

# Pilot Training

on the Policy Toolkit on  
The Hague Good Practices  
on the Nexus Between  
Transnational Organized  
Crime and Terrorism

---

**MATERIAL FOR TRAINEES  
FROM THE REPUBLIC OF  
KENYA**



# Pilot Training



on the Policy Toolkit on  
The Hague Good Practices  
on the Nexus Between  
Transnational Organized  
Crime and Terrorism

---

# Table of Contents

1. Introduction	1
2. About UNICRI	2
3. The Nexus Initiative	3
4. Course rationale, concepts and model	5
5. Learning Objectives	7
7. Connectivity	8
8. Training agenda	9
Annex I	12
Annex II	21
Annex III	22
Annex IV	28

# 1. Introduction

The present booklet has been prepared within the framework of UNICRI's Nexus initiative. It aims to be used as a reference tool both in preparation for and throughout the delivery of the entire UNICRI & National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) Pilot training programme for the Republic of Kenya on **the Policy Toolkit on The Hague Good Practices on the Nexus Between Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism**. The booklet contains background, substantial and technical information which can be useful to the trainees and lead them towards a better understanding of the course itself, its overall purpose and actors involved.

**UNICRI is grateful to the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands for its generous contribution to the Nexus Initiative under which this pilot training takes place, and gives special appreciation to the NCTC for facilitating the organization of this course.**

## 2. About UNICRI

The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) was established in Italy in 1968 to conduct research, training and field activities within the sphere of crime prevention and control. Article 2 of UNICRI's statute, as approved by the UNGA, defines the Institute's objectives and functions, which include:

- Formulating and implementing improved policies in crime prevention and control;
- Integrating such policies within broader policies for socio-economic change and development, and for the protection of human rights;
- Promoting, conducting, coordinating and supporting research;
- Establishing a reliable base of knowledge and information;
- Devoting special attention to new, frequently transnational forms of criminal phenomena;
- Designing practical models and systems aimed at providing support for policy formulation, implementation and evaluation;
- Providing action-orientated research and training on crime prevention and justice;
- Carrying out activities in close collaboration and co-ordination with institutes and other bodies within and outside the United Nations system.

As crime has evolved, so too has UNICRI, which now sits on the forefront of cutting-edge research and specialized capacity-building programmes in several key cross-cutting fields in contemporary discourse on crime and justice. This includes crimes impacting the environment, illicit exploitation of natural resources, transnational organized crime, cybercrime, artificial intelligence and robotics, urban and event security, illicit financial flows, recovery and management of stolen assets, counter-terrorism, rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremist offenders (VEOs), and risk mitigation of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) material.

# 3. The Nexus Initiative

In response to growing evidence and Member States' concerns about the links between transnational organized crime and terrorism, and in continuation of the [work of UNICRI on the Nexus from 2016](#), the Institute has established a partnership with the Government of the Netherlands and the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) to capitalize on achievements and support the efforts of the international community on this matter. The Nexus Initiative seeks to expand on existing knowledge as well as to develop new strategies that can allow for effective interventions where the nexus is present.

The Nexus Initiative focuses on the regional variations of the nexus, in all its forms and manifestations, and is underpinned by several regional workshops:

- Algiers, Algeria, October 2017, covering the West Africa and Sahel region – in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Algeria.
- Tirana, Albania, February 2018, focusing on the Balkan region – in collaboration with Government of Albania, specifically the Coordination Centre for Countering Violent Extremism.
- Singapore, Singapore, March 2018, focusing on the Southeast and South Asia region – in collaboration with INTERPOL.
- **Nairobi, Kenya, May 2018, focusing on the Horn of Africa and East Africa region – in collaboration with the National Counter-Terrorism Centre (NCTC), Kenya.**

A diverse range of relevant stakeholders partook in the meetings, including representatives of different governmental agencies, members of the academia, the private sector, international and regional organizations and civil society and non-governmental organizations. From the information and data gathered during the meetings, and further consultations with relevant stakeholders, UNICRI in cooperation with the Netherlands and under the auspices of the Global Counter terrorism Forum (GCTF) developed [The Hague Good Practices on the Nexus between Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism](#). The Good Practices document was endorsed at the GCTF ministerial meeting in New York in September 2018 and presented at the [Open briefing](#) of the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) on “The nexus between international terrorism and transnational organized crime” in October 2018.

