

Distr.: General  
20 April 2018  
Arabic  
Original: English



الدورة الثانية والسبعون  
البند ١١٨ من جدول الأعمال  
استراتيجية الأمم المتحدة العالمية لمكافحة الإرهاب

## أنشطة منظومة الأمم المتحدة في مجال تنفيذ استراتيجية الأمم المتحدة العالمية لمكافحة الإرهاب

تقرير الأمين العام

### أولا - مقدمة

- ١ - طلبت الجمعية العامة، في قرارها ٢٠١٨/٧٠، إلى الأمين العام أن يقدم تقريرا في موعد أقصاه نيسان/أبريل ٢٠١٨ بشأن التقدم المحرز في تنفيذ الاستراتيجية العالمية لمكافحة الإرهاب، بما في ذلك الاقتراحات المقدمة لتنفيذ الاستراتيجية في المستقبل على نطاق منظومة الأمم المتحدة.
- ٢ - وعلى مدى العقود الثلاثة الماضية، تسارعت وتيرة أعمال الإرهاب واشتدت خطورتها واتسع نطاق انتشارها الجغرافي لتصبح بمثابة تهديد غير مسبوق للسلام والأمن والتنمية على الصعيد الدولي. وزادت أيضا حدة النزاعات الدولية والداخلية وارتفع عددها، مما أدى إلى تدمير مجتمعات وزعزعة استقرار مناطق بأكملها. ويعد الإرهاب الآن أحد أكبر التحديات في عصرنا. فما من بلد محصن من خطره، وما من دولة بمفردها بوسعها التصدي لهذا التحدي. فالطبيعة العابرة للحدود لتمويل أعمال الإرهاب والتخطيط لها وتجنيد مرتكبيها هي سمة شائعة لهذه الظاهرة ومن ثم يتطلب التصدي لها تدابير جماعية. إن تقديم الدعم للدول الأعضاء حتى تكون قادرة على التصدي لهذا الخطر العالمي بطريقة متوازنة وفعالة هو إحدى أولويات الأمين العام القصوى.
- ٣ - وتواصل الأمم المتحدة دعم الدول الأعضاء في وضع وتنفيذ تدابير تأخذ في الاعتبار جميع الركائز الأربع لاستراتيجية الأمم المتحدة العالمية لمكافحة الإرهاب، التي تتألف من: (أ) تدابير لمعالجة الظروف المؤدية إلى انتشار الإرهاب؛ و (ب) تدابير لمنع الإرهاب ومكافحته؛ و (ج) التدابير الرامية إلى بناء قدرات الدول على منع الإرهاب ومكافحته وتعزيز دور الأمم المتحدة في هذا الصدد؛ و (د) التدابير



الرامية إلى ضمان احترام حقوق الإنسان للجميع وسيادة القانون بوصفهما الركيزة الأساسية لمكافحة الإرهاب. وبات واضحا أن تدابير التصدي التي تقوم على التنفيذ المتوازن لجميع الركائز الأربع أكثر نجاحا في منع الهجمات الإرهابية ومكافحتها.

٤ - وتتفاقم التحديات التي تواجه مكافحة الإرهاب نتيجة التطورات السريعة في تكنولوجيات الاتصالات المغلقة، من قبيل الشبكة المظلمة والتشفير، التي سرعان ما تتكيف الجماعات الإرهابية معها وتستفيد منها لتسهيل تمويلها ودعايتها وتجنيد أشخاص جدد في صفوفها؛ ونتيجة اقتناء الأسلحة وتحسين الخدمات اللوجستية. وقد كان لذلك أثر مدمر على المجتمعات المحلية في جميع أنحاء العالم، ولا سيما في ما يتعلق بأكثر أفراد المجتمع تهميشا. وسوف يتيح الاستعراض المقبل للاستراتيجية العالمية لمكافحة الإرهاب للدول الأعضاء فرصة لمواصلة توجيه مضمون الاستراتيجية وأولوياتها.

٥ - وتقع المسؤولية الرئيسية عن تنفيذ استراتيجية الأمم المتحدة العالمية لمكافحة الإرهاب على عاتق الدول الأعضاء، وللأمم المتحدة دور هام في تعزيز التنسيق والاتساق على الصعيد الوطنية والإقليمية والعالمية لتقديم المساعدة على الوجه الأكمل إلى الدول الأعضاء، بناء على طلبها، من أجل التنفيذ المتوازن للاستراتيجية.

٦ - وفي حزيران/يونيه ٢٠١٧، خطت الجمعية العامة خطوة إضافية في ذلك الاتجاه وتبنت القرار ٢٩١/٧١، بشأن تعزيز قدرة منظومة الأمم المتحدة على مساعدة الدول الأعضاء في تنفيذ استراتيجية الأمم المتحدة العالمية لمكافحة الإرهاب. وبموجب القرار نفسه، أنشأت الجمعية العامة أيضا مكتب مكافحة الإرهاب وعينت على رأسه وكيلا جديدا للأمين العام بغرض تعزيز قدرة المنظمة على الاستجابة بشكل أفضل لاحتياجات المجتمع الدولي المتزايدة في مجال مكافحة الإرهاب.

٧ - ويوجز هذا التقرير الاتجاهات والتحديات الرئيسية في المشهد العالمي المتطور للإرهاب، ويشدد على أهمية التعاون الدولي في مكافحة الإرهاب بشكل فعال. ويقدم التقرير لمحة عامة عن الجهود الدولية للتصدي للخطر العابر للحدود الوطنية الذي ينطوي عليه الإرهاب وبعض أوجه القصور الرئيسية التي ما زال يتعين معالجتها في المستقبل القريب، ويختتم بتقديم ملاحظات وتوصيات بشأن طرائق إقامة شراكات دولية جديدة في مجال مكافحة الإرهاب، ستكون ذات أهمية أساسية لمواكبة التهديد الذي تشكله الجماعات الإرهابية.

## ثانيا - المشهد العالمي المتطور للإرهاب

### ألف - نظرة عامة على التهديدات الحالية

٨ - في أعقاب ظهور تنظيم الدولة الإسلامية في العراق والشام بعد عام ٢٠١٤، واجه المجتمع الدولي مشهدا للإرهاب العالمي ينطوي على تحولات مستمرة. فقد تم تجنيد مقاتلين إرهابيين أجانب من العديد من الدول الأعضاء، وامتد انتشار الهجمات الإرهابية إلى عدد متزايد من البلدان. وتتجاوز الجماعات الإرهابية الحدود الوطنية مثل تنظيم الدولة الإسلامية وتنظيم القاعدة وجماعة بوكو حرام، مما استوجب زيادة التعاون الدولي لمكافحة الإرهاب ومنع التطرف العنيف عندما يفضي إلى الإرهاب.

٩ - وتدخّل الحرب العالمية ضد الإرهاب في الوقت الراهن مرحلة جديدة يتعين على المجتمع الدولي فيها أن يواجه عدة شبكات إرهابية عالمية متوازية ومتربطة. وبالرغم من النكسات العسكرية الكبيرة التي مني بها تنظيم الدولة الإسلامية على أرض العراق والجمهورية العربية السورية وجنوب الفلبين في عامي ٢٠١٦ و ٢٠١٧، ما زال التنظيم والجهات المنتسبة إليها يشكل تهديدا كبيرا ومتطورا في جميع أنحاء العالم. ويتخذ تنظيم الدولة الإسلامية حاليا هيئة شبكة عالمية تتسم بتسلسل قيادي أفقي وسيطرة عملياتية أقل على الجماعات المنتسبة إليه. وبالرغم من استمرار تدهور هيكل آلة الدعاية الخاصة به وما تحقّقه من نواتج كمّيا وكيفيًّا، من المرجح أن يحاول التنظيم الاحتفاظ بالنفوذ العالمي بعد انهياره الإقليمي باستخدام الإنترنت ومنصات التواصل الاجتماعي لتحفيز مؤيديه وتعبئتهم وحملهم على تنفيذ هجمات في بلدانهم الأصلية.

١٠ - وساهمت الهزيمة العسكرية التي مني بها تنظيم الدولة الإسلامية على أرض العراق وفي الجمهورية العربية السورية في الخطر الناجم عن عودة المقاتلين الإرهابيين الأجانب أو نقلهم، حيث يشكلون، إلى جانب عدد متزايد من "المسافرين المحبطين"<sup>(١)</sup>، تحديات للأمن الداخلي في الدول الأعضاء. ويحظى العديد من العائدين بتدريب وإعداد جيّدَيْن، مما يمكنهم من تنفيذ هجمات في بلدانهم ويجعلهم قادرين على تزويد الشبكات المحلية القائمة بقدرات جديدة، بينما يأمل البعض الآخر في حشد أتباع جدد لمنصرة قضاياهم وذلك بتغذية نزعة التطرف لديهم. وهناك عدد من العائدين من النساء والأطفال، مما يمثل مجموعة من التحديات الخاصة للدول الأعضاء. وتمثل مسألة المقاتلين الإرهابيين الأجانب العائدين والمنتقلين ظاهرة عالمية تتطلب تدابير عاجلة ومنسقة ومتعددة الأطراف.

١١ - وظلت شبكة تنظيم القاعدة العالمية صامدة في عدة مناطق في جميع أنحاء العالم. ورغم الضغوط العسكرية التي يخضع لها تنظيم القاعدة في شبه الجزيرة العربية، فهو يقوم بدور مركز اتصالات تنظيم القاعدة ككل بشكل متزايد. ووسع تنظيم القاعدة في بلاد المغرب الإسلامي عملياته في منطقة الساحل وغرب أفريقيا، بينما لا تزال جماعة بوكو حرام تشكل تهديداً لنيجيريا وجيرانها بالرغم من ضعفها الشديد بسبب الضغط العسكري. وفي شرق أفريقيا، ظلت حركة الشباب أكثر فعالية وهيمنة من تنظيم الدولة الإسلامية وما زالت قادرة على تخطيط وتنفيذ هجمات واسعة النطاق. وما زال بعض أعضاء شبكات تنظيم الدولة الإسلامية وتنظيم القاعدة مستعدين لدعم بعضهم بعضا في الإعداد للهجمات وقادرين على القيام بذلك.

١٢ - وإضافة إلى ذلك، استمر أيضا تطور الأساليب الإرهابية؛ فقد سهلت التطورات التكنولوجية في السنوات الأخيرة على الإرهابيين نشر الدعاية وتجنيد الأتباع عبر الإنترنت. فهم يستغلون وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي، بما في ذلك الاتصالات المشفرة والشبكة المظلمة، لنشر المعلومات والخبرات، مثل تصميمات الأجهزة المتفجرة اليدوية الصنع وطرائق الهجوم، وتنسيق الهجمات وتسهيلها. وتحت الجماعات الإرهابية مؤيديها أيضا على شن هجمات أقل تطوراً باستخدام المركبات والبنادق والسكاكين، وهي هجمات تتطلب تدريباً وتخطيطاً محدودين، ويكون رصدها في غاية الصعوبة. وتم توجيه العديد من الهجمات ضد أهداف سهلة، مثل المناطق العامة، لتعظيم الخسائر في الأرواح وإثارة الخوف.

(١) يشير مصطلح "المسافرين المحبطين" إلى الأشخاص الذين يفصحون عن اتوائهم السفر إلى مناطق النزاع ولكنهم لا يستطيعون ذلك بسبب تشديد تدابير المراقبة التي تفرضها الدول الأعضاء، ويقفون على تطرفهم.

١٣ - وما زالت الجماعات الإرهابية والجماعات المتطرفة العنيفة في جميع أنحاء العالم عازمة على زرع بذور الشقاق بين المجتمعات المحلية وداخلها. فهي تعرقل جهود المجتمع الدولي الرامية إلى صون السلام والأمن، وحماية حقوق الإنسان، وتعزيز التنمية المستدامة. فالجماعات الإرهابية من قبيل تنظيم الدولة الإسلامية وتنظيم القاعدة تروج خطاباً تخريبياً. بيد أن الجماعات المتطرفة العنيفة، مثل الجماعات التي تنادي بالتفوق العرقي، والجماعات اليمينية المتطرفة وغيرها من الجماعات ذات الدوافع الدينية أو السياسية، تشكل أيضاً تهديداً خطيراً على تماسك وسلامة مجتمعاتنا وما تحتويه من مجتمعات محلية.

## باء - التهديدات والتحديات الناشئة: شن هجمات باستخدام الذكاء الاصطناعي والطائرات بدون طيار والأسلحة الكيميائية أو البيولوجية أو الإشعاعية أو النووية والهجمات الإلكترونية

١٤ - أحدث التطور التكنولوجي الحديث في مجالات الذكاء الاصطناعي، وعلم التحكم الآلي، والتكنولوجيا الحيوية والإنترنت تقدماً كبيراً للبشرية من خلال ربط الناس في جميع أنحاء العالم وتعزيز التنمية المستدامة في مجالات مثل الإنتاجية الاقتصادية العامة والرعاية الصحية والنقل. وتبشر هذه التكنولوجيات بتحقيق المزيد من التقدم في المستقبل.

١٥ - غير أن هذه التطورات تمكن أيضاً من تبادل المعلومات عن اللوجستيات والتجنيد والتخطيط فيما بين أعضاء الجماعات الإرهابية والجماعات المتطرفة العنيفة. وإضافة إلى ذلك، يساهم انتشار الدعاية وخطاب الكراهية عبر الإنترنت، الذي يتم الترويج له عن غير قصد أحياناً عن طريق التوجيه المتحيز للمحتوى الإلكتروني، في خلق حالة من الاستقطاب داخل المجتمعات ويصب في مصلحة الاستراتيجيات التي تتبعها هذه الجماعات في تجنيد الأتباع وتحريضهم.

١٦ - ومن المرجح أيضاً أن يعزز الإرهابيون قدراتهم الهجومية لاستغلال الترابط المتزايد بين القطاعات، مثل قطاعات الخدمات المصرفية والمالية والاتصالات وخدمات الطوارئ والنقل الجوي والبحري والنقل بالسكك الحديدية وإمدادات الطاقة والمياه، لتنفيذ الهجمات الإلكترونية على أنظمة البنية التحتية الحيوية تلك. وسيؤدي تزايد إمكانية الحصول على معدات التشغيل الذاتي أو معدات الحركة الذاتية أو التحليل الذاتي إلى توسيع نطاق الهجمات الإرهابية المحتملة. ويؤدي توافر مجموعات مواد التنفيذ الذاتي المستخدمة في تعديل الجينات في الخلايا الحية إلى تمكين الجماعات الصغيرة من إطلاق العنان "للإرهاب البيولوجي"، الذي قد يؤثر على الملايين.

١٧ - ومن المعروف أيضاً أن الجماعات الإرهابية والجماعات المتطرفة العنيفة تستخدم التغييرات البيئية لصالحها، إما عن طريق استغلال الموارد الضئيلة بطريقة أسهل أو من خلال استخدام هذه الموارد كأصول أو أسلحة لأغراض من قبيل إغراق الأرض وتسميم الآبار.

١٨ - وتشمل الأخطار والتحديات الراهنة وكذا العديد من الأخطار والتحديات المستقبلية التي لا يمكن التنبؤ بها حتى الآن مختلف الأبعاد والجهات الفاعلة السياسية والاجتماعية والاقتصادية والثقافية. وبينما تعد الجهود التعاونية الأولية، مثل منتدى الإنترنت العالمي لمكافحة الإرهاب، جهوداً جديرة بالثناء، فإن منع التهديدات الجديدة واستباق التهديدات القائمة سيتطلب شراكات استراتيجية وتعاوناً دولياً بين الدول الأعضاء والمنظمات الدولية والإقليمية والقطاع الخاص والأكاديميين وغيرهم. وقد طلب الأمين

العام إلى مكتب مكافحة الإرهاب زيادة جهوده في قيادة منظومة الأمم المتحدة وتنسيق جهودها كي تصبح أكثر قدرة على التكيف والابتكار وهي بصدد التعامل مع هذه التطورات. وكخطوة أولى، يتعاون مكتب مكافحة الإرهاب مع برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي، والمديرية التنفيذية للجنة مكافحة الإرهاب ومنظمة الأمم المتحدة للتربية والعلم والثقافة (اليونسكو) في إعداد دراسة عملية من أجل تحسين فهم دور أدوات الإنترنت في تجنيد الإرهابيين. وسيوفر المشروع أيضا منتدى للحوار بين الدول الأعضاء والأمم المتحدة والقطاع الخاص المعني بتكنولوجيا الإنترنت، ويهدف إلى إعداد توصيات بشأن السياسات العامة في هذا الصدد.

### ثالثا - معالجة العجز في التعاون المتعدد الأطراف

١٩ - منذ اعتماد استراتيجية الأمم المتحدة العالمية لمكافحة الإرهاب في عام ٢٠٠٦، حاول المجتمع الدولي التصدي للخطر المتنامي الذي يمثله الإرهاب عن طريق التنفيذ المتوازن لركائزها الأربع. وأتاح الاستعراض الذي يجري كل سنتين للاستراتيجية الفرصة لمعالجة أوجه القصور والثغرات التي ينطوي عليها النهج الذي ينتهجه المجتمع الدولي في التعامل مع تحديات محددة تواجه جهود مكافحة الإرهاب.

