

A detailed pencil sketch of a padlock and a chain. The padlock is on the left, with a chain attached to it. The chain extends towards the bottom right. The background consists of light, textured pencil strokes.

# EVIDENCE-BASED COUNTER-TERRORISM POLICIES

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## WHY EVALUATE CT POLICIES?

### ● **Necessity**

New laws which overlap older ones, without studying if the previous laws could assess the same threat or without any financial resource.

What really are the effects if we do not act?

### ● **Effectiveness**

The adapted measures must face the identified risks and threats, with a previous definition of objectives and desired effects.

### ● **Efficiency.**

A lot of research projects have been financed by states and supranational organizations but we do not have evidence that these programs are efficiency.

### ● **Non-desired effects.**

Sometimes, the solution to a threat has other impacts or effects (secondary or collateral effects) that could be costly, harmful, illegal or negative.

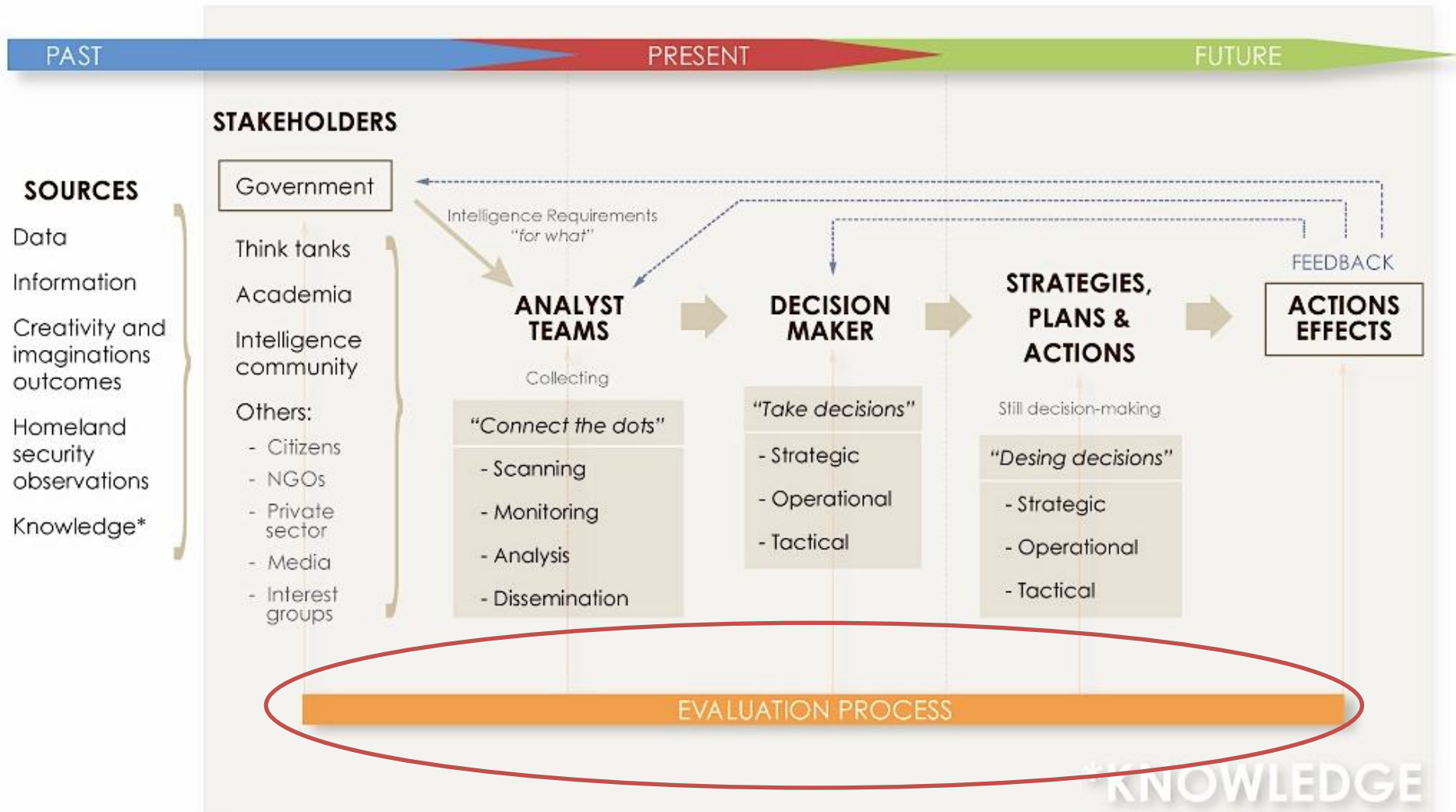
● Other needs. The **utility** of the great number **of research** and papers on terrorism. Evaluating CT is a way to discover what is being studied and the fields that need a greater effort, building bridges between the world of ideas and knowledge and the world of decision-making.