Following the Good Practices, the Nexus Policy Toolkit was developed to assist Member States in providing an overview of the nexus, and practical implementable steps for consideration by countries in the application of the good practices. The **Policy Toolkit on The Hague Good Practices on the Nexus Between Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism** was presented at the **Joint special meeting** of the CTC, the 1267/1989/2253 Committee and the 1988 Committee on “The nexus between international terrorism and organized crime” in April 2019.

The Policy Toolkit has been used as a practical training tool for interested Member States. In June 2019, relevant stakeholders from Albania underwent **a training focused on specific good practices (GPs)**.



# 4. Course rationale, concepts and model

In Kenya, there is evidence to suggest that terrorist groups such as Al-Shabaab are involved in the organised crime-terrorism continuum either by: forming alliances; and criminal activities such as operating an illicit economy, movement of contraband, such as sugar and charcoal, drug and human trafficking. Terrorist travel through land, air and sea has also exposed the country to the threat of foreign terrorist fighters from as far as Syria. Organised crime groups are increasingly using terror tactics for operational purposes. The convergence in the continuum and the changing tactics of both terrorist and organised crime groups present a significant challenge to Kenyan agencies responsible in addressing these complex crimes. Previously seen in isolation, responses and strategies have also been developed in relative isolation. Today, all Kenyan agencies are acutely aware of the nexus of criminality between terrorism and organised crime but there is a need for a deeper understanding through research, which then feeds into multisector capacity building and technical assistance.

The training you will be undergoing is based on the **Policy Toolkit on The Hague Good Practices on the Nexus Between Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism**.

The course will have a deep focus on the following Good Practices as deemed particularly relevant and a matter of priority for authorities and other stakeholders involved in the fight against terrorism and organized crime in the Republic of Kenya:

- **GP 9:** Address issues of sharing of information within and between agencies as this could be beneficial in tackling the nexus at national level;
- **GP 23:** Strengthen the capacity of the judicial systems to combat the nexus, and ensure that legal professionals are trained to recognize links between transnational crime and terrorism, and;
- **GP 25:** Prioritize and reinforce border security.

The principles in the three good practices identified above are particularly key to the Kenyan context because they lie at the heart of state responses to the nexus of criminality between terrorism and organised crime. In addition, Kenyan agencies charged with addressing the crime-terror continuum have expressed a keen interest in receiving training on this particular topic. The training on these specific good practices offers recommendations on how to strengthen the criminal justice approach and to improve the capacity of law enforcement officials and prosecutors to successfully detect, investigate, and prosecute crimes that sit at the nexus between terrorism and transnational organised crime while respecting international human rights obligations.

# 5. Learning Objectives

The training aims to help domestic authorities and other relevant stakeholders to develop a better understanding of the nexus and the measures currently in place to effectively detect and counter it. To that end, the course foresees a series of technical presentations on the nexus itself, including its different forms and manifestations; on selected good practices from the Policy Toolkit; and the discussion of potential scenarios through table top exercises (see Annex I of the booklet).

In particular, by the end of the training, participants will have, *inter alia*:

- Enhanced knowledge of the linkages between organised crime and terrorism;
- Increased understanding of the various forms and manifestations the nexus can have;
- Strengthened awareness of the legal and operational instruments that can be used to prevent, detect and counter the nexus;
- Improved understanding of ways to operationalize the Nexus Policy Toolkit GPs 9, 23 and 25;
- Increased awareness of the current loopholes in the domestic legal and operational frameworks to combat terrorism and organized crime;
- Strengthened understanding of the relevant international instruments to combat terrorism and organized crime as well as of the ways to effectively comply with them at national level.