٢٠ - وخلال الجزء الرفيع المستوى من الدورة الثانية والسبعين للجمعية العامة المعقود في أيلول/سبتمبر ٢٠١٧، أبرز ١٥٢ من القادة، الذين يمثلون الغالبية العظمى من الدول الأعضاء، الحاجة إلى تحسين التعاون الدولي في مكافحة الإرهاب. ويشاطرهم الأمين العام تقييهم، ومن الواضح أنه يوجد نقص في التعاون على مستويات متعددة فيما يتعلق بالتصدي لهذا الخطر الذي يتجاوز الحدود الوطنية وتتعدد أبعاده بصورة مطردة، من حيث مظاهره وعواقبه الإنسانية والاجتماعية والاقتصادية. فثمة حاجة إذًا إلى عهد جديد من التعاون لمواجهة آفة الإرهاب.

### ألف - إيجاد توافق في الآراء بشأن الجهود العالمية لمكافحة الإرهاب

٢١ - يمثل الإرهاب وما يستتبعه من ضرورة إيجاد سبل ناجعة للتصدي له في حقيقة الأمر قضية واحدة يلتفت حولها المجتمع الدولي بأكمله. وتعتبر استراتيجية الأمم المتحدة العالمية لمكافحة الإرهاب، إلى جانب مجموعة من قرارات وبيانات مجلس الأمن، وكذلك قانون حقوق الإنسان والقانون الإنساني، في صميم إطار السياسات الدولية القائم الذي يهدف إلى مكافحة الإرهاب بصورة فعالة. ومع ذلك، فكثيرا ما تغرق جهود المجتمع الدولي الرامية للتصدي لتحدي الإرهاب في أحوال السياسة. ومن المؤسف أن الجماعات الإرهابية تستغل ذلك وتذهب به مذهباً أبعد لتبث روح الفرقة بيننا.

٢٢ - وبينما سيكون من الضروري بالتأكيد إجراء حوار سياسي بناء بشأن الإرهاب في المستقبل، فإن الدول الأعضاء بحاجة إلى التركيز بصورة أكبر على ما يوحدها في هذه المعركة لا على ما يفرقنا. ويجب أن يتحول التركيز نحو اتباع نهج عملي يركز على تعزيز الأساليب التقنية والعملية لمكافحة الإرهاب وحشد التعاون المتعدد الأطراف على الصعد الثنائية والإقليمية والعالمية.

٢٣ - ويمثل مؤتمر الأمم المتحدة الرفيع المستوى لرؤساء أجهزة مكافحة الإرهاب في الدول الأعضاء، الذي سيعقد بمقر الأمم المتحدة في نيويورك يومي ٢٨ و ٢٩ حزيران/يونيه ٢٠١٨، الخطوة الأولى نحو بناء شراكة جديدة من أجل التعاون المتعدد الأطراف وخطوة أقرب نحو ترك تسييس جهود المجتمع الدولي في مجال مكافحة الإرهاب. وموضوع المؤتمر هو "تعزيز التعاون الدولي من أجل مكافحة التهديد

المتنامي للإرهاب". وسيجمع المؤتمر رؤساء الوكالات الوطنية لمكافحة الإرهاب من أجل تبادل المعلومات التنفيذية والعملية وبناء توافق في الآراء بشأن مسائل الإرهاب الرئيسية التي تهم الدول الأعضاء. ويؤمل أن يحفز المؤتمر حقبة جديدة من التعاون الدولي، فضلا عن تكوين شراكات تنفيذية تركز على إيجاد حلول عملية للتصدي لتهديد الإرهاب الذي يواجهه المجتمع الدولي، بغية تنفيذ استراتيجية الأمم المتحدة العالمية لمكافحة الإرهاب.

## باء - الدور المركزي للمسؤولية الوطنية، وتعزيز الحوكمة، ووضع سياسات مستدامة

٢٤ - على الرغم من أن التعاون المتعدد الأطراف أمر أساسي للتصدي للتهديدات الإرهابية، فإن المسؤولية الرئيسية عن مكافحة الإرهاب تقع على الدول الأعضاء، على النحو المبين في استراتيجية الأمم المتحدة العالمية لمكافحة الإرهاب. والمسؤولية الوطنية عن جهود مكافحة الإرهاب أمر أساسي إذا أريد لهذه الجهود أن تنجح. إلا أن مسؤوليات الدول في هذا المجال ترتبط ارتباطا وثيقا بواجبها الأساسي إزاء حماية السكان من الهجمات الإرهابية، فضلا عن الحاجة إلى التأكد من أن تدابير مكافحة الإرهاب نفسها لا تلحق الضرر ولا تؤجج المظالم. وأظهر تقرير برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي لعام ٢٠١٧ المعنون "رحلة إلى التطرف في أفريقيا: دوافع التجنيد وحوافزه والمنعطفات الحاسمة المفصية إليه"<sup>(٢)</sup> أن ٧١ في المائة من الأفراد الذين أحرقت معهم مقابلات قد أشاروا إلى "إجراءات الحكومة" مثل "قتل أحد أفراد الأسرة أو الأصدقاء" أو "اعتقال أحد أفراد الأسرة أو الأصدقاء" على أنها نقطة التحول أو المنعطف الحاسم - الذي دفع هؤلاء الأفراد المعرضين للخطر للانتقال من الأفكار المتطرفة إلى اتخاذ خطوة الانضمام إلى جماعة متطرفة عنيفة.

٢٥ - ومنذ ١١ أيلول/سبتمبر ٢٠٠١، بات العالم مستقطبا على نحو متزايد. والنتيجة الوحيدة لهذا المسار لزيادة الاستقطاب هي غرس بذور المزيد من النزاعات. ويجب على الدول الأعضاء تجنب الفخ الذي ينصبه الإرهابيون ويدفعها إلى اتخاذ تدابير تؤدي إلى نتائج عكسية. فبدلا من السلام والسلامة والوحدة، لن تؤدي دوامة الاستفزاز ورد الفعل عليه إلا إلى مزيد من الكراهية.

٢٦ - وقد أكد الأمين العام مرارا أن الإرهاب لا يرتبط بأي دين أو أصل عرقي أو اثني. وفي عام ٢٠١٧، خلصت دراسة أجراها مركز الأمم المتحدة لمكافحة الإرهاب إلى أن أفراد الجماعات المتطرفة العنيفة في كثير من الأحيان لا يعرفون الدين الذين يعتنقونه معرفة وافية. ويجب مواجهة الاستراتيجيات المنفرة والكراهية بانتهاج سياسات قائمة على الأدلة، واتخاذ قرارات شاملة، واحترام التنوع، وحماية الأقليات والفئات الضعيفة، وتفعيل المساءلة والعدالة. وعلاوة على ذلك، يود الأمين العام أن يشدد على أهمية الحوار بين الثقافات في الجهود إلى رآب الانقسامات المجتمعية والثقافية.

## جيم - الحاجة إلى شراكات جديدة لمكافحة الإرهاب

٢٧ - موضوع مكافحة الإرهاب هو من بين المواضيع المطروحة على جدول أعمال العديد من المنظمات الإقليمية ودون الإقليمية. وعلى مر السنين، سعت الدول الأعضاء إلى الاستفادة من المبادرات والترتيبات الدولية والإقليمية والثنائية في مجال مكافحة الإرهاب. وأنشأ العديد منها أيضا محافل وتحالفات

(٢) متاح عبر الرابط التالي: [http://journey-to-extremism.undp.org/content/downloads/UNDP-](http://journey-to-extremism.undp.org/content/downloads/UNDP-JourneyToExtremism-report-2017-english.pdf)

JourneyToExtremism-report-2017-english.pdf

عالمية جديدة من أجل تبادل المعلومات بشأن الممارسات الجيدة وتنسيق جهودها. ومع ذلك، يتعيّن بذل المزيد من الجهود.

٢٨ - ويجب أن تستند الجهود التعاونية التي تبذلها الدول الأعضاء من أجل منع ومكافحة الإرهاب إلى سيادة القانون، ويجب أن تحترم حقوق الإنسان. وتوفر استراتيجية الأمم المتحدة العالمية لمكافحة الإرهاب، وقرارات مجلس الأمن ذات الصلة، والصكوك القانونية الدولية لمكافحة الإرهاب، والقانون الدولي، إطار سياسيا وقانونيا قويا. ويجب ترجمة هذه التعهدات والالتزامات المشتركة إلى إجراءات ملموسة وعملية تتخذها الدول الأعضاء حتى يتسنى لها تبادل الخبرات والموارد وتحسين تبادل المعلومات البالغة الأهمية في الوقت المناسب وعلى نحو مأمون على الصعيد الثنائي والإقليمي والعالمي.

٢٩ - وسيؤدي تعزيز التعاون بين الأمم المتحدة والمنظمات الإقليمية ودون الإقليمية، والمنتديات الأخرى المتعددة الأطراف، مثل المنتدى العالمي لمكافحة الإرهاب، دورا داعما في المساعدة على النهوض بالجهود الدولية الرامية إلى مكافحة الإرهاب بشكل فعال. وتمتلك المنظمات الإقليمية ودون الإقليمية القدرة على أن تكون عاملا يضاعف أثر جهود الدول الأعضاء في مجال مكافحة الإرهاب. وقد شجعت الجمعية العامة الدول الأعضاء على الاستفادة من هذه المنظمات وعلى تيسير إسهامها في هذا المجال.

٣٠ - وعلاوة على ذلك، يمكن أن تتعرض الأصول المملوكة للقطاع الخاص للاستغلال أو الهجمات من جانب الإرهابيين. وقد أصبح هذا الأمر واضحا وضوحا شديدا مع ما تقوم به الجماعات الإرهابية من إساءة استخدام التكنولوجيات الجديدة على سبيل المثال من أجل استغلال القطاع المالي واستهداف نظم الهياكل الأساسية الحيوية أو الأهداف غير المحصنة. وتكتسي النهج الطوعية والتنظيمية للتصدي لهذه التحديات أهمية. غير أنه يمكن للشراكات بين القطاعين العام والخاص أن تساعد أيضا على تحسين تبادل المعلومات وفعالية تدابير الوقاية والتخفيف؛ ولذلك، يجب أن تعزز هذه الشراكات أي تدابير تنظيمية قائمة. وعلى الرغم من أن كيانات القطاع الخاص لها مصلحة راسخة في حماية أعمالها، فإن عليها أيضاً أن تركز تركيزا أكبر على مسؤوليتها الاجتماعية في سياق مكافحة الإرهاب.

٣١ - وتقع على عاتق الحكومات الوطنية المسؤولية الأساسية عن منع الإرهاب ومكافحته؛ بيد أن الجمعية العامة ومجلس الأمن قد اعترفا بأن المجتمع المدني، بما في ذلك المنظمات غير الحكومية، يمكن أن يقدم إسهامات مهمة في هذه الجهود. ومن الأهمية بمكان الاستفادة الكاملة من الإسهامات المحتملة لمنظمات المجتمع المدني، ولا سيما في مجال بناء القدرة على مواجهة التطرف العنيف المفضي إلى الإرهاب، والتخفيف من الآثار الناجمة عن الإرهاب.

## دال - الهيكل المتعدد الأطراف والأطر القانونية لمكافحة الإرهاب

٣٢ - ردّ المجتمع الدولي على التهديد الإرهابي المتنامي على الصعيد العالمي بوضع هيكل شامل متعدد الأطراف لمكافحة الإرهاب على الصعيد العالمي والإقليمي والوطني. وتضطلع الأمم المتحدة بدور رئيسي في وضع الإطار الدولي المعياري والقانوني لمكافحة الإرهاب ووضع الترتيبات اللازمة لتنفيذه بشكل فعال. ويشمل هذا الإطار حاليا الاتفاقيات والبروتوكولات الدولية المتعلقة بالإرهاب وحقوق الإنسان، واستراتيجية الأمم المتحدة العالمية لمكافحة الإرهاب، وقرارات الجمعية العامة ومجلس الأمن الأخرى ذات الصلة بالموضوع (انظر المرفق الأول). وتضطلع الهيئات الأخرى المتعددة الأطراف مثل المنتدى العالمي لمكافحة الإرهاب، بدور مهم في إرساء الممارسات الجيدة. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، وضع العديد من الدول

الأعضاء الإطار التشريعي الوطني الخاص بما استنادا إلى الإطار الدولي القائم، وتعاونت على الصعيدين الثنائي والإقليمي من أجل تعزيز الإجراءات المتخذة في سبيل مكافحة الإرهاب.

## هاء - إجراءات الأمم المتحدة الرامية إلى مواجهة الآثار الخطيرة المترتبة على الإرهاب: حقوق الإنسان والضحايا

٣٣ - كما أبرز الأمين العام في خطابه بشأن مكافحة الإرهاب وحقوق الإنسان الذي ألقاه في لندن في ١٦ تشرين الثاني/نوفمبر ٢٠١٧، فإن مكافحة الإرهاب لا يمكن أن تنجح دون كفالة احترام حقوق الإنسان وسيادة القانون. فاعتماد قوانين وسياسات مكافحة الإرهاب دون إيلاء الاعتبار الملائم لما تخلفه من تبعات على حماية حقوق الإنسان هو أحد الأسباب الرئيسية الداعية للقلق. ومما يثير القلق بوجه خاص أيضا معاملة الأطفال المرتبطين بالجماعات الإرهابية بوصفهم خطرا أمنيا بدلا من التعامل معهم بوصفهم ضحايا.

٣٤ - وقد أودت الأعمال الإرهابية بحياة الآلاف من الضحايا كل عام على مدى أكثر من عقد من الزمن، ووضعت مؤسسات الدولة على حافة الانهيار، ولا سيما في المناطق الأقل تحضرا وعلى الحدود. ويعاني بعض البلدان المتضررة من الإرهاب من نقص ملحوظ في القدرات المؤسسية اللازمة للحد من خطر الهجمات الإرهابية ومنعها. وتحتاج هذه البلدان أيضا إلى دعم أقوى في جهودها الرامية إلى تعزيز حقوق وكرامة ضحايا أعمال الإرهاب والناجين منها.

٣٥ - ويخلف استخدام العنف الجنسي كأسلوب من أساليب الإرهاب، بما في ذلك الاغتصاب والزواج القسري والاسترقاق الجنسي، لدى الضحايا وأسرههم جروحا بدنية ونفسية وعواقب اجتماعية وخيمة (انظر: S/2017/249). ويعاني هؤلاء الضحايا، في أحيان كثيرة، من الغياب التام لدعم حقوقهم في العدالة والكرامة والحصول على الدعم النفسي والاجتماعي ودعم سبل كسب العيش.

٣٦ - ومن أجل تحسين مواجهة هذه الشواغل، اتخذت الأمم المتحدة عددا من الخطوات لزيادة المساءلة عن الجرائم الإرهابية، وشددت على أهمية تعزيز التعاون في المجال القضائي. وأكد مجلس الأمن في قراره ٢٣٢٢ (٢٠١٦) من جديد على أن المسؤولين عن الأعمال الإرهابية وانتهاكات القانون الدولي الإنساني أو القانون الدولي لحقوق الإنسان، يجب أن يخضعوا للمساءلة، لا سيما من خلال زيادة التعاون في المجال القضائي. وبالمثل، شددت التدابير المتخذة على الصعيد الوطني أيضا على ضرورة وضع آليات فعالة لتقديم مرتكبي الجرائم الشنيعة إلى العدالة.

٣٧ - ولا يمكن للمجتمع الدولي أن ينسى تأثير الإرهاب على الأشخاص العاديين، ويجب أن يدعم أولئك الذين يعانون من آثار الأعمال الإرهابية العشوائية؛ ويجب أن يساعد على تضميد جراحهم وإعادة تأهيل الضحايا فعليا وضمنا إعادة إدماجهم على نحو فعال في مجتمعاتهم المحلية. ويضطلع الضحايا بدور محوري في أية استراتيجية أو خطة عمل لمكافحة الإرهاب، ومن الأهمية بمكان الاعتراف بما لهم من احتياجات وحقوق فريدة. ويمكن أن يساعد ذلك على منع انتشار التطرف العنيف المفضي إلى الإرهاب. وقد أعرب مجلس الأمن في قراره ٢٣٣١ (٢٠١٦) عن قلقه إزاء استخدام العنف الجنسي والعنف الجنساني كأسلوب من أساليب الإرهاب، وأكد أن ضحايا العنف الجنسي الذي ترتكبه الجماعات الإرهابية ينبغي التعامل معهم بوصفهم ضحايا للإرهاب. ويؤكد اختبار يوم ٢١ آب/أغسطس بوصفه



اليوم الدولي لإحياء ذكرى ضحايا الإرهاب وإجلالهم على التزام المجتمع الدولي بالتضامن مع الضحايا، والعمل على الاعتراف بحقوقهم.

## واو - كسب قلوب الشباب وعقولهم

٣٨ - على مدى عقود من الزمن، استهدفت الجماعات الإرهابية الشباب في جهودها المتعلقة بالتحديد. ومن خلال أساليب مشاركة الأقران واستغلال المظالم واستخدام العناصر الجمالية الجذابة، مثل الدعاية الرقمية المستوحاة من ألعاب الفيديو، استغلت هذه الجماعات ميل الشباب إلى نشدان الأهداف المتفردة المتعقبة من الأعراف الاجتماعية.

٣٩ - والشباب ينجرفون في أغلب الأحوال نحو الجماعات الإرهابية والجماعات المتطرفة العنيفة بسبب اليأس. وهناك ثلاثة عوامل رئيسية، من بين عوامل أخرى، تسهم في ذلك: أولها انعدام الفرص، ولا سيما فيما يتعلق بالتعليم والعمالة؛ وثاني هذه العوامل الإحساس بالتمييز والإقصاء؛ وثالثها ما تتسم به بعض تدابير مكافحة الإرهاب من طابع قمعي. وهذه العوامل وغيرها يمكن أن تجعل الشباب عرضة للإغراءات الزائفة التي تقدمها الجماعات الإرهابية. ويكون معظم المجندين عادة من الشباب دون الخامسة والعشرين. ويتعين على الحكومات أن تراعي هذه المسائل وأن تركز على فتح أبواب الأمل في وجه شبابنا بطرق ملموسة من خلال اتباع سياسات لا تؤدي إلى تغييب الفرص أو إلى التمييز والإقصاء والقمع. وعندما يتعرض الشباب للاغتصاب والقتل في بيوتهم ومدارسهم وقراهم، فلا بد من الاعتراف بأن الإرهاب قد أضحى إحدى الآفات العالمية الأكثر تهديدا لهم.