# CT EVALUATION CHALLENGES

## WE NEED A FRAMEWORK TO DO IT!!

- We treat the phenomenon in **isolation**
- Terrorist acts are **random events**, there is not a continuous set of data
- The problematic to adopt a **cost-benefit** approach
- **Deterrence** is difficult to measure
- Difficult to measure **direct and individual effects** of the great part of counter-terrorism measures
- The need to have the evaluation of each pack of measures in an individual way **as in general**
- **Political cycles**
- Impossible to develop **randomized controlled experiments**
- Gaps between **government and knowledge institutions**
- Gaps between **strategic, tactic and operational visions**
- Secret or **limits to access to information** and data
- Lack of **transparency** in policymaking
- A **wrong culture of error**
- The need to balance rigorous analysis with **time restrictions**
- **What moves CT policies?**

# HOLISTIC PROCESS OF CT DECISION-MAKING



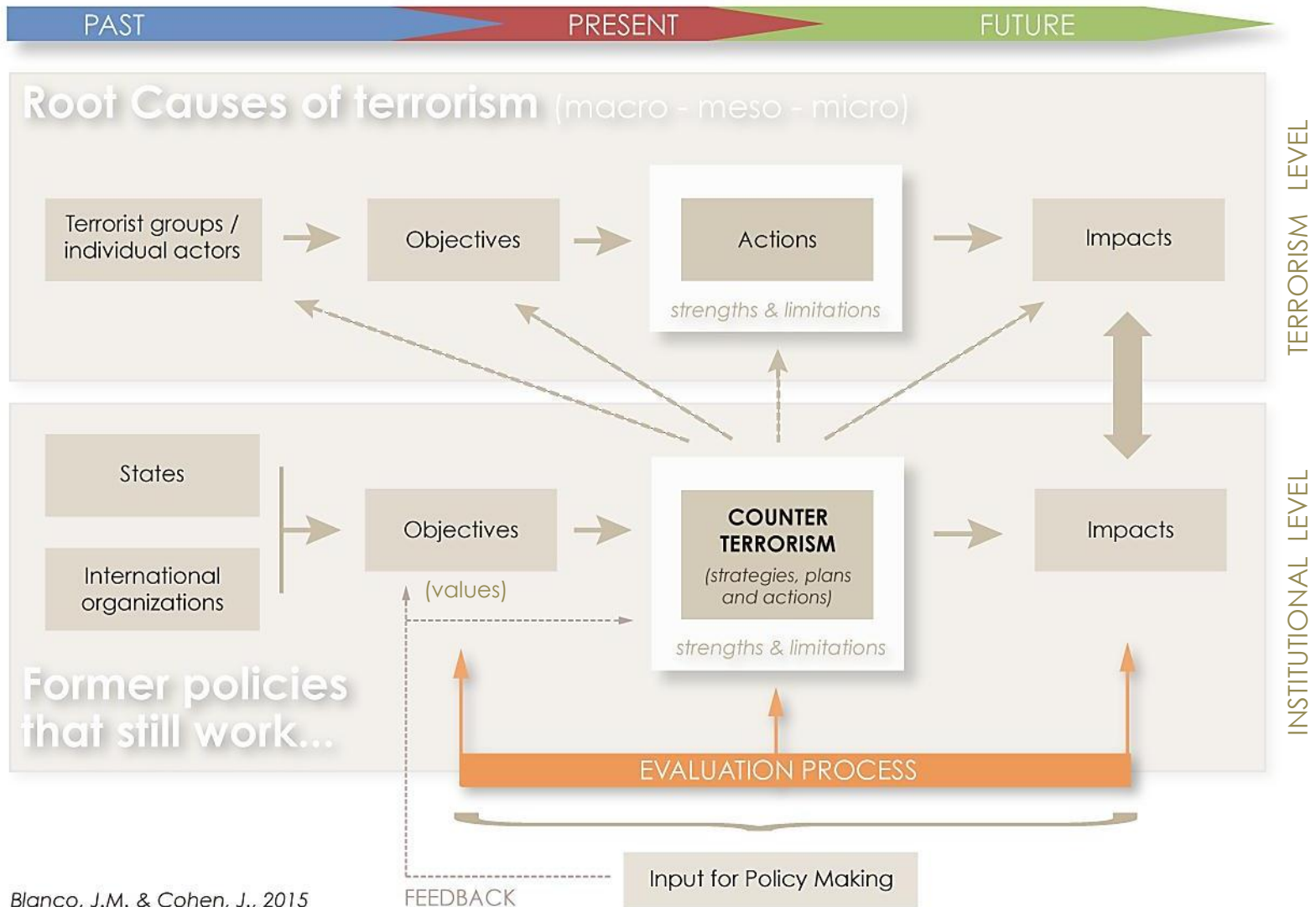
## 6 STEP BY STEP EVALUATION PROCESS

- Make sure that CT policies are facing the whole of terrorist phenomena.
- Establish criteria, methodologies and indicators to evaluate CT impacts.
- Compare the impacts of terrorist actions with the impact of CT policies.
- Carry out a critical analysis of each CT measure, or at least, packs of them.
- Confirm that the policies do not generate opposite effects to our goals or collide with our values.
- Redefine CT policies, eliminating or changing former policies, and introducing a foresight vision before implementing new ones. Avoid overreaction and bad decisions of the past.



# CT DECISION-MAKING EVALUATION

We understand CT as the policies, operations and programmes that governments implement to combat terrorism



# DIFFERENT COUNTER-TERRORISM MEASURES



# CT DECISION-MAKING EVALUATION

## Firstly



## Secondly

	Measure	Desired outcomes	Indicators	Effects / Results
