

Strengthening National Security and Global Stability: The Paramount Significance of Joining ICSANT in Combating Nuclear Terrorism

National Parliamentary Session on Nuclear Security

Dodoma, Tanzania

18 June 2024



Parlementariens for Global Action
Parlamentarios para la Acción Global
Action Mondiale des Parlementaires
برلمانيون من أجل التحرك العالمي



Hubert Foy
Director & Senior Research Scientist
African Center for Science and International Security
hfoy@afrcisis.org | +233554603605

CONTENTS

International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT)

I. AFRICISIS Overview

II. AFRICISIS Accomplishments

III. Africa Security Background

IV. NGO Role in ICSANT Universalization

V. ICSANT Benefits

VI. Summary

VII. Contact Information

AFRICSIS OVERVIEW

- ❖ Nonprofit, founded Oct 2012 in Ghana, scope Africa
- ❖ Operating under Government partnership: Ghana and Cameroon
- ❖ Organizational structure: Intl Advisers (Chair: Prof. Geoffrey Emi-Reynolds), Executive Director (Hubert Foy), Program Directors, Researchers, Expert Network, Admin Staff
- ❖ Four main programs: **Nuclear Security and Nonproliferation**, WMD Nonproliferation and Disarmament, Global Warming and Security, Space and Satellite
- ❖ Major activities include: research, analysis, policy development, training, outreach and awareness raising, collaborative projects, capacity building, technical support, evaluation and assessment, advocacy



AFRICSIS Vision & Mission

The mission of the African Centre for Science and International Security (AFRICSIS) is twofold: 1) to help African states comply with international treaties and conventions in order to prevent the use of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and 2) to promote and develop the safe and peaceful uses of nuclear, biological, and chemical technologies. AFRICSIS is a Public Policy Research, Analysis, and Engagement

AFRICISIS ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Fostered regional peace and security
- Strategic engagement and collaboration
- Country specific guidance
- Policy-oriented technical studies
- Worked with parliamentarians and technical experts
- Advocated for the integration of robust nuclear safety and security measures
- Promoting nuclear security and non-proliferation in Africa
- Spearheading targeted stakeholder mapping studies and capacity-building initiatives



AFRICA SECURITY BACKGROUND

AFRICA TERRORISM TREND



Growing and diverse array of violent militant Islamist groups active within different geographic concentrations in Africa



trend is likely to continue into the foreseeable future



African Centre for Strategic Studies published a review of violent events involving militant Islamist groups in Africa (<https://tinyurl.com/m8uptvdu>, Jan 2022)