٤٠ - ويجب أن يكون توفير فرص العمل والتعليم والتدريب المهني للشباب أولوية مطلقة في خطط التنمية الوطنية وفي التعاون الإنمائي الدولي. ولئن كان توفير هذه الفرص أمرا أساسيا، فإن المجتمع الدولي عليه أيضا أن يصغي إلى شبابنا وأن يشركهم ويلهمهم لكي يصبحوا جزءا من عمليات اتخاذ القرار. ويجب أن تكون هذه المشاركة أكثر من مجرد إجراء رمزي أو موقف عابر. ويجب أن تكون مجدية وتتضمن المشاركة على أساس نهج قائم على التشاور مع المستفيدين ويتسم بقدر أكبر من الابتكار ويستفيد من التكنولوجيا، ويعتزم الأمين العام، حيثما أمكن، أن يجعل الأمم المتحدة أكثر استجابة واتصالا بشباب العالم (انظر: A/72/761-S/2018/86).

٤١ - ويتطلع الشباب أيضا إلى أفكار متبصرة تستهويهم وتقدم تغييرا ملموسا. والشباب هم أحد أعظم المقومات الإيجابية لمجتمعنا ويحتاجون إلى الإصغاء إليهم وإلى الحصول على الدعم والحماية في بعض الحالات. ونحن بحاجة إلى زيادة الاستثمار في تسخير القوة الإيجابية التي يمثلها شبابنا في الابتكار الاجتماعي والاقتصادي.

## رابعا - التقدم الذي أحرزته كيانات الأمم المتحدة والدول الأعضاء في تنفيذ استراتيجية الأمم المتحدة العالمية لمكافحة الإرهاب

٤٢ - خلال العامين الماضيين، قام العديد من كيانات فرقة العمل المعنية بالتنفيذ في مجال مكافحة الإرهاب بدعم تنفيذ الركائز الأربع لاستراتيجية الأمم المتحدة العالمية لمكافحة الإرهاب. ويرد فيما يلي عرض لبعض تلك الأنشطة. ويرد مزيد من التفاصيل في المرفق الثاني، الذي يتضمن أيضا مصفوفة بالمشاريع والأنشطة التي تضطلع بها الأمم المتحدة في مجال مكافحة الإرهاب.

### الركيزة الأولى: التدابير الرامية إلى معالجة الظروف المؤدية إلى انتشار الإرهاب

٤٣ - يشكل منع نشوب النزاعات وحلها خط الدفاع الأول في مواجهة الإرهاب. وعندما تولى الأمين العام منصبه، وضع هذا الأمر ضمن أولوياته ودعا إلى التركيز مجددا على منع نشوب النزاعات والحفاظ على السلام. وفي كانون الثاني/يناير ٢٠١٨، قام بنشر تقريره عن بناء السلام والحفاظ على السلام (A/72/707-S/2018/43)، الذي حدد حجم التحدي وطبيعته. والأمين العام على يقين من أن تفتيت الجهود على نطاق منظومة الأمم المتحدة يقوض قدرتها على دعم الدول الأعضاء في جهودها الرامية إلى بناء مجتمعات سلمية والحفاظ عليها والتصدي المبكر والفعال للنزاعات والأزمات. وقد طرح الأمين العام في تقريره مجموعة من الإصلاحات المتعاضدة التي تهدف إلى ضمان أن تكون الأمم المتحدة مهيأة لتحقيق الأهداف المنشودة، بما في ذلك في مجالات التنمية والإدارة والسلام والأمن.

٤٤ - وفي أعقاب صدور خطة العمل لمنع التطرف العنيف (A/70/674)، قام برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي بوضع إطار استراتيجي شامل في آذار/مارس ٢٠١٦ بعنوان "منع التطرف العنيف من خلال تشجيع التنمية الشاملة للجميع وتعزيز التسامح واحترام التنوع" وجرى تنقيحه في شباط/فبراير ٢٠١٧<sup>(٣)</sup>. ونفذ البرنامج الإنمائي طائفة من المشاريع الرامية إلى معالجة الظروف المؤدية إلى انتشار الإرهاب والتطرف العنيف من خلال التنمية الشاملة للجميع وتعزيز التسامح وتخفيف أثر العوامل التي تشكل نقطة تحول من الشعور بالتهميش إلى التطرف وفي نهاية المطاف إلى التطرف العنيف الذي يفضي إلى الإرهاب.

### الركيزة الثانية: تدابير منع الإرهاب ومكافحته

٤٥ - وفقا لقراري مجلس الأمن ٢٣٢٢ (٢٠١٦) و ٢٣٩٦ (٢٠١٧)، عززت المديرية التنفيذية للجنة مكافحة الإرهاب جهودها الرامية إلى تشجيع الاستخدام المسؤول للمعلومات البيومترية. وتعكف حاليا مع الفريق العامل المعني بإدارة الحدود وإنفاذ القانون فيما يتعلق بمكافحة الإرهاب التابع لفرقة العمل المعنية بالتنفيذ في مجال مكافحة الإرهاب، على وضع خلاصة وافية للممارسات الجيدة القائمة وصياغة توصيات للدول الأعضاء بشأن جمع وتسجيل وتبادل المعلومات البيومترية. وواصلت المنظمة الدولية للشرطة الجنائية (الإنتربول) مساعدة الدول الأعضاء في ضبط أعضاء وميسري الجماعات الإرهابية عبر الوطنية المعروفة وفي تحديد هوياتهم بصورة قطعية. وساعدت الإنتربول أيضا في جهود إنفاذ القانون في الدول الأعضاء من خلال تعزيز أمن الحدود الوطنية والإقليمية والحد من تحركات الإرهابيين والمنتسبين إلى الجماعات الإرهابية عبر الحدود، وكشف الشبكات التي تيسر سفرهم وتعطيلها.

### الركيزة الثالثة: التدابير الرامية إلى بناء قدرات الدول على منع الإرهاب ومكافحته وتعزيز دور منظومة الأمم المتحدة في هذا الصدد

٤٦ - قدم مكتب الأمم المتحدة المعني بالمخدرات والجريمة مساعدة قانونية للمساعدة في صياغة التشريعات الوطنية لمكافحة الإرهاب. ومنذ كانون الثاني/يناير ٢٠١٦، ساهم المكتب في إنجاز ٤٠ تصديقا إضافيا على الاتفاقيات والبروتوكولات الدولية المتصلة بالإرهاب من جانب الدول الأعضاء، وساعد في تنقيح أو صياغة أكثر من ٣٥ تشريعا وقام بتدريب أكثر من ٨٠٠٠ موظف من موظفي

(٣) متاح على الرابط التالي: [www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/democratic-governance/conflict-prevention/discussion-paper---preventing-violent-extremism-through-inclusiv.html](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/democratic-governance/conflict-prevention/discussion-paper---preventing-violent-extremism-through-inclusiv.html)

العدالة الجنائية من خلال تنظيم ما ينوف على ٤٠٠ حلقة عمل. وعلى سبيل المثال، قدم المكتب تدريباً للقضاة وأفراد الشرطة العراقيين لكي يكون بالإمكان نشرهم في المناطق المحررة من تنظيم الدولة الإسلامية للتحقيق في جرائم الإرهاب وملاحقة مرتكبيها ومقاضاتهم.

### الركيزة الرابعة: التدابير الرامية إلى ضمان حماية حقوق الإنسان وسيادة القانون بوصفهما الركيزتين الأساسيتين لمكافحة الإرهاب

٤٧ - بينت الأمم المتحدة بما لا يترك مجالاً للبس أن جميع التشريعات والسياسات العامة والاستراتيجيات والممارسات المعتمدة على الصعيد الوطني لمكافحة الإرهاب ومنع التطرف العنيف المفضي إلى الإرهاب يجب أن تحترم وتحمي حقوق الإنسان وسيادة القانون. وتواصل الأمم المتحدة تشجيع الدول الأعضاء على تركيز اهتمامها، عند اتخاذ تدابير لمكافحة الإرهاب، على السلوك الفعلي للأفراد والجماعات، بدلاً من التركيز على المعتقدات التي يعتنقونها، مما قد يتعارض مع القانون الدولي لحقوق الإنسان.

٤٨ - وواصلت المقررة الخاصة المعنية بتعزيز وحماية حقوق الإنسان والحريات الأساسية في سياق مكافحة الإرهاب جمع المعلومات المتعلقة بادعاءات انتهاكات حقوق الإنسان والحريات الأساسية في سياق مكافحة الإرهاب والتماس تلك المعلومات وتلقيها وتبادلها. وقدمت أيضاً تقارير منتظمة إلى مجلس حقوق الإنسان وإلى الجمعية العامة بشأن السياسات والممارسات السليمة، بالإضافة إلى التحديات القائمة والناشئة، في مجال تنفيذ تدابير مكافحة الإرهاب التي تحترم حقوق الإنسان احتراماً كاملاً.

### مركز الأمم المتحدة لمكافحة الإرهاب

٤٩ - خلال العامين الماضيين، واصل مركز الأمم المتحدة لمكافحة الإرهاب التابع لمكتب مكافحة الإرهاب تقديم المساعدة في مجال بناء القدرات إلى الدول الأعضاء، بناء على طلبها، من أجل التنفيذ الفعال والمتوازن لاستراتيجية الأمم المتحدة العالمية لمكافحة الإرهاب. وفي عام ٢٠١٦، شرع المركز في تنفيذ برنامجه الخمسي للفترة ٢٠١٦-٢٠٢٠، وأقره المجلس الاستشاري للمركز في كانون الأول/ديسمبر ٢٠١٥. ويسترشد عمل المركز بالبرنامج من خلال أربعة نواتج عامة يتصل كل واحد منها بركائز الاستراتيجية الأربع. وخلال الفترة المشمولة بالتقرير، واصل المركز تنفيذ مشاريع تتصل بما عدده ١٢ مجالاً من المجالات المواضيعية ذات الأولوية وهي: منع التطرف العنيف المفضي إلى الإرهاب؛ والمقاتلون الإرهابيون الأجانب؛ واستراتيجيات مكافحة الإرهاب؛ ومكافحة تمويل الإرهاب؛ وأمن الحدود وإدارتها؛ وأمن الفضاء الإلكتروني؛ واحترام حقوق الإنسان في سياق مكافحة الإرهاب؛ ودعم ضحايا الإرهاب؛ وتقديم المساعدة المتكاملة في مجال مكافحة الإرهاب؛ وتشجيع الإجراءات المشتركة التي تتخذها كيانات الأمم المتحدة في مجال الإرهاب ودعمها، وشبكات مكافحة الإرهاب؛ والتعاون فيما بين بلدان الجنوب.

٥٠ - وإضافةً إلى ذلك، قام مركز الأمم المتحدة لمكافحة الإرهاب بتعزيز قدرته على رصد وتقييم مساهمته في تنفيذ جميع الركائز الأربع لاستراتيجية الأمم المتحدة العالمية لمكافحة الإرهاب. ويقوم المركز بانتظام برصد التقدم المحرز في تحقيق نواتج ونتائج برنامجه الخمسي استناداً إلى المؤشرات وخطوط الأساس والأهداف المقررة. وقد قام بتعميم مراعاة المنظور الجنساني في أعماله الفنية من خلال إدماج المنظور

الجنساني لدى وضع وتنفيذ مشاريعه لبناء القدرات. ووسع المركز نطاق ممارسة التنفيذ المشترك للمشاريع مع كيانات الأمم المتحدة من أجل الاستفادة من الخبرات المحددة وتجنب ازدواجية الجهود.

٥١ - وقد بذلت الدول الأعضاء جهوداً كبيرة لتنفيذ استراتيجية الأمم المتحدة العالمية لمكافحة الإرهاب. وتلقت الأمانة العامة تقارير من الدول الأعضاء التالية التي أبلغت عن تنفيذها للاستراتيجية: الأرجنتين، وإسرائيل، وإكوادور، وألمانيا، والإمارات العربية المتحدة، وأوروغواي، وأوكرانيا، وباراغواي، وباكستان، والبرتغال، وبلجيكا، وبلغاريا، وبولندا، وبيلاروس، وتونس، والجزائر، والجمهورية العربية السورية، وجورجيا، ورومانيا، وسان مارينو، وسلوفاكيا، وسنغافورة، والسويد، وسويسرا، وصربيا، وعمان، وفرنسا، وفنزويلا (جمهورية - البوليفارية)، وفنلندا، وقطر، وكندا، وكوبا، ولافتيا، ولبنان، ومالي، وماليزيا، والمملكة العربية السعودية، وموناكو، والنرويج، وهولندا، والولايات المتحدة الأمريكية، واليابان، واليونان. وإضافةً إلى ذلك، قدم الاتحاد الأوروبي والجمعية البرلمانية للبحر الأبيض المتوسط تقارير بشأن ما اضطلعوا به من أنشطة دعماً للاستراتيجية. ويمكن للدول الأعضاء الاطلاع على هذه التقارير، بناء على طلبها، لدى مكتب مكافحة الإرهاب.

٥٢ - واستمرت كيانات الأمم المتحدة المكلفة بولايات أساسية في مجال بناء قدرات مؤسسات سيادة القانون والكيانات التي تضطلع ببرامج وأنشطة تتصل بذلك في مساعدة الدول الأعضاء في تنفيذ استراتيجية الأمم المتحدة العالمية لمكافحة الإرهاب. وتلقت الأمانة العامة تقارير من الكيانات التالية بشأن تنفيذها للاستراتيجية: المديرية التنفيذية للجنة مكافحة الإرهاب، وإدارة عمليات حفظ السلام، ومنظمة الطيران المدني الدولي، والمنظمة البحرية الدولية، ومكتب شؤون نزع السلاح، ومفوضية الأمم المتحدة لحقوق الإنسان، وتحالف الأمم المتحدة للحضارات، ومنظمة الأمم المتحدة للتربية والعلم والثقافة (اليونسكو)، ومعهد الأمم المتحدة الأقليمي لبحوث الجريمة والعدالة، ومكتب الأمم المتحدة المعني بالمخدرات والجريمة، ومنظمة الجمارك العالمية، ولجنة مجلس الأمن المنشأة عملاً بالقرار ١٥٤٠ (٢٠٠٤). وترد في المرفق الثاني مصفوفة بالمشاريع والأنشطة التي تضطلع بها الأمم المتحدة في مجال مكافحة الإرهاب.

## خامسا - تعزيز التصدي الدولي لخطر الإرهاب

٥٣ - قطع المجتمع الدولي، منذ اعتماد استراتيجية الأمم المتحدة العالمية لمكافحة الإرهاب، أشواطاً بعيدة في جهوده الرامية إلى مكافحة الإرهاب. ويتمثل السبيل الرئيسي نحو مكافحة الإرهاب على نحو أكثر فعالية في التركيز على منع الإرهاب وفي تعزيز التعاون الدولي وتعزيز التنسيق والاتساق في عمل الأمم المتحدة في هذا المجال. وتلك هي الطريقة الأنجع لمنع دوامة عدم الاستقرار والضعيفة.

٥٤ - وفي أعقاب الاستعراض الأخير للاستراتيجية العالمية لمكافحة الإرهاب، أصبح منع التطرف العنيف المفضي إلى الإرهاب أولويةً بالنسبة للعديد من الدول الأعضاء والمنظمات الإقليمية ودون الإقليمية. ويقوم الأمين العام بانتظام بالدعوة إلى اجتماع فريق العمل الرفيع المستوى المعني بمنع التطرف العنيف، الذي يتألف من ٢٢ رئيساً من رؤساء إدارات الأمم المتحدة ووكالاتها وصناديقها وبرامجها، لكفالة اتباع نهج مشترك ومنسق ومتسق في الدعم المقدم للدول الأعضاء في هذا المجال. ويعكف مكتب مكافحة الإرهاب باستمرار، بوصفه الجهة المكلفة بأمانة فريق العمل الرفيع المستوى المعني بمنع التطرف العنيف، على تخطيط عمل الأمم المتحدة التي تعمل الآن، استجابةً لطلبات الدول الأعضاء، في ٨١ بلداً في جميع مناطق العالم لمنع التطرف العنيف المفضي إلى الإرهاب.

٥٥ - ويقوم حوالي ٦٠ دولة من الدول الأعضاء والعديد من المنظمات الإقليمية بوضع خطط عمل وطنية وإقليمية من أجل منع التطرف العنيف أو هي بصدد الشروع في ذلك. وسعيًا للاستجابة لهذه الطلبات المتزايدة، يتعاون مكتب مكافحة الإرهاب والبرنامج الإنمائي على الصعيد الاستراتيجي. وسيستفيد مكتب مكافحة الإرهاب من خبرته ومن الوجود الميداني المتواصل للبرنامج الإنمائي في مواصلة تكثيف ما يقدمه من دعم في وضع خطط عمل وطنية وإقليمية وفقا لقرار الجمعية العامة ٢٠١٧/٧٠.