## 6. Audience

A selection of about 30 participants from different organizations (see Annex IV) in the Republic of Kenya involved in preventing and countering terrorism, violent extremism and organized crime (for instance, representatives from relevant Ministries, such as Ministry of Interior/Home Affairs, Ministry of Justice), Financial Reporting Centre, Specialized Courts, Criminal Investigations Department, customs, law enforcement, etc.).

## 7. Connectivity

The online platform that will be used is Zoom. The links to access the training will be provided separately.

# 8. Training agenda

- The training course will be held from Monday 14 to Friday 18 September 2020.
- Training hours will take place from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Participants should log-in every day at 1:30 p.m for registration purpose and to ensure their connectivity is stable.
- Outside the training hours, participants will be assigned table-top exercises with questions, which are expected to be completed before the beginning of the following session relevant to the topics/ good practices covered by the training.
- UNICRI's experts (see Annex III) will be available every morning from 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. to answer any questions or provide any information participants will need in order to successfully complete the assigned table-top exercises (see Annex I).
- Participants will be asked to work in groups on the table-top exercises assigned and will be requested to debrief on the questions asked during relevant sessions within the contact hours.
- The sessions may be recorded and uploaded on the platform so as to be available for those who encountered connectivity issues or who may have missed sections of the training during the live sessions.
- On the first day, participants will be provided with some background and introductory information on the nexus initiative and the structure of the training course.
- Ice-breaking and Q&A sessions will facilitate the interactive participation of trainees.

# PILOT TRAINING ON THE POLICY TOOL ON THE NEXUS BETWEEN TRANSNATIONAL

WEEK 14 – 18 SEPTEMBER 1:30 pm to 4:00 pm

	Monday 14 Sep	Tuesday 15 Sep
10.00 - 11.00 a.m.		Voluntary session: Q&A with experts
1.30 p.m.	<b>PARTICIPANTS</b>	
2.00 - 2.30 p.m.	Welcoming remarks	Introduction to second day topic  <b>GP 9:</b> Debrief of groups based on table-top exercise
2.30 - 3.00 p.m.	<b>Introductory session</b>	Presentation on topic
3.00 - 4.00 p.m.	Introduction to the Nexus  Q & A session  Overview of the scenario for <b>GP 9</b>	Debrief of groups  Q & A  Review scenario for following day on <b>GP 25</b>

# WORKSHOP ON THE HAGUE GOOD PRACTICES ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME AND TERRORISM

## Log-in and registration 2-4 pm lectures

Wednesday 16 Sep	Thursday 17 Sep	Friday 18 Sep
Voluntary session: Q&A with experts	Voluntary session: Q&A with experts	Voluntary session: Q&A with experts

## LOG-IN

Introduction to third day topic  <b>GP 25:</b> Debrief of groups based on table-top exercise	Introduction to fourth day topic  <b>GP 23:</b> Debrief of groups based on table-top exercise	Wrap up and Q & A discussion
Presentation on topic	Presentation on topic	Review of substantive material
Debrief of groups  Q & A  Review scenario for following day on <b>GP 23</b>	Debrief of groups  Q & A  Case studies and discussion relevant to <b>GP 23</b>	Feedback & evaluation of the training   Closing

# Annex I

## Scenario Exercise with Kenyan Participants Background for Exercise - The Case

*(The exercise case presented below is inspired by an actual case. Information about the real case can be provided upon request.)*

Two Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh) terrorists – Abu and Ali - fleeing the conflict zone in Syria and Iraq travel by plane to Ethiopia. From there, they take different paths: Ali travels overland directly to Kenya, crossing the border legally at the point of entry in the town of Moyale; on the other hand, Abu travels first to Somalia – crossing the border at Dolo and then, clandestinely, he crosses the land border into Kenya taking a dirt road that leads to Dadaab and then Garissa – avoiding the border checkpoints in Garissa. Both seek to connect with a smuggling network to take them to Europe.

They contact a Kenya-based terrorism facilitator named Musa (who is neither an ISIL nor Al-Shabaab member, but a facilitator for both as for illegal smuggling operations) to help them make the connection to the smuggling network in exchange for a payment of \$1000. Musa takes them from the Kenyan border towns to Nairobi and helps make the arrangements for their onward travel out of the continent.