Politic				
LEAs				
Military				
Legal				
Social				



# TERRORISM IMPACTS IN SOCIETY THAT SUFFERS IT



## PHYSICAL / MATERIAL

Attacks  
Deaths  
Injuries  
Kidnappings  
Damages (Buildings, infrastructures...)



## POLITIC / LEGAL

Scheduling changes  
Political decisions (i.e. participation in international missions)  
Policies for victims  
Political polarization  
Debates about security and liberties  
Debate about secret and transparency  
Limits to rights and liberties  
Over reaction of Western states



## SOCIAL / PSYCHOLOGY

Migrants  
Hate crime  
Xenophobia  
Islamophobia  
Social polarization  
Social fear  
Mass media communication impact  
Change in way of life  
Values



## ECONOMIC

Value of damages  
Insurances  
Companies decision on internationalization or leaving countries  
Commercial routes  
Tourism  
Financial instability  
Bourse Instability  
Consume  
Kidnappings for ransom  
Cost of security systems



## SECURITY

More controls  
More restrictions

## CT POLICIES

# CT IMPACTS



PHYSICAL / MATERIAL	POLITIC / LEGAL	SOCIAL / PSYCHOLOGY	ECONOMIC	SECURITY
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Number of attacks  
 Leaders killed  
 Arrested  
 Condemned

Laws needed  
 Obsolete laws  
 Overlapping measures

Impact on communities  
 Changes on behaviour

Direct costs  
 Indirect costs  
 Cost of inaction

Controls  
 Restrictions  
 Staff required  
 Researches needed

**BALLOON EFFECT**  
 Deterrence and prevention acts  
 Plots

Staff required  
 Technological implementations / gaps  
 Repealed laws  
 Jurisprudential changes  
 New alliances

**RADICALIZATION**  
 Affected values  
 Institutional confidence of citizens  
 Perception on security  
 Over exposure in the media

Sectors affected (tourism, services, etc.)