#### (أ) - إصلاح هيكل الأمم المتحدة لمكافحة الإرهاب

٥٦ - في أعقاب إنشاء مكتب مكافحة الإرهاب في حزيران/يونيه ٢٠١٧ بموجب قرار الجمعية العامة ٢٠١٧/٧١ بناءً على الاقتراح الوارد في تقرير الأمين العام عن قدرة منظومة الأمم المتحدة على مساعدة الدول الأعضاء في تنفيذ استراتيجية الأمم المتحدة العالمية لمكافحة الإرهاب (A/71/858)، اتخذ المكتب بالفعل خطوات عملية لكفالة التنفيذ المتوازن لركائز الاستراتيجية الأربعة.

٥٧ - ويضطلع مكتب مكافحة الإرهاب ووكيل الأمين العام الذي يرأسه بالولاية التالية: مواصلة توفير القيادة في ما يتعلق بولايات الجمعية العامة في مجال مكافحة الإرهاب التي يُعهد بها إلى الأمين العام من منظومة الأمم المتحدة برمتها؛ وتعزيز التنسيق والاتساق على نطاق الكيانات الـ ٣٨ التابعة لفرقة العمل المعنية بالتنفيذ في مجال مكافحة الإرهاب وللاتفاق العالمي لتنسيق جهود مكافحة الإرهاب، من أجل كفالة التوازن في تنفيذ الاستراتيجية العالمية لمكافحة الإرهاب؛ وتعزيز ما تقدمه الأمم المتحدة من مساعدة للدول الأعضاء في مجال بناء القدرات على مكافحة الإرهاب؛ وزيادة إبراز جهود الأمم المتحدة في مجال مكافحة الإرهاب وأنشطة الدعوة وتعبئة الموارد المتصلة بها؛ وكفالة إعطاء الأولوية الواجبة لمكافحة الإرهاب على نطاق منظومة الأمم المتحدة وترسيخ الأعمال المهمة المتعلقة بمنع التطرف العنيف المنضوي إلى الإرهاب، في الاستراتيجية. وسيشمل ذلك توفير دعم أفضل لعمليات الأمم المتحدة الميدانية في مجال مكافحة الإرهاب، في اتساق وثيق مع إصلاح هيكل السلام والأمن في الأمم المتحدة ومع الولايات التي أسندتها إليها الدول الأعضاء. ويود الأمين العام أيضا أن يشدد على أن تعزيز حقوق الإنسان وحمايتها وسيادة القانون أمور ضرورية لتنشيط هذه الجهود التي تبذلها الأمم المتحدة في مجال مكافحة الإرهاب.

٥٨ - واستجابةً لتوصية الأمين العام، أسندت الدول الأعضاء إلى مكتب مكافحة الإرهاب ولايةً قوية ومتعددة الأوجه. ويدل ذلك على ما تعلقه الدول الأعضاء على المكتب من آمال عريضة يلتزم الأمين العام بتحقيقها. ويرى الأمين العام أن عمل المكتب ينبغي أن يُوحَّد على أساس أدوار ثلاثة هي: السياسات العامة والتنسيق، وبناء القدرات، والعمل الميداني. وينبغي تبسيط كل دور من هذه الأدوار على النحو المناسب وتزويدها بموارد كافية، تمشيا مع القرار المتعلق بنتائج الاستعراض الحالي في حزيران/يونيه ٢٠١٨، وتحت القيادة العامة لوكيل الأمين العام لمكافحة الإرهاب. وينبغي أن يشمل ذلك إعادة التنظيم الداخلي للمكتب للاستجابة للطلبات المتزايدة الواردة من الدول الأعضاء للحصول على المساعدة في مجال بناء القدرات على نطاق الركائز الأربع لاستراتيجية الأمم المتحدة العالمية لمكافحة الإرهاب.

#### (ب) تعزيز التنسيق والاتساق؛ واتفاق الأمم المتحدة العالمي لتنسيق جهود مكافحة الإرهاب

٥٩ - يتطلب الخطر المعقد والمتطور الذي يشكله الإرهاب من الأمم المتحدة اعتماد تدابير تتسم بالكفاءة وتكون متسقة ومنسقة. وتشدد استراتيجية الأمم المتحدة العالمية لمكافحة الإرهاب (قرار الجمعية

(العام ٢٠١٨/٦٠)، وقرارات الاستعراض المتلاحقة، وخطة العمل لمنع التطرف العنيف (انظر A/70/674 و A/70/675) على أهمية تعزيز التنسيق والاتساق بين كيانات الأمم المتحدة المعنية بمسائل مكافحة الإرهاب من أجل تقديم دعم فعال للدول الأعضاء والمنظمات الإقليمية في وضع وتنفيذ تدابير شاملة للتصدي لآفة الإرهاب. وتشكل الحاجة إلى تعزيز التنسيق على هذا النحو أحد الأسباب الرئيسية التي دفعت إلى إنشاء مكتب مكافحة الإرهاب.

٦٠ - وفي ٢٣ شباط/فبراير ٢٠١٨، وقع الأمين العام النسخة الجديدة من اتفاق الأمم المتحدة العالمي لتنسيق جهود مكافحة الإرهاب (انظر المرفق الثالث) باعتباره الإطار المتفق عليه بينه وبين رؤساء كيانات الأمم المتحدة والانتربول ومنظمة الجمارك العالمية، من أجل التغلب على التحديات التي تواجه التنسيق والاتساق على نطاق المنظومة لمكافحة الإرهاب. ويتمثل الهدف الرئيسي للاتفاق في تعزيز إجراءات الأمم المتحدة المشتركة فيما يتعلق بالعمل الذي تضطلع به منظومة الأمم المتحدة في مجال مكافحة الإرهاب. ويوفر الاتفاق، أساساً، أداة استراتيجية لتنسيق عمل الأمم المتحدة في مجال مكافحة الإرهاب ولتحقيق الاتساق فيه، ويعالج الفجوة القائمة نتيجة لعدم وجود اختصاصات لفرقة العمل المعنية بالتنفيذ في مجال مكافحة الإرهاب وأفرقتها العاملة. ومن المتوقع أن يحل ترتيب الاتفاق محل ترتيب التنسيق الخاص بفرقة العمل المعنية بالتنفيذ في مجال مكافحة الإرهاب فور توقيع جميع الكيانات على الاتفاق. لكن هذا التحول لن يؤثر على اختصاصات الأفرقة العاملة وقياداتها.

٦١ - ويوجد في فرقة العمل المعنية بالتنفيذ في مجال مكافحة الإرهاب حالياً ١٢ فريقاً من الأفرقة العاملة المواضيعية التي تشكل أداة مفيدة للتنسيق وتحقيق الاتساق. فهي تجمع بين الكيانات ذات الصلة بموضوع معين لتنسيق عملها في مجال بناء القدرات دعماً للجهود التي تبذلها الدول الأعضاء في مجال مكافحة الإرهاب. وتجتمع الأفرقة العاملة فصلياً وتقدم، كل سنتين، تقاريرها إلى وكيل الأمين العام لمكافحة الإرهاب بصفته رئيس فرقة العمل المعنية بالتنفيذ في مجال مكافحة الإرهاب. ومن ضمن رؤساء هذه الأفرقة العاملة بالإضافة إلى مكتب مكافحة الإرهاب والمديرية التنفيذية للجنة مكافحة الإرهاب، ممثلون عن كل من مكتب الأمم المتحدة المعني بالمخدرات والجريمة، والانتربول، واليونسكو، ومفوضية الأمم المتحدة لحقوق الإنسان، وإدارة شؤون الإعلام، وهيئة الأمم المتحدة للمساواة بين الجنسين وتمكين المرأة (هيئة الأمم المتحدة للمرأة)، ومنظمة حظر الأسلحة الكيميائية، والوكالة الدولية للطاقة الذرية. وقد أنشئ مؤخراً الفريقان العاملان المعنيان بالاتصالات والشؤون الجنسانية لتنسيق عمل الأمم المتحدة في مجال مكافحة الإرهاب المتعلق بمهدين المجالين الهامين.

٦٢ - ويشكل التعاون الفعال والعمل المشترك بين مكتب مكافحة الإرهاب والمديرية التنفيذية للجنة مكافحة الإرهاب كذلك أمراً بالغ الأهمية في تنسيق جهود الأمم المتحدة لمكافحة الإرهاب وتحقيق الاتساق فيها. ومنذ إنشاء المكتب، بذلت كلتا الهيئتين جهوداً لتعزيز علاقة العمل بينهما. وتشمل تلك الجهود ما يلي: (أ) عقد اجتماعات أسبوعية بين وكيل الأمين العام المعني بالمكتب وبين المدير التنفيذي للمديرية التنفيذية للجنة مكافحة الإرهاب؛ (ب) عقد اجتماعات شهرية لمتابعة التنسيق بين المكتبين؛ (ج) تبادل مذكرات إعلامية بين رئيسي المكتبين بشأن المسائل والأنشطة موضع الاهتمام المشترك؛ (د) قيام رئيسي المكتبين بزيارة مشتركة إلى إحدى الدول الأعضاء.

٦٣ - وأوعز مجلس الأمن، في قراره ٢٣٩٥ (٢٠١٧)، إلى المديرية التنفيذية للجنة مكافحة الإرهاب وإلى مكتب مكافحة الإرهاب أن يعدا تقريراً مشتركاً بحلول ٣٠ آذار/مارس ٢٠١٨ يستعرض الخطوات

العملية التي يتعين على الهيئتين اتخاذها لضمان إدماج توصيات المديرية التنفيذية وتحليلاتها في عمل مكتب مكافحة الإرهاب، لكي تنظر فيه لجنة مكافحة الإرهاب، وكذلك الجمعية العامة في سياق استعراض الاستراتيجية العالمية لمكافحة الإرهاب. وقد أُدمج ذلك التقرير، ويرد في المرفق الرابع.

٦٤ - وخلال عامي ٢٠١٧ و ٢٠١٨، أبرم عدد من كيانات الأمم المتحدة أطرا للشراكة الاستراتيجية الثنائية ومذكرات تفاهم من أجل تعزيز التنسيق بين عمل كل منها. ومن بين هذه الاتفاقات مذكرة تفاهم أبرمت بين مكتب مكافحة الإرهاب والبرنامج الإنمائي وإطاراً للشراكة أُتفق عليه بين مكتب سيادة القانون والمؤسسات الأمنية في إدارة عمليات حفظ السلام ومكتب الأمم المتحدة المعني بالمخدرات والجريمة.

٦٥ - وسيساعدنا تعزيز التنسيق والاتساق بين جهود الأمم المتحدة في مجال مكافحة الإرهاب أيضا على الاستفادة بشكل أفضل من منظومة الأمم المتحدة لتحقيق أثر أكبر في الميدان. وتطلب الدول الأعضاء على نحو متزايد الدعم، ويقوم النهج الذي تتبعه الأمم المتحدة على الطلب. ومع أن عمليات حفظ السلام لا يمكنها الاضطلاع بولايات في مجال مكافحة الإرهاب، لا بد من مواصلة تعزيز بناء القدرات على مكافحة الإرهاب ومنع التطرف العنيف. لكن لا يمكن للأمم المتحدة أن تقدم دعما فعالا في مجال مكافحة الإرهاب إلى أنشطة الدول الأعضاء في حالات النزاع ما لم تحصل على تفويض واضح بالقيام بذلك.

## سادسا - إقامة شراكات دولية جديدة لمكافحة الإرهاب

٦٦ - كان التهديد الذي يشكله تنظيم الدولة الإسلامية والمتنسبون إليه على السلم والأمن الدوليين قد هيمن على مكافحة الإرهاب على مدى العامين الماضيين. وفي حين هزم تنظيم الدولة الإسلامية عسكريا إلى حد كبير في العراق وسوريا، فإن التهديد العابر للحدود الذي يشكله التنظيم والجماعات الإرهابية الأخرى لا يزال قائما. ولقد جعل الأمين العام من إحدى أولوياته العليا تعزيز الدعم المقدم للدول الأعضاء في جهودها الرامية إلى تنفيذ الاستراتيجية العالمية لمكافحة الإرهاب ومختلف قرارات مجلس الأمن المتعلقة بمنع الإرهاب ومكافحته. ومن أجل مواجهة هذا التحدي العالمي لمجتمعاتنا، هناك حاجة ملحة أيضا لوجود روح جديدة من التعاون بين الدول الأعضاء.

٦٧ - ومن الأمور الحيوية ألا تحافظ جميع الدول الأعضاء على عزمها ووحدها ضد خطر الإرهاب فحسب، بل أن تعزز هذا العزم وهذه الوحدة. وهناك حاجة إلى إقامة شراكات دولية جديدة لمكافحة الإرهاب لترجمة الرؤية المشتركة للدول الأعضاء المجسدة في استراتيجية الأمم المتحدة العالمية لمكافحة الإرهاب إلى واقع وإحداث تأثير حقيقي على أرض الواقع. ويمكن لهذه الشراكات التركيز على هدفين اثنين. أولا، التأكيد الحاسم على تنفيذ الإطار القانوني الدولي الحالي لمكافحة الإرهاب كوسيلة لتدعيم القدرات الوطنية وتعزيز التعاون العملي بين الدول الأعضاء. ثانيا، يمكن للدول الأعضاء أن تستكمل الجهود الجارية لمكافحة الإرهاب بتركيز أكبر على بناء المرونة في مجتمعاتها.

٦٨ - وبالتوقيع على اتفاق الأمم المتحدة العالمي لتنسيق مكافحة الإرهاب، كان هدف الأمين العام هو الانتقال من الإطار القديم إلى الإطار الجديد عن طريق تعزيز شراكة جديدة للأمم المتحدة من خلال إطار للتنسيق أكثر فعالية، يمكن أن يعزز التنسيق والاتساق في عمل منظومة الأمم المتحدة لمكافحة الإرهاب. ويدعو الأمين العام جميع الكيانات الموقعة على اتفاق التنسيق إلى تنفيذه كي تتمكن الأمم المتحدة من دعم دولها الأعضاء بشكل أفضل في جهودها.

٦٩ - والتنفيذ الشامل لاستراتيجية الأمم المتحدة لمكافحة الإرهاب هو أحد الطرق الرئيسية لزيادة فعالية مكافحة الإرهاب. ولقد دعا الأمين العام إلى إحداث طفرة في الدبلوماسية الوقائية عندما تولى منصبه في العام الماضي، ويجب الاعتراف بأن منع نشوب النزاعات وتعزيز التنمية المستدامة هما أمران أساسيان للجهود مكافحة الإرهاب والعكس صحيح. وينبغي أن يكون الردع أيضا عنصرا أساسيا في هذه الجهود، ويجب أن تضمن الدول الأعضاء أن يحاكم الإرهابيون المدربون تدريبا محكما الذين اختاروا السفر للانضمام إلى النزاعات وارتكاب الفظائع، وذلك بموجب القوانين الوطنية عند عودتهم إلى بلدانهم الأصلية.

٧٠ - ويجب ربط الجهود المستدامة لمكافحة الإرهاب بجهود الأمم المتحدة لتحقيق السلام الدائم والتنمية المستدامة. وهذا النهج الشامل يعني ضمنا أيضا خلق مجتمعات أكثر مرونة. فالإرهاب يزدهر في الأماكن التي توجد بها مؤسسات ضعيفة. ويجب أن يكون التركيز على بناء مؤسسات قوية والعمل بشكل خاص على تحقيق الهدف ١٦ من أهداف التنمية المستدامة في هذا الصدد.

٧١ - وأخيرا، تعتمد الاستدامة أيضا على التأثير. فمن المهم أن تُظهر جميع كيانات الأمم المتحدة المشاركة في تصميم وتنفيذ التدخلات الرامية إلى مكافحة الإرهاب ومنع التطرف العنيف المفضي إلى الإرهاب كيف تحدث تلك التدخلات تأثيرا قابلا للقياس وتحقق نتائج في البلدان التي تُنفذ فيها. ووجود إطار قوي للرصد والتقييم هو أمر ضروري لقياس التقدم وتقييم النتائج. ويجب أن يستند هذا الإطار إلى تصميم سليم للأنشطة والتدخلات.

### ملاحظات وتوصيات

٧٢ - يجب على الدول الأعضاء أن تعمل على أساس توافق الآراء على أنه لا يوجد شيء يمكن أن يبرر الإرهاب، وأنه يجب منع الإرهاب والتصدي له بكل أشكاله ومظاهره. والضرر الذي تلحقه أعمال الإرهاب بالأفراد والمجتمعات والبلدان بأكملها والإنسانية برمتها غير مقبول. ويجب على الدول الأعضاء أن تحترم التزاماتها الدولية وأن تكفل عدم السماح للإرهابيين، دون استثناء، بالحصول على الأموال أو المهندسين أو الأسلحة أو الملاذات الآمنة أو أي موارد أخرى، بما يتماشى تماما مع التزامات هذه الدول بموجب قرارات مجلس الأمن ذات الصلة.

٧٣ - ولقد قطع المجتمع الدولي شوطا طويلا في جهوده لمكافحة الإرهاب منذ اعتماد استراتيجية الأمم المتحدة العالمية لمكافحة الإرهاب. ويتمثل أحد العناصر الأساسية لبذل جهود أكثر فعالية لمكافحة الإرهاب في التركيز على الجوانب الوقائية للاستراتيجية. كما سيساعدنا تعزيز التنسيق والاتساق بين جهود الأمم المتحدة في مجال مكافحة الإرهاب على تحسين فعالية منظومة الأمم المتحدة لتحقيق أثر وقائي أكبر في الميدان.