In the meantime, another alleged terrorist also seeks Musa's help. Mohamed is an Al-Shabaab operative who seeks to get to Europe. He contacts Musa a few weeks before he clandestinely crosses the border at Dadaab/Garissa area. He meets Musa in a deserted area outside of Garissa and then makes the overland travel to Nairobi.

Musa connects the three of them with an alleged criminal, Joe, who belongs to a transnational smuggling organization located in Brazil and Kenya. Specializing in smuggling economic migrants and refugees across continents, this transnational smuggling organization agrees to work with the terrorists. Although Joe and his organization are not ideologically connected to the terrorists' causes, he agrees to work with these ISIL and Al-Shabaab – affiliated individuals as long as the smuggling organisation gets paid a substantial sum.



Joe is a Kenyan who is an expert in document fraud. He doctors visas and passports to facilitate smuggling. He equips them with fraudulently obtained and produced documents and selects the smuggling route. Although the alleged terrorists want to travel to Europe, Joe channels them, counterintuitively, through Brazil to help disguise their route.

Ali is using his Syrian passport with a fake Brazilian visa doctored in the passport by Joe; Abu is using a forged passport and visa provided by Joe. The Syrians depart from the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) in Nairobi. Two weeks later Mohamed, also using a forged passport and visa provided by Joe travels in the same route out of Kenya.

Once the alleged terrorists get to São Paulo/Brazil, John and Jessica, two members of the criminal network based in Brazil, welcome them and house them in a hotel for several days. After that, John and Jessica provide them with forged European passports for their onward travel to Europe.

## The law enforcement (LE) investigation:

A human source in Brazil tips off Brazilian authorities about a possible smuggling operation taking people from Africa to Europe via Brazil, led by the individuals John and Jessica in Brazil and Joe in Kenya. A subsequent Brazilian LE investigation identifies John and Jessica's criminal venture. Not long after, Brazilian LE authorities also receive reports from their European counterparts of Syrian and Iraqi nationals detained at European airports for traveling on fake passports and visas. The flights of the detained individuals originated in Brazil's São Paulo. The progressing Brazilian criminal investigation then uncovers that John and Jessica have partners in Kenya (Joe and Musa). Brazilian and European LEs believe that a first set of fake documents and logistical support takes place in Eastern Africa and most likely Kenya.

Brazilian LE authorities then seek to contact Kenyan authorities to share the information they have collected so far. (Indeed, the information shared by EU's and Brazil's LE agencies pertain to ISIL suspects who used the services of this organization to flee the conflict in Syria and Iraq and get into Europe). Eventually, the information is passed onto the Kenya Police Services' Anti-Terrorism Police Unit (ATPU). ATPU proceeds to take action and learns that Joe is in constant communication not only with his Brazilian partners in crime, but also Musa, the terrorist facilitator. Joe is also very active on social media prospecting for future clients. Furthermore, through engagement with Kenyan Border authorities, ATPU finds out that three of them (John, Jessica and Joe) travel extensively overseas, not only regionally but also to other continents.

ATPU also succeeds in tracing the overland route the terrorists took into and in Kenya. In the meantime, developing cooperation between Brazilian LE agencies and ATPU learns that the smugglers send money back and forth through traditional financial institutions as well as a hawala<sup>1</sup> system. Their clients pay them the same way. European law enforcement agencies provide to Brazilian LE and ATPU further intelligence about routes and interrogation transcripts of those detained in Europe in previous occasions. In the meantime, ATPU receives crucial information shared through regional fusion centres in both Africa and South America about the intercontinental travel routes taken by the three terrorists under investigation. The information was generated through countries' passport control systems as Advance Passenger Information (API) and Passenger Name Record (PNR). (UN Security Council resolutions S/RES/2178 (2014) and S/RES/2396 (2017) call upon Member States to adopt and use API and PNR systems).