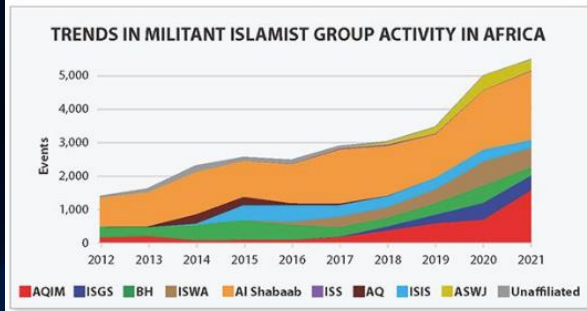
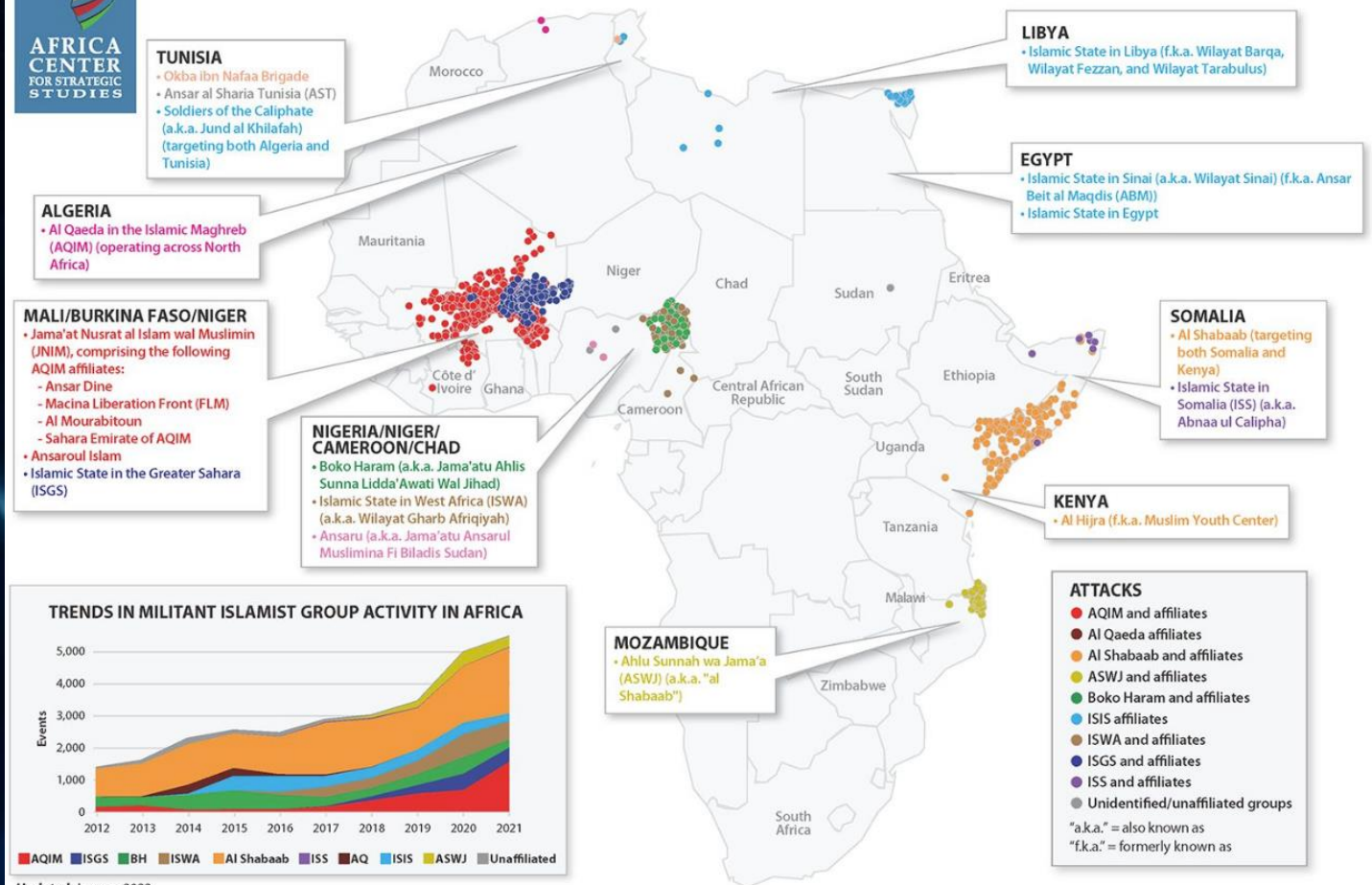


The review found a near doubling in violence linked to militant Islamist groups in the Sahel in 2021 (from 1,180 to 2,005 events) highlights the rapidly escalating security threat in this region.



The figure illustrates the existence of a credible threat of a terrorist attack involving nuclear or radioactive material.

AFRICA'S ACTIVE MILITANT ISLAMIST GROUPS



Updated: January 2022

Note: Compiled by the Africa Center for Strategic Studies, this graphic shows violent events involving the listed groups over the 12-month period ending December 31, 2021. Data on attacks or fatalities does not attempt to distinguish the perpetrators of the events. Group listings are intended for informational purposes only and should not be considered official designations. Due to the fluid nature of many groups, the listed affiliations may change.

Sources: Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED); Daniel Byman; HumAngle; International Crisis Group; SITE Intelligence Group; The Soufan Group; Stanford University's Mapping Militants Project; Stratfor; Terrorism Research & Analysis Consortium (TRAC); and Aaron Y. Zelin.

A 70-percent annual increase in violent events linked to militant Islamist groups in the Sahel propelled a new record of extremist violence in Africa in 2021.

CIVIL WARS & CONFLICTS

- The number of state-based conflicts in Africa declined slightly in 2021, but remains higher than a decade ago (<https://tinyurl.com/2p85h53x>, 2022)
- Trends show an increase in non-state conflicts in Africa
- For many countries with conflicts, security measures are inadequate.
- In other countries, including where terrorists operate, governance is patchy and regulation is weak.

The End.