٧٤ - ومما يبعث على الأمل أنه يوجد بالفعل عدد من الترتيبات الثنائية والإقليمية والعالمية، يشترك فيها العديد من الجهات الفاعلة، بما في ذلك المجتمع المدني، وتساهم في مكافحة الإرهاب. ويجب تعزيز هذه الآليات وتوسيعها واستكمالها، عند الاقتضاء، وفقا للقانون الدولي، لضمان تبادل المعلومات بشكل منهجي، وإجراء مشاورات وتبادل الآراء على نحو منتظم، والقيام، إلى أقصى حد ممكن، بالعمل المشترك. ومن الضروري أن تُبرم الدول الأعضاء المتجاورة اتفاقات ثنائية تُمكن من التعاون الاستباقي الوثيق.



٧٥ - وينبغي لمكتب الأمم المتحدة لمكافحة الإرهاب، إلى جانب الكيانات المنضوية في الاتفاق العالمي لتنسيق مكافحة الإرهاب، أن يعمل، ضمن دوره في مجال بناء القدرات، على تيسير وتقديم المساعدة لبناء القدرات إلى الدول الأعضاء التي تطلب ذلك. ولا بد من التشديد على ما للتنفيذ من أهمية حاسمة، وهو أمر حاسم لتقديم المساعدة إلى الدول الأعضاء التي تطلب تلك المساعدة في بناء قدراتها على منع الإرهاب ومكافحته وتطوير هذه القدرات. وسيواصل المكتب السعي إلى تحقيق تأثير أكبر، يكون مستداما ويمكن إثباته، بسبل من بينها تكامل العمل في أرض الواقع وكذا الرصد والتقييم.

٧٦ - ومن الضروري الربط بين الجهود الإقليمية والثنائية من خلال الأدوات والمنصات العالمية. وتحتاج الدول الأعضاء إلى الاستخدام الفوري للإطار والأدوات التي يوفرها الإنتربول لتعزيز التعاون الدولي في إنفاذ القانون ضد الإرهاب. ويدعو الأمين العام الدول الأعضاء إلى دعم مبادرته بعقد مؤتمر الأمم المتحدة الرفيع المستوى الأول لرؤساء وكالات الدول الأعضاء المعنية بمكافحة الإرهاب في نيويورك يومي ٢٨ و ٢٩ حزيران/يونيه ٢٠١٨، واغتنام الفرصة لإقامة شراكات جديدة، لا سيما من خلال إنشاء قنوات اتصال جديدة، وتحسين تبادل المعلومات البالغة الأهمية بين الدول الأعضاء ودخلها في الوقت المناسب وبطريقة مأمونة. ويمكن أيضا الحفاظ على هذا المستوى من التعاون من خلال إنشاء شبكة عالمية للمنسقين الوطنيين لمكافحة الإرهاب تحت رعاية الأمم المتحدة.

٧٧ - وعلى الرغم من الهزائم العسكرية لتنظيم الدولة الإسلامية في العراق وسوريا، لا يوجد وقت للتراخي. فمسألة عودة المقاتلين الإرهابيين الأجانب وانتقالهم إلى أماكن أخرى هي ظاهرة عالمية. وهناك حاجة لمعالجة كامل دورة حياة المقاتلين الإرهابيين الأجانب. وفي هذا الصدد، يدعو الأمين العام الدول الأعضاء إلى مواجهة التهديد المتطور للمقاتلين الإرهابيين الأجانب من خلال تنفيذ تدابير لتعزيز أمن الحدود وتبادل المعلومات والعدالة الجنائية، على النحو المنصوص عليه في قرارات مجلس الأمن ذات الصلة، بما في ذلك القرار ٢٣٩٦ (٢٠١٧). كما يشجع الدول الأعضاء على المشاركة في المشاريع ذات الصلة في إطار خطة الأمم المتحدة التنفيذية لبناء القدرات من أجل مكافحة تدفق المقاتلين الإرهابيين الأجانب، التي وضعت على النحو المطلوب في بيان رئيس مجلس الأمن المؤرخ ٢٩ أيار/مايو ٢٠١٥ (S/PRST/2015/11).

٧٨ - وبالتعاون الوثيق مع أصحاب المصلحة الرئيسيين العاملين في البحوث المتعلقة بالتكنولوجيات الجديدة وتطورها، يجوز أن تستخدم الدول الأعضاء المنتدى العالمي الذي توفره الأمم المتحدة لتبادل المعلومات بشأن النهج المبتكرة وتستعد للتحديات والفرص التي تتيحها التكنولوجيات الجديدة في منع الإرهاب ومكافحته. ويقف المكتب على أهبة الاستعداد لتيسير هذا الحوار العالمي لمنع استغلال التكنولوجيات الجديدة لأغراض إرهابية. وينبغي للدول الأعضاء أيضا تطوير شراكات بين القطاعين العام والخاص في مكافحة الإرهاب بالاشتراك مع الأعمال التجارية والصناعة، بما في ذلك فيما يتعلق بمكافحة تمويل الإرهاب وحماية الأهداف الضعيفة والهياكل الأساسية الحيوية ومنع إساءة استخدام التكنولوجيات الجديدة.

٧٩ - ولن ينجح المجتمع الدولي في منع التطرف العنيف الذي يفضي إلى الإرهاب ما لم يستطع استغلال الروح المثالية والإبداع والطاقة لدى الشباب وغيرهم ممن يشعرون بأنهم محرومون من حقوقهم. ويجب أن يكون توفير فرص العمل والتعليم والتدريب المهني للشباب أولوية مطلقة في خطط التنمية الوطنية وفي التعاون الإنمائي على الصعيد الدولي. ولئن كان توفير هذه الفرص أمرا أساسيا، فمن الواجب

أيضا على الدول الأعضاء والأمم المتحدة أن تصغي إلى الشباب البالغ عددهم ١,٨ بليون شاب في العالم، وأن تشركهم وتلهمهم. ويجب أن تكون هذه المشاركة أكثر من مجرد إجراء رمزي أو موقف عابر.

٨٠ - والإرهاب قائم على نكران حقوق الإنسان وعلى تدميرها كذلك. ولا يمكن أن ينجح كفاحنا ضد الإرهاب بدون حماية هذه الحقوق. ويجب أن تحمي قوانين وسياسات مكافحة الإرهاب حقوق الإنسان وسيادة القانون، بما في ذلك حقوق ضحايا الإرهاب. ويؤكد اختيار يوم ٢١ آب/أغسطس بوصفه اليوم الدولي لإحياء ذكرى ضحايا الإرهاب وإجلالهم على التزام المجتمع الدولي بالتضامن مع الضحايا، والعمل على الاعتراف بحقوقهم. ومن الأهمية البالغة أن تعمل الدول بالإضافة إلى ضمان حقوق ضحايا الإرهاب، على مداومة الدعم لهم، ويشجعها الأمين العام على تبادل المعلومات بشكل متزايد عن برامجها وسياساتها الوطنية دعما للضحايا مع الفريق العامل المعني بمؤازرة ضحايا الإرهاب والتوعية بقضاياهم التابع لفرقة العمل المعنية بالتنفيذ في مجال مكافحة الإرهاب والاستفادة من بوابة دعم ضحايا الإرهاب. وللضحايا أيضا دور محوري في أي استراتيجيات أو خطط عمل لمكافحة الإرهاب.

٨١ - وقد واصل المكتب تعميم مراعاة المنظور الجنساني باعتبار ذلك مسألة شاملة في جميع مجالات مسؤولياته. وقد عمل المكتب، من خلال الدعم المقدم من مشروع تابع لمركز الأمم المتحدة لمكافحة الإرهاب بشأن تعميم مراعاة المنظور الجنساني، على تعزيز قدرات جميع الموظفين على إدماج منظور جنساني في عملهم، والتوعية بأهمية التكامل بين الجنسين ومشاركة المرأة، وتطوير أدوات برنامجية تهدف إلى تعزيز المساواة بين الجنسين وتمكين المرأة. ويحث الأمين العام جميع كيانات الأمم المتحدة البرنامجية على الالتزام بالوفاء بالهدف المحدد في تقريره عن المرأة والسلام والأمن (S/2015/716).

٨٢ - ويتزايد الطلب من جانب الدول الأعضاء للحصول على دعم لمكافحة الإرهاب تزايداً مطرداً. ومع إسناد ولاية إلى المكتب لتوفير بناء القدرات للدول الأعضاء في جميع أنحاء العالم، فمن الصعب تلبية التوقعات والطلبات المتزايدة بموارد محدودة للغاية من الميزانية العادية. ويتطلب المكتب وجود موارد مستدامة ومنوعة ويمكن التنبؤ بها. ويدعو الأمين العام الدول الأعضاء إلى تزويد المكتب الجديد لمكافحة الإرهاب وشركائه ضمن اتفاق الأمم المتحدة العالمي الجديد لتنسيق مكافحة الإرهاب بموارد مالية وتقنية إضافية لتمكين الأمم المتحدة من الاستجابة بفعالية للطلبات المتزايدة من الدول الأعضاء والمنظمات الإقليمية للحصول على المساعدة في مجال بناء القدرات.

٨٣ - ويتطلع الأمين العام إلى الاستعراض المقبل الذي ستجريه الجمعية العامة للاستراتيجية العالمية لمكافحة الإرهاب والمؤتمر الرفيع المستوى الذي يُعقد لاحقاً لرؤساء الوكالات المعنية بمكافحة الإرهاب في الدول الأعضاء، حيث يأمل أن تقام شراكات جديدة متعددة الأطراف، تكون مرتكزة على تداير عملية. وهو يشجع الدول الأعضاء على الاستفادة بشكل كامل من إمكانات الأمم المتحدة للمساعدة في تعزيز وتنسيق التعاون المتعدد الأطراف.

٨٤ - ويدعو الأمين العام أيضاً إلى تحسين منهجية ومحتوى وأثر العمل الجماعي للدول الأعضاء وكذلك للأمم المتحدة، وهو أمر لا بد من تجريده من طابع المسيس كي تحقق استراتيجية الأمم المتحدة العالمية لمكافحة الإرهاب الأثر المرجو على أرض الواقع. ولذلك فهو يناشد الدول الأعضاء التوصل إلى نتيجة توافقية لعملية استعراض الاستراتيجية العالمية. وسيساعد اتخاذ الجمعية العامة قراراً مبنياً على توافق الآراء على توجيه رسالة مدوية للإرهابيين في كل مكان أن العالم متحد في عزمه على دحر هذه الآفة.

## Annex I

### Supplementary information: development of the normative and legal framework

The 19 international legal instruments consist of: Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, 1963; Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, 1970; Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, 1971; Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, 1988; Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, 1973; International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, 1979; Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 1980; Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 2005; Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988; Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 2005; Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, 1988; Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, 2005; Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, 1991; International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, 1997; International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, 1999; International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, 2005; Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation 2010; Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft 2010.

Although the General Assembly adopted a number of terrorism-related resolutions and declarations in the past, an important milestone was the 1994 Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (A/RES/49/60). Following a report by my predecessor in May 2006, "Uniting against Terrorism: recommendations for a global counter-terrorism strategy", the General Assembly arrived at a consensus resolution on "The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy" on 8 September 2006. The Strategy has been reviewed biennially since then. Additionally, the General Assembly has adopted 55 resolutions since 2006 which have addressed different aspects of terrorism, such as the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism; mandates of specialized United Nations bodies such as the United Nations CTITF and UNCCT; and preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive materials and of weapons of mass destruction.

The Security Council initially used its sanctions regime to address terrorism, such as the 1999 adoption of resolution 1267 and 1269 aimed at the Taliban in Afghanistan and later, Al-Qaida and related groups. Subsequent Council resolutions such as resolutions 1373, 1540 and 1624, have strengthened the legal framework for preventing and combatting terrorism. Since 2013, the Council has enacted further resolutions, often invoking Chapter VII, to address new types of terrorist threats. These include, among others, SCR 2133 (2014) which addressed the issues of kidnapping and hostage-taking by terrorists, and SCR 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014) on suppressing the flow of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs), financing and other support to terrorist groups in Iraq and Syria.

\* تنشر المرفقات باللغة الأصلية التي قدمت بما فقط ومن دون تحرير رسمي.

Additionally, SCR 2178 (2014) addressed for the first time the need to counter violent extremism conducive to terrorism. SCR 2195 (2014) called for international action to prevent terrorists from benefiting from transnational organized crime. Similarly, in 2015, the Council adopted SCR 2199 (2015), aimed to prevent terrorist groups in Iraq and Syria from benefiting from trade in oil, antiquities and hostages, and from receiving donations. SCR 2242 (2015) outlined sweeping actions to improve implementation of its landmark women, peace and security agenda, covering its work on countering terrorism violent extremism conducive to terrorism. In SCR 2253 (2015), the Security Council expanded and strengthened its Al-Qaida sanctions framework to include a focus on ISIL, and outlined efforts to dismantle its funding and support channels. SCR 2309 (2016) addressed the issue of terrorist threats to civil aviation. SCR 2341 (2017) outlined new measures to protect critical infrastructure, while SCR 2354 (2017) focused on countering terrorist narratives. SCR 2368 (2017) renewed and updated the 1267/1989/2253 ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Regime.

In SCR 2370 (2017), the Security Council strengthened measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons, while SCR 2379 (2017) addressed the accountability for crimes committed by ISIL in Iraq. SCR 2388 (2017) focused on disrupting human trafficking carried out by terrorist groups and SCR 2395 (2017) renewed the mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate for a further four years. SCR 2396 (2017) addressed the evolving threat from foreign terrorist fighters through measures on border security, information-sharing and criminal justice. Other key United Nations bodies, such as the ECOSOC and the Human Rights Council, also contributed to the Organization's work on counter-terrorism during this period.

## **Annex II**

### **Supplementary information: activities of United Nations entities in support of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy**

Many CTITF entities actively work to implement the four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. This annex highlights some of the key activities these entities have carried out over the last two years.

#### **Pillar 1: Measures to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism**

Pillar I of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy concerns measures to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, such as preventing and resolving conflicts, reducing social exclusion and marginalization, and promoting dialogue, tolerance and understanding among civilizations, cultures and religions.

#### **Conflict prevention and resolution**

The Department of Political Affairs (DPA) is the operational arm for much of my good offices, preventive diplomacy and mediation work. This work is perhaps best exemplified by my special envoys, advisers and representatives, whether they lead regional political offices, regional strategies or are dispatched from Headquarters. Country-specific field-based missions, be they political or peacekeeping missions, led respectively by DPA and DPKO, also undertake preventive work as they look to identify and address possible triggers for a relapse or an escalation of conflict. For example, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Iraq has continued to promote inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation towards a united, stable and peaceful Iraq, which addresses the needs of marginalized groups. DPKO and DPA are currently examining how peace operations should adapt to complex conflict environments where both terrorist and criminal groups are present.

Where the United Nations has neither an envoy nor a mission, Resident Coordinators and the United Nations Country Teams assist Member States, at their request, in addressing emerging challenges. The Joint DPA-UNDP Programme on Building National Capacities for Conflict Prevention supports local capacity building in this vein. UNDP and several United Nations agencies, funds and programmes carry out a wide range of prevention activities aimed at addressing the root causes of conflict. My Human Rights Up Front initiative has at its core a strong focus on prevention of large-scale human rights violations, which are often correlated with an increased risk of conflict.

#### **Preventing violent extremism conducive to terrorism**

In the Horn of Africa, UNDP has implemented projects to build community resilience in Kenya and Tanzania by supporting the development of public and religious institutions and investing in youth-led organizations, movements and networks. In Jordan, UNDP organized an inter-religious dialogue in November 2016, which brought together more than 100 participants from 25 countries to discuss the instrumental role of religious leaders and religious institutions in enhancing diversity, tolerance and social cohesion to prevent violent extremism conducive to terrorism. In Kyrgyzstan, UNDP is working with social workers and local administrations to increase their responsiveness to women and girls at risk of radicalization.

UNODC, UNOCT and CTED have jointly developed a project on Managing Violent Extremist Offenders and Preventing Radicalization to Violence in Prisons. This project involved the publication of a comprehensive handbook for prison staff on managing the risk of radicalization in prisons and will soon start providing technical assistance to pilot countries. Specific objectives of the project include fostering

cooperation among relevant national authorities, strengthening prison safety and security and advising on prison-based disengagement programmes.

In September 2017, UNDP published a study on “*The Journey to Extremism in Africa: Drivers, Incentives and the Tipping Point for Recruitment*”, which was based on interviews with 718 individuals from Cameroon, Kenya, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia and Sudan. UNDP, UNOCT and many other United Nations entities continue to support the development of inclusive and comprehensive national and regional Plans of Action to prevent violent extremism, based on national ownership and reflecting local, regional and national contexts.

UN Women has highlighted the important role of women in preventing violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism. It is implementing research projects to explore the factors behind women’s radicalization and mobilization in East Africa, the Sahel, Central Asia, the Balkans and South and Southeast Asia. UN Women also supports women’s organizations and civil society actors to strengthen partnerships with government to enhance women’s economic empowerment and promote women’s participation in the development and implementation of strategies and measures to prevent violent extremism conducive to terrorism.

### **Promoting dialogue, tolerance and understanding**

The UN Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) has continued its efforts to promote interreligious and intercultural dialogue and mutual understanding. For example, it partnered with the European Union and the United Nations Regional Information Centre in Brussels to organize a symposium on “Hate Speech Against Migrants and Refugees in the Media” in January 2017, within the framework of the UNOAC #SpreadNoHate campaign. UNESCO is spearheading the International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures (2013–2022), engaging a variety of actors in intercultural and interreligious dialogue to strengthen tolerance, mutual understanding and respect, to promote diversity and inclusion as strengths for all societies.