Tipoffs from abroad reveal that the criminal group transfers money among its branches and receives payments for their services both through traditional financial institutions and a hawala system. To conceal their illicit proceeds from the authorities, the smugglers often convert their earnings (fiat money) in crypto currencies. Now ATPU makes an effort to collect information from banks, virtual currency exchanges and human sources (in case of illegal hawaladars).

Following with the investigation, Kenyan authorities manage to locate both Musa and Joe and arrest them. In the meantime, and almost simultaneously, Brazilian law enforcement agencies move in and arrest John and Jessica. Each pair is charged in Kenya and Brazil respectively with forgery, document fraud, human smuggling, and material support for terrorism.

---

1 Money or value transfer services also include alternative remittance systems, such as hawalas, which are traditionally associated with a money transfer mechanism that operates with ties to specific geographic regions or ethnic communities that generally operate outside formal banking channels, frequently without oversight by the authorities. Money or value transfer service providers should: (a) be subject to monitoring for compliance with anti-money-laundering/counter-financing of terrorism policies; (b) ensure that their agents are licensed or registered by a competent authority and maintain an updated list of their agents; and (c) include their agents in their anti-money-laundering/counter-financing of terrorism programmes and monitor them for compliance with those programmes.

# Module I:

## Support and Enhance Intelligence Sharing within and between Agencies

(Good Practice # 9)

### Objectives:

The aim of this session is primarily to discuss information and intelligence sharing among different national and international agencies and within the organizations.

To facilitate inter-agency and international information sharing, action tasks include:

- Strengthening cooperation, information and intelligence sharing among national agencies;
- Examining ways to strengthen the national legislation that establishes and regulates interagency cooperation and information sharing at the local, regional and international level to ensure that it adequately responds to the evolving priorities related to the crime and terror nexus; and
- Identifying issues that inhibit information sharing between agencies and discuss ways of improving information sharing and intelligence in Kenya.

### Discussion questions:

1. Once ATPU is contacted by Brazilian authorities, which actions should the agency take to collect further information/evidence within Kenya? (Possible actions include, but are not limited to building criminal records, ascertaining migration network mapping, and examining financial transactions)

Who are the LE actors to be involved? What agencies should team up to work a case like this?

What channels does ATPU put in place to regularly communicate its findings with Brazilian LE authorities?

Should, and if so, how ATPU also establish channels to the European agencies that have been liaising with the Brazilian LE agencies about the smuggling network?

2. What is the current legislation in place regarding online monitoring of criminals and their crimes? What legal framework is in place for investigating violent extremist/terrorist content on social media? Are they the same?
  - What are the responsibilities of online platforms / social media?
  - What are the responsibilities of the national authorities?
  - Are there other actors involved in such online monitoring?
3. What is the current legislation in place regarding financial investigations and the collection of financial information from the private sector?
  - What is the legal framework in terms of identification and tracing of funds or other assets which may be linked to illicit financial flows?
  - Is there a legislation requiring financial institutions and other reporting entities to report suspicious transactions that may be related to money-laundering and/or terrorism financing? To whom do they report such information? What sanctions for breach of compliance targeted at reporting entities are provided for? Are they effective, proportionate and dissuasive?
  - What is the role of the Financial Reporting Centre?

# Module II:

## Prioritize and Reinforce Border Security

(Good Practice # 25)

### Objectives:

The aim of this section is to raise the awareness of the importance of enhanced border security. Keeping secure maritime, air and land borders is key for preventing and countering the nexus. Since border management is always challenging as borders can be porous, difficult and lengthy to monitor, it is important to have the necessary human resources, equipment and specialized skills for effective border security. Enhancing international border cooperation facilitates border and internal security.