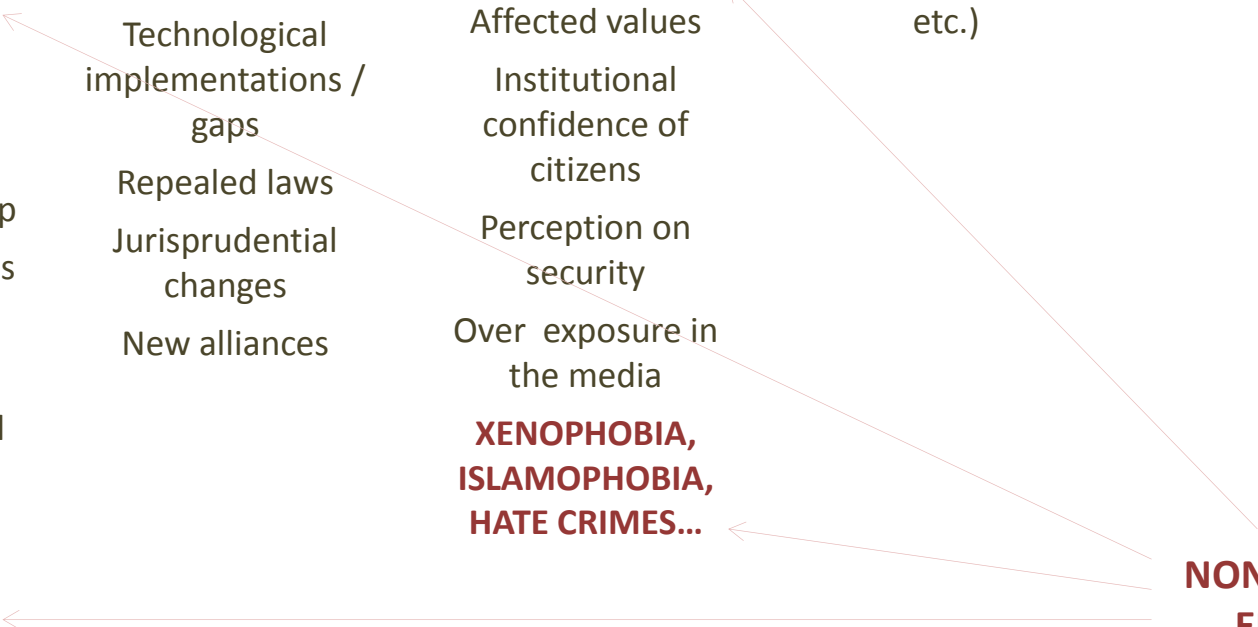
Ceasefire of a group  
 Evolution on deaths and injuries  
 Seized weapons  
 Money intervened

Other goods unutilized

**XENOPHOBIA, ISLAMOPHOBIA, HATE CRIMES...**

**INCREASED CONFLICTS**

**NON DESIRED EFFECTS**



## WHAT NOT TO DO



- Torture (Abu Ghraib). Advanced interrogation techniques
- Condemns without judgement. Prisons like Guantanamo
- Hidden prisons all over the world
- Illegal flights for arrested people
- Negotiation without guarantees of leaving weapons and fight
- Balance between leaders killing and taking them to prison after being judged
- Collateral civil victims (drones, bombs...)
- International military operations without a stabilization plan
- Do not consider lessons learned
- Barriers between LEAs and intelligence services
- War Against Terrorism, legitimization of these groups, militarization of holistic problems
- Propaganda of terrorist actions. Mass media and Daesh.
- Imperialisms
- “Westernism” or “Occidentalism”
- Values that are not demonstrated (democracy, justice, empire of the law...)
- Collective punishment
- Bad use of language, for example with minorities, communities
- Criminalize communities
- No push conspirator theories
- Attack human rights

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