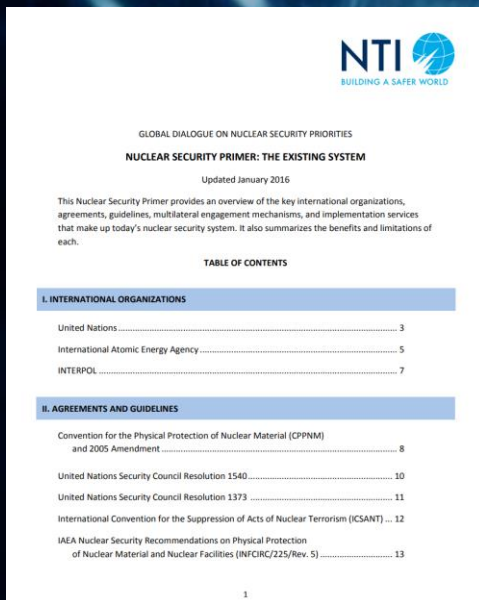
NONPROFIT ROLE

- Capacity Building
- Research and Development
- Awareness Raising
- Advocacy and Lobbying

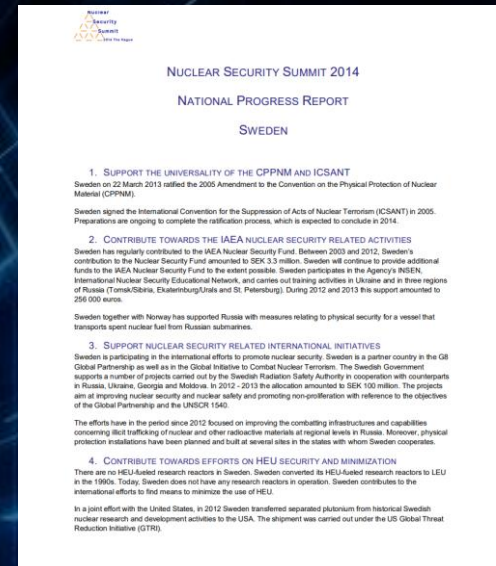


NONPROFIT RESEARCH

- ❑ Enhancing ICSANT universality.
 - ❑ better understand evolving nature of nuclear and terrorist threats
 - ❑ develop effective strategies to counter them.



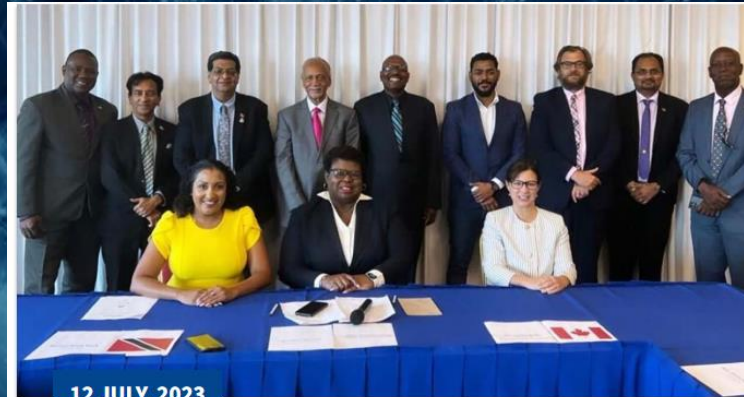
- ❑ Identify potential gaps in ICSANT ratification process
 - ❑ cultural sensitivities and local realities
 - ❑ inform policy decisions to address them.
- ❑ Contribute to enhancing the universal adherence and effective implementation of ICSANT;
- ❑ Ultimately, promote global security and stability



COMPLEMENTARY & GAP FILLING

- ❑ Collaboration improves adherence conditions.
- ❑ Nonprofits provide valuable expertise, research, and training
- ❑ Governments provide political support, and access to relevant data and facilities.
- ❑ Recent examples of such collaborations include:
 - ✓ African Center for Science and International Security (AFRICISIS): Africa
 - ✓ Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA): Global
 - ✓ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC): Global
 - ✓ United States Department of State: Global
 - ✓ European Union (EU): Europe and beyond
 - ✓ International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): Global
 - ✓ United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCTT): Global
 - ✓ International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL): Global

1 – PARLIAMENTARIANS FOR GLOBAL ACTION



National Parliamentary Session in Trinidad and Tobago on Nuclear and Radiological Security

The primary focus of the session was to promote the ratification of the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (ACPPNM) and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT) in Trinidad and Tobago.

2. INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY



The screenshot shows the IAEA website header with the logo and navigation menu. Below the header is a blue banner with a network graphic and a red pin icon. The main text of the banner reads: "International Conference on Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources – Accomplishments and Future Endeavours" followed by the dates and location: "20–24 June 2022, Vienna, Austria".

IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency

Press centre Employment Contact

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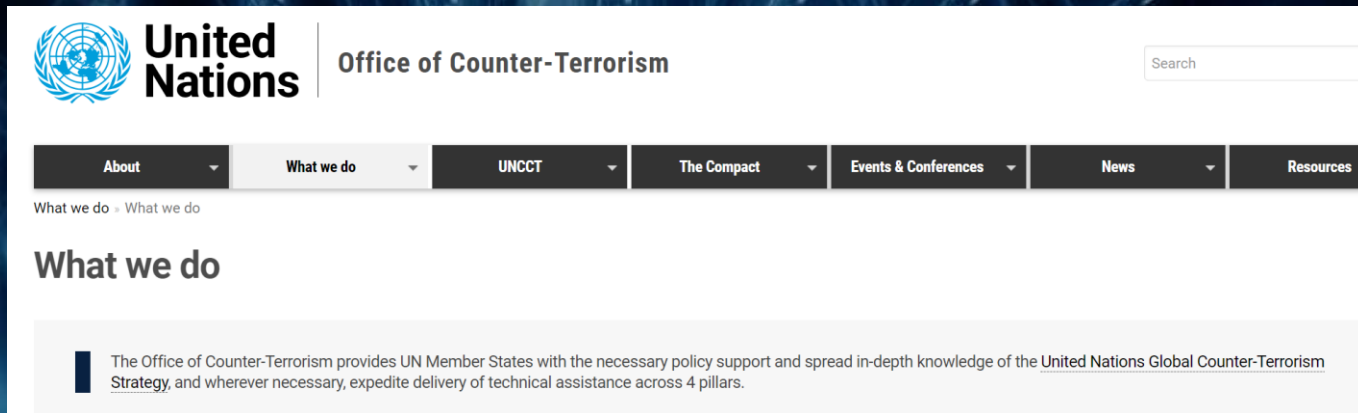
Home / Events

International Conference on Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources – Accomplishments and Future Endeavours

20–24 June 2022, Vienna, Austria

- Promote the universalization and use of relevant legally binding (e.g., Joint Convention of the Safety Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management – “Joint Convention”, Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency – “Assistance Convention”, and International Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism – **ICSANT**) and non-legally binding (e.g., Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and its supplementary Guidance) international instruments.

3. UN OFFICE OF COUNTER-TERRORISM



United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism

Search

About What we do UNCCT The Compact Events & Conferences News Resources

What we do » What we do

What we do

The Office of Counter-Terrorism provides UN Member States with the necessary policy support and spread in-depth knowledge of the [United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy](#), and wherever necessary, expedite delivery of technical assistance across 4 pillars.

SPIB
Special Projects and Innovation Branch

Engaging parliamentarians

Through this [Programme](#), UNOCT supports parliamentary action around the globe to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism building upon a “whole-of-society” approach. Our work is rooted in our common goal to implement the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

Civil society

Civil society makes unique and invaluable contributions to countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism. Through its [Civil Society Engagement Strategy](#), UNOCT seeks to strengthen and more systematically [engage civil society organizations](#) at the global, regional, national and local levels with a focus on human rights, gender, and youth.



BENEFITS

1. STRENGTHENING NATIONAL SECURITY

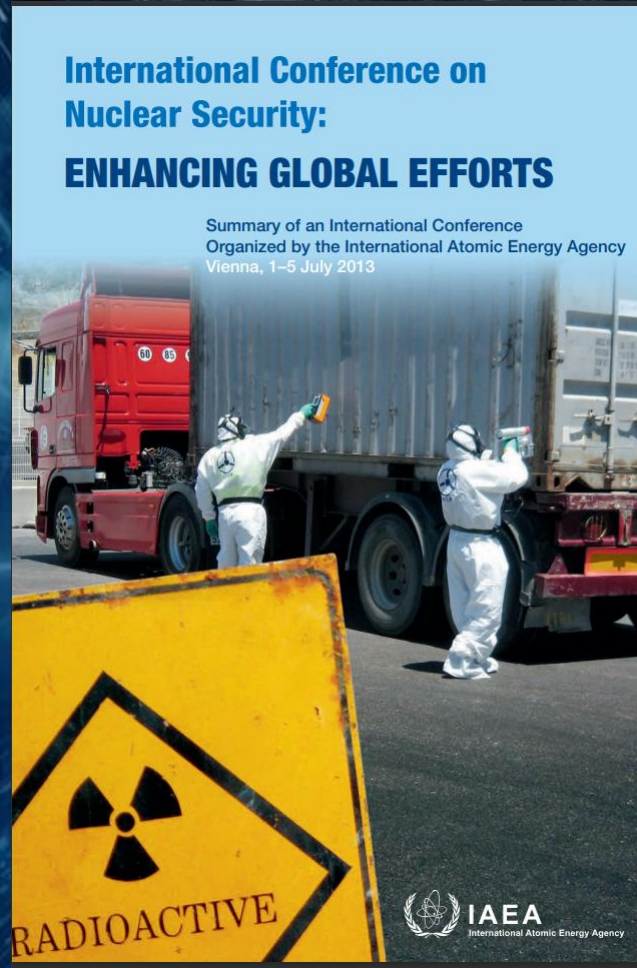
Senior U.S. Defence Official Visits Gambia To Identify Areas Of Cooperation, Others