To improve border security, action tasks include:

- Developing assessments that can help understand how transnational crime organizations and terrorist groups exploit regional borders;
- Identifying and mapping current trafficking routes, human flows, and commercial networks that are being used by criminals;
- Identifying the border areas that are most affected by informal economy and act as local hubs for export/import of goods, and consequently can be exploited as primary areas for all kinds of crimes and the movement of criminals and terrorists;
- Enhancing the control and deepening the analysis of main air traffic hubs and main maritime ports to support information sharing among intelligence agencies and government organizations that operate within airports and maritime ports;
- Fostering the establishment and enhancement of regional bodies and networks that focus on cross-border cooperation;
- Where appropriate, supporting the creation of local fusion centres to share information on border management;
- Providing logistical and technical support for joint operational task forces;

- Providing effective training for police, customs, and military, so that they are able to work together in assessing and countering threats in a joint manner; and
- Promoting and supporting the digitalization of border systems and their interconnection, in a way that information on border movements (goods and people) can be quickly collected, shared and analysed. This involves the integration of border police, customs and road patrols (where appropriate, other organizations should also be involved).

## Discussion questions:

1. What agencies are responsible for border protection? What kind of cooperation is there among the ATPU, border agencies, and other LE and anti-terrorism agencies? What are the ways to improve the cooperation and what obstacles hamper it?
  - Is there a protocol or shared system in which the agencies responsible for border control can exchange information on border crossings of goods and people in a timely manner with airport control and maritime port control?
  - When a listed terrorist or criminal is detected at the land, air or sea border attempting to travel, or has already departed from or arrived in Kenya, how is this information passed onto the organization/agency responsible for countering terrorism?
  - How does Kenya contribute and make use of INTERPOL databases for screening travellers at air, land and sea ports of entry?
  - What kind of technology (such as drones, geo-intelligence analysis, etc.) are currently deployed to monitor Kenya's borders? How is information from these different assets integrated and disseminated? How can be shared with international LE counterparts?
2. What kind of assessments have been conducted in Kenya to identify the most border areas and ports of entry most vulnerable to criminal exploitation? Who holds and disseminates this information among LE and counterterrorism (CT) agencies and how?
3. What systems are in place in Kenya to detect counterfeit, forged or fraudulent identity papers or travel documents?
  - Does Kenya share information regarding lost and stolen travel documents with INTERPOL in order to enhance the operational effectiveness of INTERPOL databases and notices? If so, how?

# Module III:

## Strengthen the capacity of the judicial system and legal professionals to recognize the links between crime and terror

(Good Practice # 23)

### Objectives:

The aim of this section is to raise awareness on possible measures to ensure that judicial systems and legal professionals can collaborate with security services and law enforcement agencies in fighting the nexus.

To enable such collaboration, action tasks can include:

- Establishing a training framework to build common knowledge among LE, security services, and justice professionals; and
- Facilitating the development of a comprehensive legal framework regarding the crime-terrorism nexus.

### Discussion questions:

1. What criminal charges under Kenyan law would be applicable for Joe and Musa and how would these charges respond to the nexus of criminality between organized crime and terrorism? What criminal justice authorities and agencies would be involved in this case?
  - What responsibilities and roles would each law enforcement and other criminal justice agency have in the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of the crimes committed by Joe and Musa; and in international cooperation in the criminal matters related to John, Jessica and foreign terrorist fighters?

2. How would investigating agencies respond if the prosecutor questions how evidence was obtained in foreign jurisdictions and what are the links between the crimes (smuggling of people and document fraud among others) and terrorism (terrorism facilitation)?
  - And what stage should the Office of the Directorate of Public Prosecutions be involved in the investigation to facilitate successful prosecutions?

## INJECT: Organizing training and consultation with judicial authorities about the crime- terrorism nexus

20

After receiving questions from the prosecutors and the judges about the crime-terrorism nexus and difficulties about prosecuting such cases, your organization determines that judicial authorities need further knowledge about the intersections of criminality and terrorism. Your organization thus organizes a set of consultations and trainings.

### **Discussion questions:**

3. Which criminal justice and other agencies should be consulted and brought into such training? Should civil society play role in such consultations? If so, how?
  - How would training needs to improve understanding and collaboration be identified in the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of the nexus of criminality between organized crime and terrorism offences?



# Annex II

UN Treaties, Security Council resolutions, Secretary General's reports and other instruments which may be relevant reference tools throughout the delivery of the training.

