual forum where all CSIRTS in member states have the opportunity to engage in and further increase cooperation and sharing of information through cyber security best practices, workshops, and symposiums.	2 Regional activities
		3. Roundtables of cyber security policy makers	2 Sub-regional roundtable
		4. Develop National CSIRTS through technical trainings and capacity building activities	1 Sub-regional workshop 2. National workshops 4 Bi-national courses

**SECTION II.
SECRETARIAT PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, AND ACTIVITIES**

WORK AREAS	PROGRAM	PROJECT	ACTIVITY
		5. Scholarships to participate in cyber security training courses	10 Scholarships
		6 Create a parallel platform to allow all interested public, private, and other sector stakeholders to engage, cooperate, and share information.	Funding to be identified
		7. Develop a database of current national and international cyber security strategies and provide expertise to support member states' efforts to establish their own national strategies.	Funding to be identified
		8. Support member states, at their request, to develop national awareness-raising campaigns addressing good and safe practices for the use of information and communications technologies.	Funding to be identified
		9. Identify a multinational team of experts who would be available to support member states, upon their request, in processes and other events of particular relevance in order to provide advice and support in analysis of vulnerabilities, security of information networks and data bases, prevention and mitigation of incidents, and other areas related to cybersecurity	Funding to be identified

**SECTION II.
SECRETARIAT PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, AND ACTIVITIES**

WORK AREAS	PROGRAM	PROJECT	ACTIVITY
	B. TOURISM SECURITY	1. Tourism security capacity building on strengthening public-private partnerships: Preparatory stakeholder meetings/workshops, specialized courses and follow-up.	4 “Stakeholder” preparatory meetings/workshops
		Workshop on specific risks management on security of tourism destinations	4 Specialized Training courses in tourism security 4 Follow-up evaluations 1 Workshop on specific risks management on security of tourism destinations
		2. Technical assistance for the implementation of security for major events, including the participation of local private sector	1 Regional workshop 2 Sub-regional workshops 1 Country needs assessment 1 Designing, development and launching of knowledge management system (KMS)
	C. CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION	Technical assistance workshops and/or missions to assist government officials to develop, evaluate, and improve their national critical infrastructure protection plans.	To be determined once funding is identified

SECTION II.
SECRETARIAT PROGRAMS, PROJECTS, AND ACTIVITIES

WORK AREAS	PROGRAM	PROJECT	ACTIVITY
	D. GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAIN SECURITY	Workshops to promote the efficient and secure movement of goods, protect the supply chain from exploitation and disruption, and increase supply chain resiliency and trade recovery practices. (Build up on national strategies if they are already in place, share best practices, develop self assessments, Supply Chain Security Profile, validation audits, vulnerability to cyber-attacks)	To be determined once funding is identified
4. STRENGTHENING STRATEGIES ON EMERGING TERRORIST THREATS	A. CRISIS MANAGEMENT	Capacity-building exercises for government officials on responding to Emerging Chemical/Biological/Radiological/Nuclear (CBRN) Threats.	1 Simulation (tabletop) crisis-management exercises. 3 Follow-up evaluations 3 Post-evaluation workshops
5. INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION AND COOPERATION	PARTNERSHIPS	Create and strengthen partnerships with international, multilateral, regional, and subregional organizations as well as with security and technical agencies of CICTE member states, other countries, and dependencies of the OAS General Secretariat, and keep Member States informed, as appropriate.	Participation in conferences, papers, official visits, coordination meetings

INTER-AMERICAN ENTITIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
THAT COLLABORATE WITH THE CICTE SECRETARIAT

A. Organs, agencies, and entities of the inter-American system

A.1 OAS General Secretariat

1. Department of International Legal Affairs
 - Office of Legal Cooperation
2. Secretariat for Administration and Finance (SAF)
 - Office of Information and Technology Services
3. Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR)
4. Secretariat of the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL)
5. Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Committee on Ports (CIP)
6. Executive Secretariat for Integral Development (SEDI)
 - Department of Economic Development, Trade and Tourism
7. Secretariat for Multidimensional Security
 - Department of Public Security
 - Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)

A.2 Other organs, agencies, and entities

1. Cyber-crime Working Group of the Meeting of Ministers of Justice or of Ministers or Attorneys General of the Americas (REMJA)
2. Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)

B. International, regional, and subregional organizations

1. APEC
2. Association of Caribbean Commissioners of Police (ACCP)
3. Association of Caribbean States (ACS)
4. Association of Central American Chiefs of Police
5. Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF)
6. CARICOM
7. CARICOM Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS)
8. Central American Integration System (SICA)
9. Commonwealth Secretariat
10. Council of Europe (CODEXTER)
11. Council of the European Union
12. Egmont Group
13. Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF)
14. Financial Action Task Force (FATF)
15. GAFISUD
16. Group of Experts on Aviation Safety, Security and Assistance (GEASA)
17. Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

18. International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP)
19. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
20. International Maritime Organization (IMO)
21. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
22. International Organization for Migration (IOM)
23. INTERPOL
24. Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) –Action against Terrorism Unit
25. Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)
26. Regional Forum of South-East Asian Nations (ARF-ASEAN)
27. Regional Security System of the Eastern Caribbean States (RSS)
28. United Nations Executive Directorate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTED)
29. United Nations Counter-Terrorism Inter-Agency Task Force (UN CTITF)
30. United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research (UNICRI)
31. United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD)
32. United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLiREC)
33. United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)
34. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime - Terrorism Prevention Branch (UNODC)
35. United Nations Security Council Resolution 1267 Committee
36. United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 Committee
37. United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
38. Western Hemisphere Transportation Initiative (WHTI)
39. World Bank
40. World Customs Organization (WCO)