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internationally protected persons and the even more specific 1979 convention against the taking of hostages, both of which resonated with the horror of the 1972 Munich Olympics massacre.

Things really started to change in the early 1990s, with the emergence of Al-Qaida from the insurgency against the Soviet-backed regime in the 1980s. In August 1998 the group used truck bombs in near simultaneous detonations—in what would be an Al-Qaida signature in future attacks—against the United States embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, killing 244 and wounding nearly 4,500 more. This marked a serious shift from the more calculated and targeted terrorism of the 60s, 70s and 80s, into the era of mass casualty attacks in which the psychology of the act, indeed the very purpose of an attack, was to kill and maim the largest number of people possible. The

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national and regional capacities to counter the financing of terrorism in accordance with UNSCR 2462 and Financial Action Task Force recommendations. It includes new software being developed to help financial intelligence units deal with all sorts of terrorism financing, including on the dark web and with cryptocurrencies.

A third signature programmes is our global . Promoting and protecting the voices and rights of victims of terrorism is a critical human rights priority for us and our partners. We work closely with victims' associations around the world, of course, but we also have worked with UNODC and the Inter-Parliamentary Union to develop model legal provisions states can use to implement General Assembly recommendations on protecting and upholding the rights of victims. On September 20th we will have a joint event with the 9/11 Memorial and Museum to commemorate the victims from more than 90 countries who perished in the 2001 attacks. And next year we will hold the first-ever Global Congress for Victims of Terrorism, to provide a platform for victims' voices, but also for governments to learn about their special needs and challenges.

But let's go back to the "bigger picture" - have we been successful? Are we better off now than 20 years ago? Three weeks ago I would have said that globally, terrorist attacks and casualties are down compared to several years ago--although this in no way is meant to diminish the suffering that still goes on in Afghanistan, Iraq, Mali, Nigeria, Somalia, Syria, and Yemen

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First, the international community must achieve more than just tactical wins against networked terrorist archipelagoes that fester and grow in areas of chronic conflict. We must play the long game, with strategic responses driving toward durable political solutions. That is because while military action is often necessary against terrorist insurgencies--or as in the case of the French intervention in Mali, vital to stopping a terrorist takeover of a state--it has proven insufficient to defeating them. At best it can achieve tactical victories or contain a problem for a certain period of time. International and partner forces can help keep terrorists off balance in conflict zones like Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya, Syria, and Yemen, but they do not in themselves generate the sort of political will or popular allegiance a government needs to make a country inhospitable to terrorist insurgencies. We need to go beyond this approach