In July 2017, the United Nations Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect launched the “Plan of Action for Religious Leaders and Actors to Prevent Incitement to Violence that Could Lead to Atrocity Crimes”, which made detailed recommendations to prevent and counter incitement to violence, enhance dialogue and collaboration, and contribute to building peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

### **Countering terrorist narratives**

The CTITF Inter-Agency Working Group on Communications has developed capacity-building and technical assistance projects related to countering terrorist narratives when requested by Member States. For example, UNOCT is implementing a project on Preventing Violent Extremism through Strategic Communications which led to the development of the United Nations Strategic Communications Approach to Preventing Violent Extremism, which includes key recommendations and guidance on how United Nations entities should communicate about violent extremism using United Nations values as a foundation for effective alternative narratives that resonate at the local level.

CTED has promoted the adoption of “Tech Against Terrorism”, an initiative to support the ICT industry tackle terrorist exploitation of the Internet, while respecting human rights. The initiative was launched in 2017 and was subsequently recognized by Security Council resolution [2395 \(2017\)](#) and [2396 \(2017\)](#).

The Department of Public Information has used its traditional and digital media multilingual platforms, its global network of United Nations Information Centres and

its array of outreach partners to raise global awareness and encourage support for fostering understanding and non-violence. These activities were often linked to the commemoration of United Nations international days and observances such as the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the International Day of Peace and the International Day for Tolerance.

### **Preventing violence against women and girls**

The United Nations condemns all forms of violence against women. In December 2016, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict produced a report highlighting the systematic and widespread use of sexual violence as a tactic of terrorism by ISIL. This report presented preliminary information that can serve as a basis for the consideration of listing of individuals, and deepening knowledge and understanding of the systematic use of sexual violence as a tactic of terrorism and its links with trafficking in persons. Following the signing by the United Nations and Iraq of a Joint Communiqué on the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence in Iraq in December 2016, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict has been supporting Iraq in its efforts in developing an implementation plan to address this issue.

### **Pillar II: Measures to prevent and combat terrorism**

United Nations entities have increased their engagement with Member States on a number of Pillar II topics, especially enhancing law enforcement and border controls and countering the financing of terrorism.

#### **Law enforcement and border control**

Over the past two years, the Security Council has adopted a number of resolutions containing provisions on law enforcement and border control in the context of counter-terrorism. However, fewer than a third of Member States have implemented Advance Passenger Information systems. To address this, UNOCT, CTED and range of United Nations entities delivered a project on Advance Passenger Information for 43 Member States that are most affected by the foreign terrorist fighter phenomenon. Many of these Member States are now implementing national Advance Passenger Information Systems that are fully compatible with their border management infrastructures as well as international standards and obligations.

ICAO has worked with Member States and industry groups to ensure the implementation of international civil aviation standards and recommended practices and policies to prevent acts of unlawful interference and enhance global civil aviation security, facilitation and related border security matters.

ODA has continued to support the efforts of Member States to prevent the acquisition of small arms and light weapons by terrorists and terrorist groups. It has implemented a pilot project in the Lake Chad Basin, which provided technical assistance to Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria to support and strengthen their legal and judicial frameworks against small arms and light weapons.

The 1267 Committee adopted a range of recommendations of the Monitoring Team aimed at improving the operational effectiveness of the 1267 and 1988 sanctions regimes. Both Committees have continued to list, review and delist individuals and entities that fulfil the criteria of the two regimes, thus ensuring that the two sanctions lists are appropriately targeted to respond to the evolving threat.

### **Combating the financing of terrorism**

CTED continued to strengthen its partnerships with international organizations, including the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), to promote the effective implementation of international counter-financing of terrorism standards, especially on freezing terrorist assets, pursuant to Security Council resolutions [1373 \(2001\)](#), [2178 \(2014\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#). In August 2016, CTED launched a database of national authorities responsible for asset-freezing, aimed at facilitating third-party requests for the freezing of terrorist assets. During 2017, CTED engaged with the private sector to help assess the terrorism-financing risks posed by new payment products and services.

UNODC further strengthened the ability of Member States, including Afghanistan, Algeria, Egypt, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, South Africa, Tajikistan, Tunisia, and Uzbekistan, to combat the financing of terrorism under its Global Programme against Money-Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism. UNODC has recently completed the development of six operational courses on countering the financing of terrorism, which have been designed for intelligence, police, financial investigation units, prosecutors and investigators.

### **Preventing and responding to CBRN and WMD attacks**

The reporting period saw growing concerns about the threat from terrorist use of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) weapons.

OPCW continued its comprehensive and long-standing programmes to support Member States to prevent and respond to an attack involving chemical weapons through the full and effective implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention. This included providing training for border and customs officials to detect the illicit traffic of chemical materials. To improve the ability of the United Nations system to respond to terrorist CBRN attacks, the CTITF Working Group on preventing and responding to WMD attacks, co-chaired by IAEA and OPCW, implemented a project to ensure effective inter-agency interoperability and coordinated communication in the event of chemical and/or biological attacks.

The Office for Disarmament Affairs continued to support the efforts of the 1540 Committee to strengthen the implementation of Security Council Resolution 1540 by Member States. In this regard, it has organized or supported more than 50 events.

### **Pillar III: Measures to build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard**

Pillar III recognizes that Member States need to have the capacity to prevent and combat terrorism, and that international assistance in that regard must be provided in a coordinated and coherent manner. It specifically envisages a strong role for the United Nations in the provision and coordination of such coherent assistance in all four pillars of the Global Strategy.

UNOCT's Integrated Assistance in Countering Terrorism (I-ACT) initiative is specifically designed specifically to provide holistic assistance to a requesting Member State by strengthening coordination and coherence among all United Nations entities working in that country. The I-ACT initiative in the Sahel region is implementing nine projects covering priority issues including preventing violent extremism conducive to terrorism, border management and enhancing the rule of law and criminal justice. In Mali, the I-ACT initiative has organized workshops to enhance the capacity of Malian criminal justice and law enforcement officials to strengthen judicial cooperation and develop strategies to understand the process of radicalization that leads to terrorism.



The United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) has completed 15 capacity-building projects and implemented an additional 30 projects to assist Member States, at their request, to implement the Global Strategy. The General Assembly recognized the important work carried out by UNCCT in its landmark resolution 71/291, which established UNOCT and transferred the Centre into the newly created Office. UNCCT is focused on ensuring that its programming is responsive to the emerging and evolving threats of terrorism and delivers genuine impact in the field. For example, it has expanded its programming to include cyber issues; preventing and responding to WMD terrorist attacks, and promoting the human rights based treatment of child returnees. It has also consolidated disparate projects into larger multi-year programmes for enhanced impact and sustainability.

#### **Assisting the implementation of counter-terrorism legislation and enhancing the capacity of criminal justice officials and law enforcement officers**

UNODC is helping to implement the Airport Communication Project, which aims to create secure, real-time operational communication between participating international airports in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean in order to disrupt the various manifestations of transnational organized crime and terrorism in international airports. As a result of the project, the Sahel Joint Airport Interdiction Task Forces intercepted a number of foreign terrorist fighters travelling to and from armed conflict zones.

#### **Combatting the evolving threat from foreign terrorist fighters**

The United Nations has continued to adopt an “All-of-UN” approach to provide capacity-building assistance to Member States to counter the flow of foreign terrorist fighters. The United Nations Foreign Terrorist Fighters Capacity Building Implementation Plan addresses the full life-cycle of foreign terrorist fighters, including projects related to prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration to support Member States in their efforts to address returnees. New projects have also been added which specifically address women and children. Of the 50 projects in the plan, 35 are now being implemented by 13 CTITF entities.

UNODC is delivering a major initiative to strengthen national legal frameworks and the capacity of criminal justice and law enforcement officials to respond to the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters in the Middle East, North Africa and South-Eastern Europe. During this reporting period, this initiative has produced a manual on foreign terrorist fighters for judicial training institutes in South Eastern Europe and has established multi-agency task forces for judicial cooperation on terrorist cases in the Middle East and North Africa region.

In May 2016, UNICRI and INTERPOL organized an International Workshop in Turin on Responding to the Threat of Returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters by Promoting and Implementing Rehabilitation and Reintegration Strategies. The workshop presented real case scenarios to simulate operational situations and identify potential gaps and solutions in relation to the threat of foreign terrorist fighters.

The United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia has provided advice to the Federal Government on implementing a national programme for the treatment and handling of disengaged combatants. In October 2017, it completed a project which provided job training to 1,000 disengaged fighters and community members in Mogadishu, Baidoa, Kismaayo and Beletweyne.

The CTITF Working Group on adopting a Gender Sensitive Approach to Preventing and Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism has designed a project on the gender dimensions of the returning foreign terrorist fighter challenge, which will provide a

concrete tool for Member States on the gender dimensions of rehabilitation and reintegration procedures and mechanisms.

#### **Pillar IV: Measures to ensure the protection of human rights and the rule of law while combating terrorism**

##### **Protection of human rights**

Country visits by the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism between 2016–2018 included Sri Lanka (2017), Tunisia (2017) and Saudi Arabia (2017). The Special Rapporteur's broader thematic reports have provided the means to remind, clarify and advise upon the legal obligations of Member States, as the methods and means of counter-terrorism and prevention of violent extremism conducive to terrorism try to keep pace with the changing technological, territorial, and behavioural patterns of terrorist actors and organizations.

The CTITF Working Group on Promoting and Protecting Human Rights and the Rule of Law while Countering Terrorism, chaired by OHCHR, has begun implementing its global capacity-building project to support the integration of human rights in the counter-terrorism initiatives of security and law enforcement officials. Training sessions and engagement with senior government officials have taken place in Jordan, Iraq, Mali, Nigeria and Tunisia, with further trainings to take place in Cameroon in 2018. The Working Group has also published five reference guides, which provide practical guidance for national action on human rights-compliant counter-terrorism measures.

UNHCR continues to provide support to Member States in upholding international protection principles while addressing legitimate security concerns, including the proper registration of asylum seekers and refugees by border officials trained in relevant aspects of security, refugee, and human rights protection.

##### **Support for victims of terrorism**

The CTITF Working Group on Victims of Terrorism has promoted a number of resources to support the victims of terrorism. This includes the Victims of Terrorism Support Portal, which is dedicated to and highlights the importance of those individuals around the world that have been attacked, injured, traumatized or lost their lives during terrorist attacks. In 2017, DPI produced a documentary, "Surviving Terrorism: Victims' Voices from Norway", featuring two victims of the 2011 terrorist attack in that country to raise awareness of the importance of supporting victims of terrorism.

##### **Supplementary Information: Matrix of UN Counter-Terrorism Projects and Activities**

This summary matrix of counter-terrorism projects, which United Nations entities under the CTITF framework are carrying out provides an overview of the range and breadth of counter-terrorism-related assistance of the United Nations. The global reach of these projects demonstrates the resourcefulness of United Nations entities and the opportunities available for pooling resources and synergies. As such, it serves as a valuable source of information for programming, monitoring and evaluating projects.

This matrix of projects and activities includes essential information on all United Nations Counter-Terrorism Projects and Activities being carried out or planned by CTITF entities. As of February 2018, CTITF entities have a total of 320 projects across the four pillars of the Strategy: 120 projects under Pillar I; 55 projects under Pillar II; 128 projects under Pillar III; and 17 projects under Pillar IV. The CTITF matrix shows

that since the publication of the last report in 2016, the number of United Nations counter-terrorism projects and activities has grown under Pillars I and III in particular, which indicates that CTITF entities acknowledge the importance of addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism and to undertake necessary measures to build States' capacities to combat and prevent terrorism. Projects under Pillars II and IV have remained virtually the same in number since 2016.

### CTITF Matrix of UN Counter-Terrorism Projects and Activities

#### Pillar I of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

120 projects

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
1	Pilot Project on Countering Radicalization and Violent Extremism in the Sahel-Maghreb (Jul. 2015–Jun. 2019) <b>UNICRI</b>	Ongoing	Preventing and countering radicalization, terrorist recruitment and violent extremism.	Sahel, Maghreb
2	Risk Assessment Tool for Indonesian Violent Extremist Offenders (Oct. 2014–Aug. 2017) <b>UNICRI</b>	Completed	Assisting and supporting the development of a violent extremist risk assessment tool/protocol.	Indonesia
3	Development of Rehabilitation and Reintegration Programs in Indonesian Corrections (Mar. 2015–Mar. 2017) <b>UNICRI</b>	Completed	Providing technical assistance to strengthen the capacity to deal with returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters with a focus on rehabilitation in prison settings.	Indonesia
4	Strengthening National Capacities for Rehabilitation of violent extremism offenders and Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs) (Jan. 2012–Aug. 2017) <b>UNICRI</b>	Completed	Assisting in disengagement and rehabilitation programs related to preventing radicalization in prison settings.	Global
5	Assessing pre-conditions and developing a diversion pilot program for potential foreign terrorist fighters and others at risk (Jan. 2016–Aug. 2018) <b>UNICRI</b>	Ongoing	Developing guidelines to support legal reform and technical activities that address challenges presented by the youth.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
6	Enhanced rehabilitation and reintegration efforts focused on foreign terrorist fighters (Oct. 2016–Jun. 2018) <b>UNICRI</b>	Ongoing	Following-up to initiative rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremist offenders with a three days conference.	Global
7	Enhancing Understanding of the ‘Foreign Terrorist Fighters’ (FTFs) Phenomenon in Syria (Sep. 2014–Jul. 2017) <b>UNCCT</b>	Completed	Enhancing the understanding of FTFs’ motivations and the risk that returning FTFs pose.	Global
8	Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE) through Strategic Communications (2016–2019) <b>UNCCT</b>	Ongoing	Enhancing understanding and awareness of strategic communications for PVE. Building capacity through workshops and technical trainings.	Global
9	Facilitate Coordinated “One-UN” Support to Member States on Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE) Policy-Making and Developing National and Regional PVE Action Plans (2018–2019) <b>UNCCT, UNDP</b>	Ongoing	Providing support to Member States and regional organizations in developing national/ regional PVE Plans of Action.	Global
10	Enhancing information Sharing on Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs) among Member States (2018–2019) <b>UNCCT, INTERPOL</b>	In development	Enhancing cooperation and increasing quality and quantity of available information about FTFs. Providing a conference and three workshops.	Global
11	Enhancing Member State Capacities to Exploit Social Media in relation to Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs) (2018–2019) <b>UNCCT, INTERPOL</b>	In development	Supporting information sharing and increasing investigative capacities related to FTFs and social media. Providing 3 workshops.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
12	Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE) through Youth Empowerment in Jordan, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia (2018) <b>UNCCT, UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Empowering youth to become key actors in PVE by tools/modules; media training materials; PVE strategies; organizing campaigns, regional forums and workshops.	Regional
13	Promoting Dialogue, Tolerance and Openness through Media to Counter Narratives Associated with Terrorism in the Arab Region (2018) <b>UNCCT, UNESCO, LAS</b>	In development	Enhancing the capacity of youth and media professionals to use the media to counter the spread of terrorist narratives.	Regional
14	Capacity-Building of Technical and Vocational Training Institutes (TVETs) in Pakistan (Jan. 2017-Jul. 2017) <b>UNCCT, PMYP, ILO</b>	Completed	Improving the capabilities of principals and managers of TVETs to enable rehabilitation and reintegration. Provided workshops, group exercises and case studies.	Pakistan
15	Promoting Dialogue and Understanding and Strengthening Community Engagement in Implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and Security Council resolution <a href="#">2178 (2017)</a> <b>UNCCT, CTED</b>	Completed	Promoting dialogue between local communities, youth, women and other civil society groups.	National
16	Rehabilitation of Juveniles in Prisons in Pakistan (2016–2018) <b>UNCCT</b>	Ongoing	Improving access to jobs and job retention skills for juveniles charged under terrorism-related offences.	Pakistan
17	Youth Employability in Bangladesh (2018) <b>UNCCT, ILO</b>	Ongoing	Improving access to jobs and job retention skills for youth. Providing national training workshops, group exercises and case studies.	Bangladesh

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
18	Technical Assistance on the Management of Violent Extremist Offenders and the Prevention of Radicalization to Violence in Prison (2017–2021) <b>UNODC, UNCCT, CTED, EU</b>	Ongoing	Building the capacity of prison administrations in selected Member States to effectively manage violent extremist prisoners and prevent radicalization and violence in prisons.	Jordan, Kazakhstan, Morocco, Tunisia
19	Community Violence Reduction (CVR) projects in Mali <b>MINUSMA, DPKO-DDR</b>	Ongoing	Preventing the recruitment of youth at-risk by armed groups via inclusive community violence reduction projects.	Mali
20	Community Violence Reduction (CVR) projects in the Central African Republic <b>MINUSCA, DPKO-DDR</b>	Ongoing	Preventing the recruitment of youth at-risk by armed groups via inclusive community violence reduction projects.	Central African Republic
21	Mine Action for Preventing Violent Extremism <b>DPKO-UNMAS</b>	Ongoing	Reducing incentives to join violent extremist groups and providing sustainable alternatives through mine action activities.	Somalia, Mali
22	Strengthening the culture of peace and citizenship in Burundi <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Training and organization of a Network of Peace Apostles in each province.	Burundi
23	Networks of Mediterranean Youth (NET-MED Youth) (2014–2018) <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Developing competencies of the youth to exercise their rights and duties and engage as active citizens, also in decision-making and policy planning.	Eastern and Western Mediterranean Sea Basin
24	Comparative research on peace and intercultural dialogue in the Africa and Arab Maghreb regions (2016–2017) <b>UNESCO</b>	Completed	Supporting the International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures by mobilizing research communities on cultural literacy for cross regional research.	Africa, Maghreb
25	Conflict prevention and Countering the Appeal of Terrorism in Nigeria through Intercultural Dialogue and Education (2012–2015) <b>UNESCO</b>	Completed	Providing technical assistance; sensitization programs; peace education; and creating avenues for dialogue amongst communities.	Nigeria