## United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols Thereto

- Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children
- Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air
- Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition

## United Nations Convention against Corruption

UN Security Council resolution 2178 (2014)

UN Security Council resolution 2195 (2014)

UN Security Council resolution 2322 (2016)

UN Security Council resolution 2368 (2017)

UN Security Council resolution 2370 (2017)

UN Security Council resolution 2396 (2017)

UN Security Council resolution 2462 (2019)

UN Security Council resolution 2482 (2019)

Action taken by Member States and United Nations entities to address the issue of linkages between terrorism and organized crime

Eleventh report on the threat posed by ISIL (Da'esh) to international peace and security and the range of United Nations efforts in support of Member States in countering the threat

# Annex III

## Biographies of international experts and Nexus Initiative leads

### **DR. VANDA FELBAB-BROWN**

is a senior fellow in the Center for 21<sup>st</sup> Century Security and Intelligence in the Foreign Policy program at Brookings. She is the co-director of the Brookings series on opioids: “The Opioid Crisis in America: Domestic and International Dimensions.” Previously, she was the co-director of the Brookings project, “Improving Global Drug Policy: Comparative Perspectives Beyond UNGASS 2016,” as well as of another Brookings project, “Reconstituting Local Orders.” Felbab-Brown is an expert on international and internal conflicts and nontraditional security threats, including insurgency, organized crime, urban violence, and illicit economies. Her fieldwork and research have covered, Afghanistan, South Asia, Burma, Indonesia, the Andean region, Mexico, Morocco, Somalia, and eastern Africa.

A frequent commentator in U.S. and international media, Felbab-Brown regularly provides congressional testimony on these issues. Felbab-Brown received her doctorate in political science from MIT and her bachelor’s in government from Harvard University.





## MR. ALLAN NGARI

is a Senior Researcher in the Complex Threats in Africa Programme at the Institute for Security Studies (ISS) and leads the work on International Criminal Justice at the ISS. He works in the field of transitional justice, counter-terrorism and countering violent extremism, with a particular focus on research methods, capacity building and technical assistance for criminal justice actors in African states addressing violent extremism. He holds a Bachelor of Law (Hons.) from the University of Nairobi (Kenya) and a Masters in International Criminal Law (cum laude) from Stellenbosch University (South Africa). He is an Advocate of the High Court of Kenya with experience in civil litigation, conveyancing, commercial law and international criminal law and procedure. With strong programme and project management skills, he has extensive experience in international justice, particularly with accountability processes; and participatory and reparative rights of victims. He previously worked as a Project Leader for the Kenya and International Justice Desk at the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation, Cape Town, South Africa, Chambers of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda in Arusha, Tanzania and the Kenyan law firm Daly & Inamdar Advocates.

# MR. CHRISTIAN AZEVEDO

has been a Special Agent with the Brazilian Federal Police for the past 19 years. Before joining the Federal Police, he was a Tax Lawyer with KPMG International for 4 years. He holds a degree in Law (JD) and an MA in International Relations. Also, he is currently a PhD candidate in International Relations. He has an extensive experience in transnational crime investigations and counterterrorism, both in Brazil and overseas. He was recently deployed for one year in the Middle Eastern region to investigate transnational terrorism threats and terrorism facilitation (crime x terror nexus). He is a research fellow at the following research centers: TRAC (PUC Minas/Brazil), CeCOT (Universidad Nacional La Plata – Argentina), ANP/PF (Federal Police Academy/Brazil), He has written and published a number of articles and book chapters in Portuguese, English and Spanish. He also acts as a post-graduation level instructor in Brazil and overseas.



# MR. JOSEPH ONYANGO OPONDO

is the Deputy Director of the National Counter Terrorism Centre, Kenya.



He is a holder of Bachelor of Commerce degree from University of South Africa, a Master in Business Administration from Cambridge University (UK) - Strategic planning and knowledge management. He is a graduate of Sherman Kent University of Analysis, Alumni of East and Southern Management Institute.

Mr. Opondo has held various security related positions in the government of Kenya at senior levels. A part time panellist and moderator with the Africa Centre for Strategic Studies campus in Dakar, Senegal. He has also been a senior lecturer at the Government of Kenya School of Management.

