

Types of Counter-Terrorism Restrictions

Counter-terrorism measures aim to stop the flow of funds and other economic resources to groups designated as terrorist.

They also prohibit other activities, such as travel abroad for participation in terrorist training or activities.

Economic Resources & Services



Travel to restricted areas



Counter-terrorism restrictions and obligations are found in sanctions, criminal measures, and funding agreements.



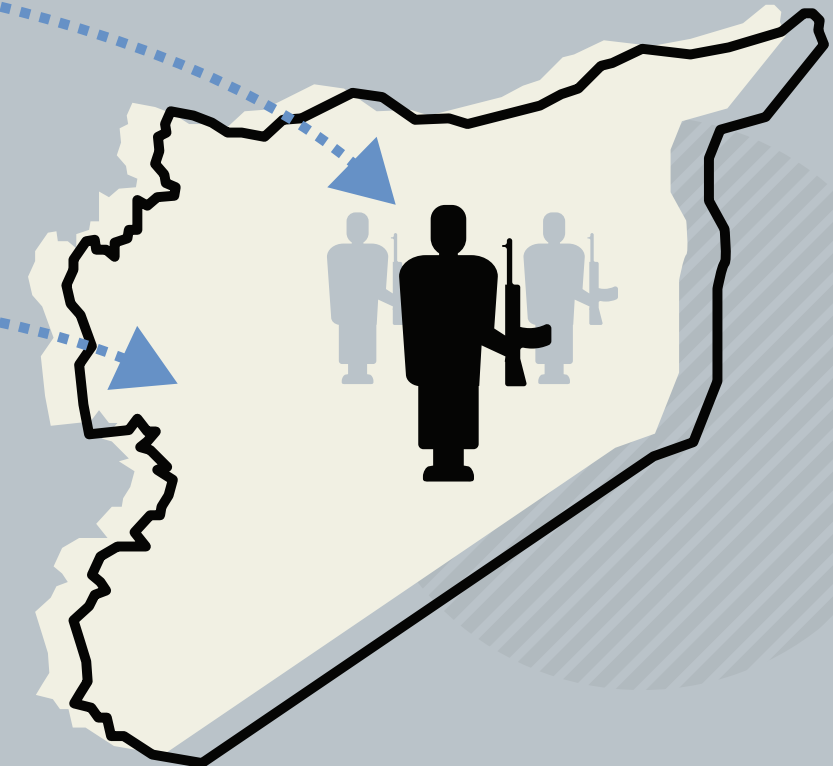
Sanctions



Criminal Measures



Funding Agreements

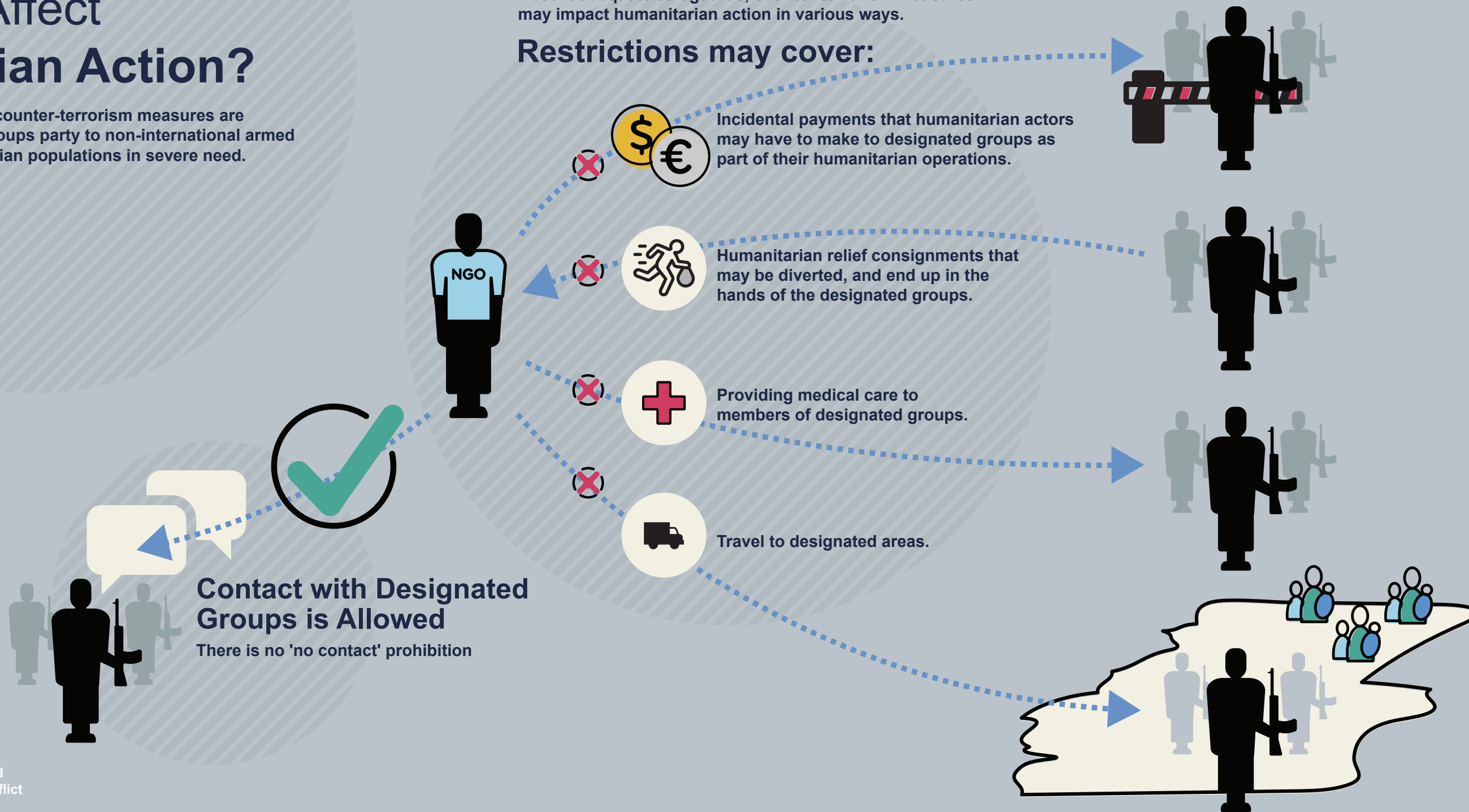


How Can Counter-Terrorism Measures Affect Humanitarian Action?

The groups designated under counter-terrorism measures are frequently organised armed groups party to non-international armed conflicts with control over civilian populations in severe need.

Absent adequate safeguards, counter-terrorism measures may impact humanitarian action in various ways.

Restrictions may cover:



Counter-Terrorism Screening Requirements

Funding agreements may require humanitarian actors to take measures to ensure compliance with counter-terrorism measures.

Screening is carried out by humanitarian actors themselves. They check that sub-grantees, contractors, and vendors are not designated under counter-terrorism measures. Various commercial screening programmes are available for doing this.

NGOs must screen:



Which Counter-Terrorism Measures Must NGOs Comply With?

NGOs and their staff must comply with counter-terrorism measures that are directly applicable to them. Restrictions are binding on NGOs directly and indirectly.