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
26	Promoting a Culture of Peace, Conflict Management, Citizenship, Democracy and Good Governance through non-formal education in Burkina Faso (Sep. 2014-Oct. 2015) <b>UNESCO</b>	Completed	Supporting conflict prevention and peace education and strengthening social inclusion of vulnerable communities.	Burkina Faso
27	Second International Conference on “Youth Volunteering and Dialogue: preventing violent extremism and strengthening social inclusion” (25-27 Sep. 2017) <b>UNESCO</b>	Completed	Presenting ongoing action by young civil society participants and elaborating a global joint program on strengthening competencies to prevent youth radicalization.	Global
28	King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz International Programme for a Culture of Peace and Dialogue (2013–2018) <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Spreading the concept of a culture of peace and dialogue and fostering greater intercultural cooperation and respect for cultural diversity.	Global
29	Global Data Project on Intercultural Dialogue Phase I (2018–2019) <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Creating a global corpus of data to understand drivers of effective dialogue and predict suitable types of intervention.	Global
30	Promoting intercultural competences based on Human Rights (2018-2019) <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Launching a manual on intercultural competences based on human rights and developing a virtual reality tool on empathy.	Global
31	Publication of the ‘Long walk of peace’ section of the research study on “Progress and Challenges for the UN Peace Agenda, 70 years after the creation of the United Nations and UNESCO.”(2015–2018) <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Partnering with Abat Oliba CEU University to launch a research study about the UN System’s advancement of peace and work to support the UN SG’s prioritization of prevention.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
32	Extremism Leading to discrimination against women and girls in the Asia-Pacific Region <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Developing an understanding of violent extremism's discriminatory effect on women and girls and gender equality.	Asia and Pacific
33	National consultation on the situation in prisons in Senegal: Improvement of the condition of detention, social integration, and prevention of violent extremism through education (May 2017) <b>UNESCO</b>	Completed	Providing a forum for the Senegalese government, civil society and research community as well as UN organizations.	Senegal
34	Initiative on Global Citizenship Education: Educating for a culture of lawfulness (2018-2019) <b>UNESCO, UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening the capacity of policy-makers and teachers to undertake activities to promote the rule of law. Providing materials and workshops.	Global
35	Promoting inclusion and rights of disadvantaged groups at city level, policies and practices <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Assessing good practices developed in selected cities in partnership with regional organizations.	Eastern Africa
36	Working with Religious Leaders <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Raising awareness among religious leaders about their role to promote peace and dialogue among youth.	Regional (Arab States)
37	Working with Media Professionals <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Raising awareness among media professionals about their role to promote peace and dialogue with youth.	Regional (Arab States)
38	Emergency technical assistance to Niger (Oct. 2017-Jul. 2018) <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Providing technical assistance to revitalize cultural practices for resilience and mutual understanding between displaced and host communities.	Niger
39	Promoting dialogue and peace in communities sharing transboundary water resources in the Sahel <b>UNESCO</b>	In development	Promoting peaceful joint community management of shared transboundary water resources, and participation of women in decisions.	Sahel G5 Member States



Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
40	UNESCO Open School Programme (since 2000) <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Reducing violence indicators in urban centers, benefiting youth in 27 states.	Brazil and Central America
41	Capacity building workshops on gender equality and non-violence <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Sensitizing the youth to the concept of gender equality and non-violence through artistic expression.	Egypt
42	Support to human rights and citizenship education within the non-formal sectoral, including support to youth participation mechanisms in Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Targeting networks of youth with contextualized training cycles focusing on human rights and democracy education.	Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia
43	Development of participative democracy by improving youth public policies and popular participation mechanisms in Brazil (2013–2017) <b>UNESCO</b>	Completed	Helping create participatory youth public policies; recruiting consultants and organizing youth consultations.	Brazil
44	Youth Leading Change for Peace in Asia and Pacific <b>UNESCO</b>	In development	Empowering youth as agents of peace. Identifying pathways for addressing inequality, poverty and violence to promote sustainable development.	Asia and Pacific
45	Empowering youth as agents of social change in Timor-Leste (since 2015) <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Empowering youth through sports participation and providing workshops on organizing sports events.	Timor-Leste
46	Policy Guide on the Prevention of Violent Extremism (PVE) through Education (Mar. 2017) <b>UNESCO</b>	Completed	Helping develop effective and appropriate education-related action, contributing to national PVE efforts.	Global
47	Training and Capacity-Building Workshop in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on the prevention of ideologically motivated violence (21-23 Feb. 2017) <b>UNESCO, AU</b>	Completed	Improving the understanding of drivers of violent extremism and identifying priority areas of intervention, including by using educational resources.	Regional

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
48	Second phase of the capacity building workshop in Albania (2018) <b>UNESCO</b>	In development	Developing a teacher program to improve the curricula on intercultural and interreligious understanding.	Albania
49	UNESCO Clearinghouse on Global Citizenship Education with a focus on PVE-E (2018) <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Providing access to relevant educational resources on the prevention of violent extremism.	Global
50	Integrated Heritage Education Programme “Learning through Heritage: Enhancing Youth Engagement” <b>UNESCO</b>	In development	Engaging children and youth in promoting, protecting and transmitting all forms of heritages to integrate their values into the educational system.	Global
51	World Heritage Youth Forum (Annual event) <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Engaging tomorrow’s decision-makers in heritage conservation while fostering intercultural learning and exchanges.	Global
52	Building Youth Skills and Bolstering Peace in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria <b>UNESCO</b>	In development	Building Youth Skills and Bolstering Peace in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria	Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria
53	Project proposals on Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE) through Youth Empowerment in the Sahel and Lake Chad region <b>UNESCO</b>	In development	Proposals for PVE through Youth Empowerment in Mali, Niger, Cameroun, Chad, Mauritania and Nigeria.	Sahel and Lake Chad
54	Capacity-Building Workshop in Dakar on Prevention of Violent Extremism (PVE) through Education in West Africa and the Sahel (9–11 May 2017) <b>UNESCO, OIF</b>	Completed	Strengthening the capacities of education policy makers and teacher educators to implement policies and practices that contribute to PVE.	West Africa, Sahel

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
55	Implementation of the recommendations of the Asia Pacific Youth Peace and Security consultation <b>UNESCO, UNFPA, UNV, UNDP</b>	In development	Engaging youth in video making to promote peace building.	Asia and Pacific
56	Generation What Asia and the Pacific (2018) <b>UNESCO</b>	In development	Projecting youth values and visions of the future, including questions relating to violence and bullying by a transmedia campaign.	Asia and Pacific
57	#YouthWagingPeace: A Youth-Led Guide to Prevent Violent Extremism (PVE) (2017) <b>UNESCO</b>	Completed	Providing a youth-led guide on PVE and guidelines for change agents. (MGIEP).	Global
58	Peace Connect 360 <b>UNESCO</b>	In development	Organizing “Youth run peace education” centers in selected countries.	Regional
59	Promoting a Youth Network for Global Citizenship Education (GCED) in the Arab States <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Empowering young advocates with leadership skills to promote peace, tolerance as well as GCED into national systems.	Arab States
60	Young Actors for Peace and National Reconciliation in Mali <b>UNESCO, IOM, UNICEF</b>	In development	Strengthening engagement of youth and women as actors for peace in alignment with the Agreement for Peace and National Reconciliation.	Mali
61	Giving voice to the SDG generation: Engaging young women and men as partners for development (replication/contextualization of NET-MED Youth in Africa) <b>UNESCO</b>	In development	Creating a platform to channel the aspirations of youth towards regional development by civic engagement, media and information literacy and sexuality education.	Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe
62	Networks of Central Asian Youth (replication/contextualization of NET-MED Youth in Central Asia) <b>UNESCO</b>	In development	Empowering youth for active involvement in public life and promoting social cohesion, youth social entrepreneurship opportunities, cultural heritage and the diversity of identities.	Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
63	“From peace on the pitch to peace in the community”, using sports and physical education in fostering culture of peace among young women and men in Mozambique <b>UNESCO</b>	In development	Fostering participation and inclusion using sport as a tool for education. Support marginalized and disabled youth to develop their personality and character.	Mozambique
64	Youth Empowerment: Media and Information Literacy as a response to prevent hate and violent extremism <b>UNESCO</b>	In development	Contributing to prevent hate and violent extremism through Media and Information Literacy.	Jordan
65	Improving Women’s Participation in Political Processes as Peace Building Ambassadors <b>UNESCO, UN WOMEN, UNDP</b>	Completed	Supporting peaceful electoral processes in the lead-up to 2018 elections through women’s inclusion in national policies as ambassadors of peace.	Sierra Leone
66	UNESCO International Conference on the Prevention of Violent Extremism: Taking Action, in New Delhi, India (19–20 Sep. 2016) <b>UNESCO</b>	Completed	Promoting PVE education among policy makers and open dialogue within schools and informal education.	Global
67	Translation of “UNESCO’s Teacher’s Guide on the Prevention of Violent Extremism” in French, Arabic, Russian, Albanian, Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian, Urdu, German (2017) <b>UNESCO</b>	Completed	Giving practical advice to teachers at the upper primary/lower secondary level on classroom discussions in relation to PVE and radicalization.	Global
68	Multisector project for promoting peace through development of skills for life and the world of work and supporting socio-economic integration of youth in the Sahel <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Developing skills among youth and women for socio-economic empowerment and integration. Supporting the implementation of inclusive public policies and pedagogical methods.	Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Mauritania and Senegal

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
69	Global citizenship education through literacy and non-formal education programs <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Developing strategic guidelines on Global Citizenship Education and Prevention of Violent Extremism through Education.	Burkina Faso, Mali and Mauritania
70	Promoting peace and Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE) through Koranic schools <b>UNESCO</b>	In development	Supporting Koranic school graduates' socio-economic integration by developing additional modules.	Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal
71	Integrating Intangible Cultural Heritage into Education (May 2017) <b>UNESCO</b>	Completed	Integrating intangible cultural heritage into education by a thematic working group on PVE.	Global
72	World Heritage Education Programme ("World Heritage in young hands kit", and "Patrimono's World Heritage Adventures".) <b>(Annual event)</b> <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Enhancing the youth's knowledge of cultures and strengthening a shared sense of belonging and ownership of cultural heritage.	Global
73	World Heritage Volunteers action camps <b>(Annual event)</b> <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Engaging youth in the protection of all forms of heritage and the promotion of cultural diversity.	Global
74	High-Level side-event during UNESCO's 38th General Conference on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (6 Nov. 2015) <b>UNESCO</b>	Completed	Providing a forum for technical debates with prominent organizations around the theme of "What works in PVE?"	Global
75	UNESCO PVE Friends (2016-ongoing) <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Providing a platform for a group of UNESCO Friends of Preventing Violent Extremism.	Global
76	Preparing Teachers for Global Citizenship Education <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Building teachers' capacity to make students proactive contributors to a just, peaceful, tolerant, inclusive, secure and sustainable world.	Regional (Asia)
77	Digital Kids Asia Pacific (2018–2019) <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Using a Digital Citizenship Competency Framework to assess children's ICT practices, attitudes and behaviors.	Asia and Pacific

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
78	UNESCO training module for educational planners on Preventing Violent Extremism (Jan. 2018) <b>UNESCO</b>	Completed	Developing a training module for educational planners on PVE to enable the integration of PVE in national education plans.	Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria and Mauritania
79	Empowering the education system to promote global citizenship education and living together <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Countering hate speech through global citizenship education. Training administrators, teachers, and students to identify risks of radicalization.	Morocco
80	Empowering pupils, teachers and school inspectors to prevent hate speech and violent behavior through the promotion of global citizenship education and living together concept — Inception phase <b>UNESCO</b>	In development	Providing a Framework of Global Citizenship Education (GCE).	Morocco
81	Preventing violent extremism (PVE) through Education and Media in Morocco <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Implementing pilot activities reinforcing the capacities of learners, education and media professionals to counter hate speech.	Morocco
82	Promoting Global Citizenship Education and Prevention of Violent Extremism through literacy and non-formal education programs in Mauritania <b>UNESCO</b>	Completed	Integrating GCE and PVE through education (PVE-E) approaches and concepts into training modules and guides.	Mauritania
83	Enhancement of Literacy in Afghanistan (ELA) Program <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Providing access to the educational system and or links to employment to youth and adults with limited literacy and basic education.	Afghanistan

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
84	Integrating Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE) Concepts in the National Teacher Preparation Program in Lebanon <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Helping pre-service teachers contribute to a more inclusive and peaceful world. Reviewing policies designed to equip teachers with knowledge and skills required.	Lebanon
85	A comprehensive website to provide evidence on what works in the prevention of violent extremism (PVE) through education (2018) <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Identifying best practices in PVE-E; mapping existing evidence; developing an interactive website; and organizing side events.	Global
86	Teachers' guides to prevent violent extremism (PVE) through the promotion of digital citizenship education (2018) <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Publicizing teachers' guides to promote digital citizenship, empowering citizens to access, understand and use, create and share information and media in a critical way.	Global
87	A guide to support staff of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in the prevention of violent extremism (PVE) through education (2018) <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Publishing an online booklet for TVET staff to serve as a practical reference guide on PVE.	Global
88	Capacity-building workshop in Almaty, Kazakhstan, on Prevention of Violent Extremism (PVE) through Education (2017) <b>UNESCO, IOM</b>	Completed	Integrating neuroscience, contemplative science and critical pedagogy to build competencies for critical inquiry mindfulness, empathy and compassion.	Global
89	Providing guidance to teach political engagement (2018-2019) <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Guiding educational stakeholders on teaching political engagement by an expert meeting and publishing of pedagogical guidance.	Global
90	Educating about the history of genocide (Nov. 2016) <b>UNESCO</b>	Completed	Educating policy makers about the history of genocide.	Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, the Gambia and Senegal

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
91	2017 International Conference on Education and the Holocaust (4-8 Dec. 2017) <b>UNESCO</b>	Completed	Advancing learning about how and why the Holocaust happened and how extreme violence can erupt in a society	Global
92	Educating about the Holocaust and the prevention of genocide. A policy guide (2017) <b>UNESCO</b>	Completed	Suggesting key learning objectives for education about the Holocaust, as well as Global Citizenship Education.	Global
93	Addressing anti-Semitism through education. Policy guidelines (2018) <b>UNESCO</b>	In development	Equipping education policy makers with guidelines on addressing antisemitism.	Global
94	The “CRIANÇA ESPERANÇA” Programme (2004–2018) <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Promoting social inclusion, education and basic human rights to socially vulnerable populations.	Brazil
95	Youth Empowerment: Media and Information Literacy as a response to prevent hate and violent extremism (2016–2017) <b>UNESCO</b>	Completed	Empowering youth and women for building peace and their participation in media.	Asia and Pacific
96	Value-based digital citizenship education <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Providing policy guidelines to develop essential skills and value-based digital citizenship among children and youth to foster next-generation leaders.	Global
97	International Conference “Internet and the Radicalization of Youth: Preventing, Acting and Living Together” in Québec City, Canada (30 October–1 November 2016) <b>UNESCO</b>	Completed	Creating a UNESCO Chair in the fight against radicalization and PVE, encouraging research to prevent Internet-related aspects of radicalization.	Global



Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
98	IFAP session on “Media and the Euro-Arab Dialogue: New Perspectives” in Paris, France (9–10 December 2016) <b>UNESCO</b>	Completed	Driving the Euro-Arab cooperation forward on the issues of PVE and promoting social inclusion.	Global
99	Conference on Youth and Information Technology: Towards counter-extremism policies, in Beirut, Lebanon (17–19 May 2017) <b>UNESCO</b>	Completed	Engaging youth in developing strategies to counter violent extremism and identifying extremist use of the Internet.	Global
100	“Countering Online Hate Speech” publication (2015) <b>UNESCO</b>	Completed	Providing a global overview of the dynamics characterizing hate speech online and some countermeasures adopted.	Global
101	Study “Youth and Violence Extremism on Social Media: Mapping the research” (2017) <b>UNESCO</b>	Completed	Providing better understanding of how counter-measures may affect human rights and policy recommendations.	Global
102	Media and Information Literacy Week 2016 (2–5 Nov. 2016) <b>UNESCO</b>	Completed	Providing intercultural dialogue, prevention of violent extremism as well as human solidarity.	Global
103	Handbook for media on coverage of violent extremism (Feb. 2017) <b>UNESCO</b>	Completed	Promoting sensitive and responsible coverage of violent extremism, forming the basis of capacity-building exercises globally.	Global
104	African World Heritage Regional Youth Forum: Increasing youth involvement in the promotion and protection of African World Heritage, held in South Africa (28 Apr.–5 May 2016) <b>UNESCO</b>	Completed	Providing a sustainable platform to increase involvement of youth promoting and protecting World Heritage in Africa, while delivering feedback on youth challenges.	Africa