June 28, 2021

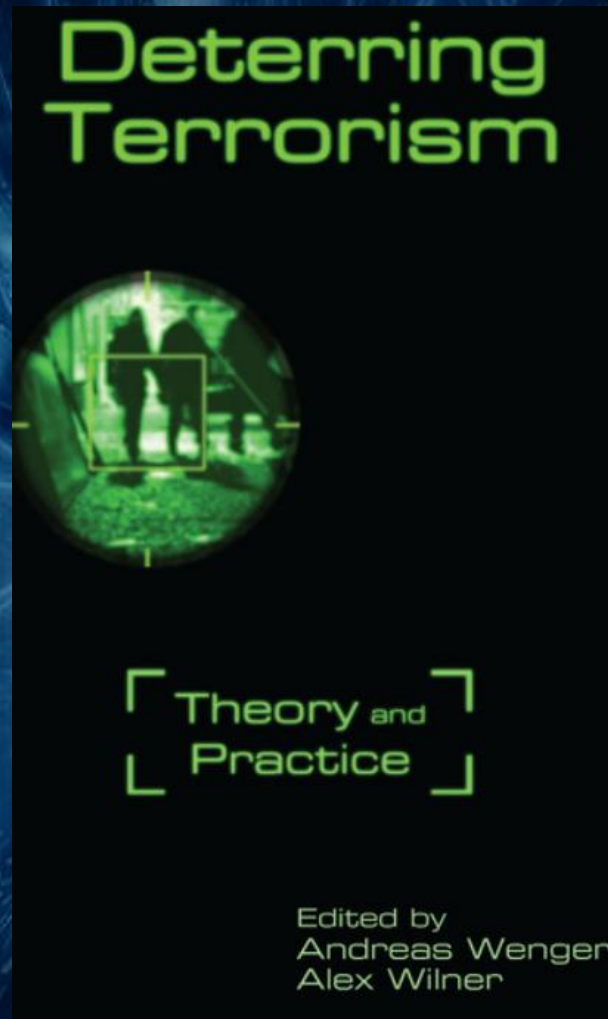


U.S. Defense Attaché and Senior Defence Official Colonel Michael Lee made his first visit to The Gambia on Monday June 21, and met with representatives of the Gambian government and armed forces to discuss areas of cooperation and opportunities for U.S. assistance.

2. GLOBAL COOPERATION AND INTELLIGENCE SHARING



3. DETERRENCE AND DISINCENTIVE FOR TERRORISTS



4. LEGAL TOOLS FOR PROSECUTION



5. PROTECTION OF NUCLEAR MATERIALS AND FACILITIES



6. INTERNATIONAL REPUTATION AND NORM ADHERENCE

NTI Nuclear Security Index



Building a framework for assurance, accountability, and action



Challenge

Global leaders had no baseline for assessing the security of weapons-usable nuclear materials or nuclear facilities.



Action

With Economist Impact, NTI created the NTI Nuclear Security Index, a first-of-its-kind public benchmarking of nuclear security conditions around the world.



Results

After helping shape the agenda at the Nuclear Security Summits through 2016, the NTI Index continues to spur countries to enhance nuclear security and reduce highly enriched uranium (HEU) stocks.

SUMMARY

- ❑ AFRICISIS is a regional think tank and its work complement and fill gaps of effort by UN-Specialized Agencies, international partners and other governments
- ❑ Universalization of and effective implementation of ICSANT in Tanzania has security and development benefits
- ❑ ICSANT accession and effective implementation is important and relevant to all African countries including Tanzania irrespective of their nuclear science or technological development status
- ❑ The risk of terrorist attack or malicious acts involving nuclear materials or science and technology remains high
- ❑ This risk presents a serious threat to international peace and security and could reverse decades of development and democracy achieved in some countries
- ❑ Legislators are a key stakeholder in the ICSANT adherence and implementation process.

**For questions, contact HUBERT FOY at hfoy@africis.org
Also, Call/WhatsApp me at +233554603605/ +16786879643
Additional Information is available at <https://africis.org>**