

Understanding, Managing and Resolution of Terrorism Course



15 – 19 February 2016

Faletti's Hotel Lahore, Pakistan



Enhanced Security Through
Collaborative Learning

POC's

Course Director:

Muhammad Feyyaz E-mail: muhammad.feyyaz@umt.edu.pk

Phone: +92 3320329400, +92 42 35212801-10, Extn: 3501, Fax: +92 42 35184789 (SGS)

Course Co-director:

Ms Seemi Waheed, E-mail: seemi.waheed@gmail.com

Phone : +92 42 35212801-10, Extn: 3555, Fax: +92 42 35184789 (SGS)

Course Assistants:

Ms. Umbreen Email: umbreen.omar@umt.edu.pk

Phone : +92 42 35212801-10, Extn: 3501, Fax: +92 42 35184789 (SGS)

Prof. em. Dr. Alex P. Schmid, Director Terrorism Research Initiative (TRI), Editor-in-Chief 'Perspectives on Terrorism' and Research Fellow, International Centre for Counter-Terrorism (ICCT).



"Terrorism is often characterised as "senseless violence" because the immediate victims - usually unarmed civilians, including women and children - are generally far removed from the cause and conflict the terrorists claim to fight for.

Understanding the triangular nature of terrorism - the perpetrator uses the victim to generate publicity which is meant to serve to influence, intimidate and coerce the ultimate target - is therefore vital. Terrorists have a theory that creating fear, panic and chaos will help them to achieve their goals. While terrorists have achieved tactical successes, as a strategy terrorism has achieved its objectives in less than ten percent of all terrorist campaigns. Nevertheless terrorists continue to believe in the efficacy of their method. Why? One answer is that they are "fact-resistant" fanatics, with "closed minds". They cite successes of decolonisation struggles as proof that their strategy can work. But the present historical circumstances are different and broadly-supported guerrilla movements fighting foreign colonial armies cannot be compared to terrorist groups who enjoy little popular support when they fight domestic enemies. Yet the twisted logic of terrorists has to be understood - otherwise it cannot be countered.

Managing terrorism often comes down to not overreacting to terrorist provocations. Yet how do we know when a reaction is appropriate, or is an over- or under-reaction? It is vital to understand what each

terrorist atrocity is meant to achieve and not fall into the terrorist trap by reacting as they expect government to react. There are several parties involved - the victims, the section of society whose sympathy the terrorists hope to win, the silent majority of people who only want to live in peace, the media who might blow up terrorist events as "fear sells", the political opposition in and out of parliament that sees a chance to play politics with terrorism, the intelligence services, the army, the police and more. How a government manages terrorist crises and builds resilience in society with so many parties involved without losing the confidence of the electorate is a key question.

Resolution of terrorism often looks like a distant goal. However, past historical cycles of terrorism - the anarchist-, nationalist-, and left-wing - waves - have come to an end after 30-40 years and there is no reason why the present wave of religious terrorism should not also come to an end. Yet that end does not come only because terrorists grow older and wiser. What is important is that governments are sincere about solving the underlying conflicts that give rise to terrorism. That will reduce the support by sympathisers from extremist milieus, depolarize society and allow moderates to regain control of national politics.

The course 'Understanding, Managing and Resolution of Terrorism' will offer participants new insights into countering terrorism and violent extremism. I have great confidence that, like the first course organised by Professor. M. Feyyaz and his colleagues, this one will enhance understanding of, and strengthen responsible responses to, terrorism."

ABOUT THE COURSE

The course will explore the entire range of issues related to terrorism coupled with the approaches in managing and resolving it by drawing on theory, practice and policy perspectives. Each component of the course will encompass a set of lectures and activities to fully assimilate its theoretical as well as practical dimensions.

INSTRUCTORS

The course will be taught by faculty hailing from diverse academic and occupational backgrounds, mostly from countries such as USA, GBR, France, Finland, Italy, Romania, New Zealand, Canada, Netherlands, Sri Lanka, Latvia and Turkey. The course organizing team comprises Professor Muhammad Feyyaz, Professor Seemi Waheed and Ms. Umbreen Omar.

19. Open source intelligence in countering terrorism
20. Case studies and working group sessions

Language: English

Participation Criteria

1. Course is open to personnel of armed forces, para military forces, police, intelligence organizations, corporate security organizations, researchers, security experts, policy makers.
2. Media, civil society, university students and NGO executives having understanding of security issues can also join.
3. The participants should be proficient in English language.
4. Institutional applications are also accepted.
5. If the application is confirmed, course director will inform the applicant about his/her attendance to the course.
6. The deadline for applications is 10 February 2016.

Seats: 70

Course Fee

1. Course Fee : PKR 65,000 US \$ 617 (Students, media, NGOs and civil society can join at discounted rates)
2. Fee covers cost of course material, meals, refreshments.
3. The fee will be required to be deposited on the first day of the course in cash or bank draft in favour of UMT, Lahore.

Important

1. Participants will be responsible for all their expenses.
2. Lecturers' expenses (flights, transportation, visa, accommodation, meals) will be covered by TRI-Pakistan. Extra expenses will be the responsibility of the lecturer.
3. For successful completion, participants should attend $\frac{3}{4}$ of the course.
4. Dress code: Executive attire (Ladies accordingly).

Visa

Lecturers and foreign participants are responsible for obtaining the necessary documents to travel to Pakistan. TRI-Pakistan can provide support in the form of an invitation letter, but the decision of whether to grant a visa rests with the host country. Lecturers and participants must proceed by themselves to obtain their visas from embassies or consulates of Pakistan in their country of origin. Visa expenses of the lecturers will be covered by TRI-Pakistan, as long as they hand over their vouchers after arrival.

Medical Service

1. There is no medical facility at TRI-Pakistan. In this regard, all illness or accidents will be referred to civilian medical facilities.
2. TRI-Pakistan and UMT do not take out any health or accident insurance to the lecturers and participants.
3. All lecturers and participants are kindly advised to arrange health/accident insurance.

Organiser

Terrorism Research Initiative (TRI) - Pakistan, UMT Lahore

Date: 15-19 February 2016

Title: Understanding, Managing and Resolution of Terrorism Course

Venue: Faletti's Hotel, Lahore, Pakistan

Duration: A five-day 9 to 5 event

Aims/Objectives

1. Examine history and state of knowledge in terrorism studies
2. Understand various dimensions of terrorism, its management and resolution
3. Assess the ongoing and possible future threats of terrorism
4. Underscore threats to and protection of critical infrastructure
5. Discuss national /international perspectives and measures against terrorism
6. Examine institutional and cognitive gaps against terrorism
7. Proficiency in threat analysis, management and resolution strategies

Content

1. Terrorism and political violence
2. Definition and history of terrorism
3. The state of terrorism knowledge
4. Types of terrorist groups
5. Causes of terrorism
6. Terrorist motivations and recruitment methods
7. Suicide terrorism
8. Political economy of terrorism
9. Lone wolf phenomenon
10. Counter terrorism and counter-insurgency
11. Rise of Daesh
12. Terrorism databases
13. Survival of terrorist groups
14. Strategic communication in terrorism
15. Terrorism threat and intelligence analysis
16. Radicalization, de-radicalization and counter-radicalization
17. Critical infrastructure protection
18. Negotiation with terrorist groups and resolution of terrorism