Mr. Opondo has over 30 years experience in Public service and is a holder of the Order of Grand Warrior of Kenya (OGW) National Award.

25

# MS. MARTINE VAN HOOGSTRATEN

has more than 30 years of experience at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and has worked in the Netherlands, Senegal and Indonesia. Prior to her move to Kenya, she worked at the Netherlands Embassy in Bangladesh in the same capacity of Deputy Ambassador.

Her experience in the field of development cooperation will be invaluable in moving the 'Aid to Trade' agenda of the Embassy of the Netherlands forward in the coming years.





## LEIF VILLADSEN

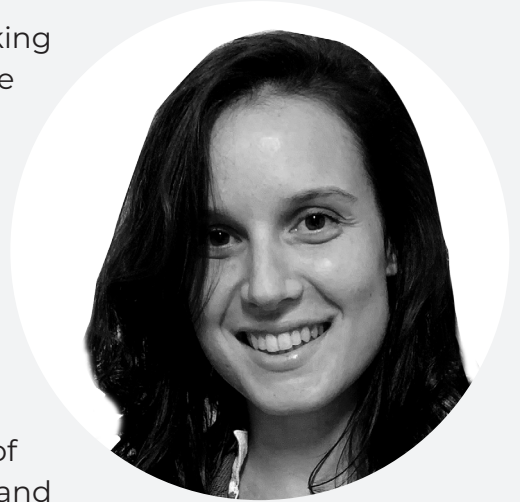
Mr. Villadsen has over 20 years of international experience with the United Nations in managing and leading criminal justice, crime prevention and counter-terrorism programmes, including programmes on strengthening international judicial, security and law enforcement cooperation, on countering radicalization and violent extremism and on promoting rehabilitation and social reintegration of violent extremist offenders and foreign terrorist fighters.

Mr. Villadsen has managed and coordinated technical cooperation programmes in several regions, including in countries of the Middle East and North Africa, Asia and Europe.

Currently, Mr. Villadsen acts as Senior Programme Officer and Deputy Director for the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) and is responsible for the overall leadership and strategic planning, management and implementation of UNICRI programme, operations and research in the field of criminal justice, crime prevention, counter-terrorism, promotion of human rights and its contribution to socio-economic development.

## MS. CHIARA BOLOGNA

is an Associate Programme Officer working at the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) since 2013, previously based in Rome and currently in the Turin Headquarters, in Italy. She holds a Masters degree in International Relations from King's College, London's War Studies Department. She has worked on programmes on counter-terrorism: preventing and countering violent extremism and in the rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremist prisoners, juvenile justice and countering organized crime, with a focus on research and capacity building activities, covering mainly Southeast Asia and East Africa. She is currently managing the programme on the nexus between organized crime and terrorism at UNICRI.



## MS. CARLOTTA ZENERE

is currently Associate Expert in Counter-Terrorism (JPO) at the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) in the Turin Headquarters. She was previously based in New York where she worked at the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED); the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations and the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT).

Her areas of expertise include: counter-terrorism (and, notably, countering the financing of terrorism); preventing and countering violent extremism; sanctions; organized crime; and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (including counter proliferation financing).

Ms. Zenere holds a Master Degree in Law from the University of Padova and a Master in Global Economics and Social Affairs from Ca' Foscari University in Venice (with a thesis on "Virtual currency: a brand new challenge in the fight against money-laundering and counter-terrorism measures").

She is fluent in Italian (mother tongue), English and French.



# Annex IV

## List of participating agencies

Office of the Attorney General

---

Kenya Defence Forces

---

Kenya Revenue Authority

---

Department for Immigration

---

Executive Office of the President

---

National Police Service

---

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

---

Financial Reporting Centre

---

Office of Director of Public Prosecutions

---

Directorate of Criminal Investigations

---

Anti-terrorism Police Unit

---

Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission

---

Judiciary

---

Anti-counterfeit Authority

---

National Counter Terrorism Centre

---