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
105	Francophone African World Heritage Youth Forum, held in Burkina Faso (26 Apr.–5 May 2017) <b>UNESCO</b>	Completed	Increasing awareness among French-speaking African youth on issues related to the protection and preservation of World Heritage.	Africa
106	#Unite4Heritage campaign (2015-ongoing) <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Engaging youth to celebrate cultural heritage and diversity to strengthen resilience to radicalization and violent extremism	Global
107	Facilitating partnership among stakeholders engaged in Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE) through education (2018–2019) <b>UNESCO</b>	In development	Facilitating partnership building on ‘Prevention of Violent Extremism through Education’.	Global
108	Empowering Young Women Survivors of Boko Haram Insurgency in North East State of Nigeria (2018–2019) <b>UNESCO, UN WOMEN</b>	In development	Providing research on the vulnerability of IDP girls in the context of the insurgency in the North-East.	Nigeria
109	Manual on democracy for Young Egyptian people <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Providing a manual on democracy for Egyptian youth.	Egypt
110	Joint project to support Initiatives of Appeasement of the Electoral Process (Initiatives d’Apaisement du Processus Electoral — PAIEP) <b>UNESCO, IOM, HCDH, UNFPA, UNICEF</b>	Completed	Promoting material on a culture of peace in the run up to election.	Guinea

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
111	Priority Support Program to Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Initiatives in Middle Guinea and Forested Guinea <b>UNESCO, UNICEF, IOM, HCDH, PAM</b>	Completed	Strengthening prevention and encouraging peaceful resolve of local conflicts by reinforcing social infrastructures of peace.	Guinea
112	Developing a comprehensive approach to prosecuting, rehabilitating and reintegrating persons associated to Boko Haram, in line with resolutions <a href="#">2178 (2014)</a> , <a href="#">2349 (2017)</a> and <a href="#">2396 (2017)</a> <b>CTED, UNODC, UNDP, IOM, AU and Lake Chad Basin Commission</b>	Ongoing	Providing workshops on developing a prosecution strategy for persons associated with Boko Haram and a regional workshop on developing an approach to prosecuting, rehabilitating and reintegrating persons associated with Boko Haram.	Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria
113	Fellowship program <b>UNAOC</b>	In development	Fostering cooperation and dialogue between emerging leaders and Fellows about interfaith dialogue, cultural diversity, media and interacting with civil society and local actors on in PVE initiatives.	Global
114	PEACEapp <b>UNAOC</b>	In development	Promoting digital games and gamified apps for cultural dialogue and conflict management.	Global
115	Intercultural Innovation Award <b>UNAOC</b>	Ongoing	Supporting grassroots projects that encourage intercultural dialogue and cooperation.	Global
116	Youth Solidarity Fund (YSF) <b>UNAOC</b>	Ongoing	Empowering international collaboration of young civil society leaders to work against hate speech, radicalization and other forms of violence.	Global
117	UNAOC Summer School Now Young Peacebuilders Program (YPB) <b>UNAOC</b>	Ongoing	Empowering international collaboration of young civil society leaders to work against hate speech, radicalization and other forms of violence.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
118	#SpreadNoHate Initiative UNAOC	Ongoing	Engaging the global community by SpreadNoHate. Providing a platform for constructive dialogue, discussions, analysis and a media campaign on digital literacy among youth.	Global
119	Youth Video Festival PLURAL+ UNAOC, IOM	Ongoing	Providing youth with an opportunity for expression and media representation through videos focusing on the PLURAL+ theme of migration, diversity and social inclusion.	Global
120	The Media and Information Literacy (MIL) UNAOC, UNESCO	In development	Fostering development of the youth's critical thinking skills regarding media messages by developing educational tools.	Global

### CTITF Matrix of UN Counter-Terrorism Projects and Activities

#### Pillar II of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

#### 55 projects

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
1	Implementation of UN Security Council resolution <a href="#">2178 (2014)</a> by building the capacities of States in Africa to prevent the acquisition of arms and ammunition by terrorists/terrorist groups. UNODA	Completed	Assisting Member States in strengthening their legal and judicial framework. Provided a training course as well as national and regional workshops on weapon-marking procedures.	Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria
2	Mainstreaming Gender in Preventing the Acquisition of Arms and Ammunition by Terrorists/Terrorist Groups in the Lake Chad Basin UNODA	Completed	Assisting Member States in mainstreaming gender perspectives and promoting the participation of women in efforts to prevent terrorist acquisitions of arms and ammunition in that region.	Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria
3	Support to UNSCR 1540 Committee on the non-proliferation of all WMD UNODA	Ongoing	Providing technical assistance and cooperation, and supporting capacity building events.	Global
4	United Nations Security Council Resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a> Industry Conferences (2016–2017) <b>1540 Committee</b>	Completed	“Wiesbaden Process” to promote industry cooperation with the 1540 Committee;	Global and regional

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
			sharing experiences and implementation practices.	
5	Conference on Resolution 1540 (2004) Review and Assistance in Africa (April 2016) <b>1540 Committee</b>	Completed	Raising awareness of UNSCR 1540 (2004); analyzing implementation, identification of assistance needs; engagement of the 1540 Group of Experts in dialogue with requesting assistance States and providers of assistance.	Africa
6	1540 Export Control Seminar (July 2016) <b>1540 Committee</b>	Completed	Raising awareness of UNSCR 1540 (2004); analyzing implementation and gap analysis on export controls of WMD related materials at the sub-regional level; identification of assistance needs.	Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger
7	Seminar on Voluntary National Implementation Action Plans for UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) (2016) <b>1540 Committee</b>	Completed	Raising awareness of UNSCR 1540 (2004); analyzing implementation; gap analysis; identification of assistance needs; submission of voluntary national implementation action plan.	Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Myanmar, Panama, Peru, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan
8	1540 Peer Review (2017) <b>1540 Committee</b>	Completed	Raising awareness of UNSCR 1540 (2004); analyzing implementation; gap analysis; exchange of national best practices and lessons learned.	Belarus, Chile, Colombia, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan
9	Seminar on Voluntary National Implementation Action Plans for UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) in Rakitje, Croatia (Sep. 2017) UNODA, <b>1540 Committee</b>	Completed	Focusing on voluntary National Implementation Action Plans (NAP) for resolution 1540 (2004).	RACVIAC Member countries
10	Outreach and engagement of International, regional and sub-regional organizations and agreements (2016, 2017) <b>1540 Committee</b>	Completed	Raising awareness of UNSCR 1540 (2004); analyzing implementation; exchange on best practices, engaging these partners.	APG, ARF, BWC-ISU, FATF, GICNT, IAEA, OAS, OPCW, OSCE, PIF, UNODC
11	1540 Committee Visits to States at their invitation <b>1540 Committee</b>	Ongoing	Raising awareness of UNSCR 1540 (2004); implementation; gap analysis; identification of assistance needs; submission of national report/additional	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
			information and of a voluntary national implementation action plan.	
12	Seminar on Voluntary National Implementation Action Plans for UN Security Council Resolution <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a> (since 2017) <b>1540 Committee</b>	Ongoing	Raising awareness of UNSCR <a href="#">1540 (2004)</a> ; analyzing implementation; gap analysis; identification of assistance needs; submission of voluntary national implementation action plan.	El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Mauritania, Mongolia, Surinam, Timor Leste, Turkmenistan, Uruguay
13	International Network on Biotechnology <b>UNICRI</b>	Ongoing	Raising awareness about responsible life science and the benefits and risks enabled by advances in the life sciences and biotechnology. Providing educational and training.	Global
14	Promoting a multi-sectoral approach to biothreat mitigation in Iraq <b>UNICRI</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening multi-sector engagement and coordination at the national level to prevent, detect and respond to the release of dangerous pathogens.	Iraq
15	Support to the European Union CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence initiative <b>UNICRI</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening regional capabilities and security governance in CBRN risk mitigation through a network of 59 countries and 8 regional secretariats.	Global, regional
16	International Good Practices on Addressing and Preventing Kidnapping for Ransom (KFR) (Jul. 2015–Aug. 2017) <b>UNCCT</b>	Completed	Curbing the ability of terrorist organizations to raise funds through KFR. Providing needs assessment conferences; training modules; and workshops.	Global
17	Border Security Initiative (2014–2017) <b>UNCCT, GCTF</b>	Completed	Exchanging good practices in border security, and understanding border management capacity needs in key regions. Providing a Good Practices paper and a curriculum on border security and management.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
18	Raising Awareness of Priority States Regarding Requirements of Security Council Resolution <a href="#">2178 (2014)</a> on Advance Passenger Information (API) (Nov. 2015–Dec. 2017) <b>UNCCT, CTED, UNODC, IOM, ICAO, INTERPOL, IATA</b>	Completed	Providing regional workshops; determining technical assistance needs; conducting capacity-building consultations at national level; and API implementation roadmaps.	Global
19	Terrorist Designations and Freezing of Assets — Phase II (2012–2018) <b>UNCCT</b>	Completed	Enhancing the understanding, skills and experience of financial regulatory officials, ministries and private sector entities in countering the financing of terrorism. Providing workshops.	Global
20	Countering the Financing of Terrorism Through Effective National and Regional Action (2018–2020) <b>UNCCT</b>	Ongoing	Enhancing the understanding, skills and experience of financial regulatory officials, ministries and private sector entities in countering the financing of terrorism. Providing workshops.	Global
21	Enhancing the Capacity of States to Prevent Cyber Attacks Perpetrated by Terrorist Actors and Mitigate their Impact (2017-2019) <b>UNCCT, INTERPOL</b>	Ongoing	Raising awareness of cyber threats posed by terrorists and enhance knowledge on potential solutions to increase the IT security and resilience of critical national infrastructure. Providing workshops.	Global
22	Strengthening Member State Capacities in Border Security and Management to Counter Terrorism and Stem the Flow of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (BSM programme) (2018-2021) <b>UNCCT</b>	In development	Enhancing border security capacities and management, including through support for API implementation, cross-border cooperation, strategies and action plans, training and equipment.	Global
23	Towards a Comprehensive Implementation of the Joint Plan of Action for Central Asia under the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia — Phase II (2013–2017) <b>UNCCT, UNRCCA</b>	Completed	Assisting in countering terrorism and violent extremism by counter-radicalization narratives; a strengthened media civil society and government institutions; as well as better capacities in border controls and financial investigations.	Regional

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
24	Facilitating the Development of a Regional Strategy for East Africa and the Horn of Africa to Counter Terrorism and Prevent Violent Extremism (2016–2018) <b>UNCCT, IGAD</b>	Ongoing	Supporting the development and implementation of a comprehensive strategy for countries of the Horn of Africa and Tanzania to prevent violent extremism.	East Africa and Horn of Africa
25	Facilitating the Implementation of the Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategy for Southern Africa (2016–2018) <b>UNCCT, SADC</b>	Ongoing	Supporting the implementation of the Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategy and Plan of Action for Southern Africa.	Southern Africa
26	Towards a Comprehensive Implementation of the Joint Plan of Action for Central Asia under the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia — Phase III (2018–2021) <b>UNCCT, UNRCCA</b>	Ongoing	Providing support to the capacity of Central Asian countries on counter-terrorism and PVE, including through development of national and regional CT/PVE strategies and by capacity building assistance at their request.	Central Asia
26	Aviation Security Training in Nigeria (Jul. 2016–Dec. 2017) <b>UNCCT</b>	Completed	Supporting the establishment of an aviation security training school and an adequate regulatory framework.	Nigeria
27	Aviation Security (2018–2020) <b>UNCCT</b>	In development	Enhancing the capacity of participating countries to prevent and counter threats to civil aviation by provision of training and quality assurance in accordance with international aviation security standards.	Regional
28	Building Capacity for States in Africa to Prevent the Acquisition of Arms and Ammunition by Non-State Actors (2016–2017) <b>UNCCT, UNODA</b>	Completed	Strengthening the capacities of African States to prevent acquisition of arms and ammunition by non-State actors.	Africa



Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
29	Assistance and support to efforts of governments in the Gulf of Guinea to enhance maritime security and prevention of terrorism in the maritime domain, through better implementation of the SOLAS chapter XI-2, the ISPS Code, the SUA Treaties and related United Nations Security Council resolutions (Annual event. 2016, 2017 and 2018) <b>IMO, UNODC, INTERPOL</b>	Ongoing	Implementing the Yaoundé Code of Conduct; SOLAS chapter XI-2, the ISPS Code, the SUA Treaties and related United Nations Security Council resolutions. Providing table top exercises and participation in UN CTED/CTITF in-country missions.	West and Central African coastal States
30	Assistance and support to efforts of governments in the Western Indian Ocean to repress piracy (the prevention of terrorism in the maritime domain), as a basis for sustainable development of the maritime sector and “blue economy” (Annual event) <b>IMO, UNODC, INTERPOL</b>	Ongoing	Implementation of the Jeddah Amendment to the Djibouti Code of Conduct; SOLAS chapter XI-2, the ISPS Code, the SUA Treaties and related United Nations Security Council resolutions. Providing table top exercises and participation in UN CTED/CTITF in-country missions.	Western Indian Ocean coastal States
31	Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration, Repatriation and Resettlement of foreign armed groups in the Democratic Republic of Congo <b>MONUSCO, DPKO-DDR</b>	Ongoing	Targeting communication and sensitization as well as supporting regional initiatives to combat the Lord’s Resistance Army and the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF).	Democratic Republic of the Congo
32	Support to the Government-led “National Programme for the Treatment and Handling of Disengaged Combatants” <b>UNSOM, DPKO-DDR</b>	Ongoing	Providing strategic policy advice for the implementation of the National Disengagement Programme.	Somalia
33	Pilot reinsertion projects in Somalia (Sep. 2016–Oct. 2017) <b>UNSOM, DPKO-DDR</b>	Completed	Supporting the reinsertion of disengaged Al-Shabaab members into targeted communities by promoting on the job training.	Somalia
34	Establishing IED Threat Mitigation Working Groups <b>DPKO-UNMAS</b>	Ongoing	Establishing improvised explosive device (IED) threat mitigation working groups.	Somalia, Mali

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
35	Enhancing the technical and tactical capacities of TCCs <b>DPKO-UNMAS</b>	Ongoing	Enhancing the technical and tactical capacities of troop-contributing countries (TCCs) through tailored pre-deployment training and provision of equipment.	Mali
36	Weapons and ammunition management to prevent precursor material for IEDs <b>DPKO-UNMAS</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening national weapons and ammunition management capacity to prevent precursor material for improvised explosive devices (IED) from illicit proliferation.	Libya
37	Deployment of military intelligence unit <b>DPKO-OMA, MINUSMA</b>	Ongoing	Gathering information on terrorist groups operating in north and central Mali.	Mali
38	TOC cell <b>DPKO, MINUSMA</b>	Ongoing	Delivering capacity-building, colocation and logistical support to authorities.	Mali
39	Strengthening global mechanisms and capabilities for responding to deliberate use of disease' Phase I (Aug. 2017–Mar. 2018) <b>BWC-ISU, CTITF</b>	Ongoing	Providing a series of workshops and table top exercises with international organizations to strengthen response preparedness and capabilities through a 'Bio-Management Emergency Plan for deliberate events'.	Global
40	Strengthening international cooperation and enhancing the capacities of Member States in the implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 2199, 2253 and 2347 (since 2015) <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Enhancing cooperation and coordination about the reporting on interdictions related to cultural objects from Iraq, Libya Syria and Yemen as well as revision of national legislation concerning the trade of cultural objects. Providing workshops.	Global
41	EU-Nigeria-UNODC-CTED partnership on strengthening Nigeria's criminal justice response to terrorism <b>CTED, UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Providing a consultation; a Joint Planning Mission; and a High-Level interagency conference on different approaches, ongoing efforts, key challenges, and criminal justice responses to Boko Haram.	Nigeria

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
42	Counter-terrorism criminal justice support to Sahel Senior Judicial officials <b>CTED, Global Center on Cooperative Security, and the Association of Francophone Supreme Courts</b>	Ongoing	Providing a sustainable, non-political forum for Supreme Court justices and Trial and Appellate judges to debate legal issues vis-à-vis counter terrorism and to exchange relevant good practices.	Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal
43	EU-UNODC-CTED partnership on supporting rule of law compliant investigations and prosecutions in the region <b>CTED, UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Organizing five regional activities. Providing a forum on terrorism financing and preventive investigations and prosecutions.	Algeria, Mauritania, Morocco, Libya and Tunisia
44	Programme Global Shield (since 2012) <b>WCO</b>	Ongoing	Providing joint technical assistance, training, awareness-raising and private sector outreach.	Global
45	Strategic Trade Control Enforcement Project (Jun. 2013-Jun. 2016) <b>WCO</b>	Ongoing	Producing a training curriculum on strategic goods. Providing six regional seminars and organizing law enforcement activity.	Global
46	Strategic Trade Control Enforcement Programme (Jul. 2016–Jun. 2019) <b>WCO</b>	Ongoing	Developing a trainer program and national training delivery; providing awareness-raising; private sector outreach; and operational coordination.	Global
47	Small Arms and Light-Weapons Project <b>WCO</b>	Ongoing	Providing legal analysis, technical assistance, training, awareness-raising, and operational coordination.	Global
48	Global Traveler Assessment System. (since Apr. 2017) <b>WCO</b>	Ongoing	Providing an API & PNR targeting system to support Customs and other Border agencies to identify Foreign Terrorist Fighters.	Global
49	Asia-Pacific Security Project (Apr. 2017–Apr. 2019) <b>WCO</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening Customs security Activities through delivery of equipment and training. Providing workshops and security focused activities.	South East Asia
50	Public Key Directory <b>ICAO</b>	Ongoing	Promoting PKD membership through a series of workshops and regional seminars.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
51	“Strengthening Border Control Management in the Caribbean Region” <b>ICAO</b>	Ongoing	Providing workshops on BCM, as well as four technical assistance missions. Developing a TRIP Guide on BCM for publishing.	Caribbean
52	ICAO TRIP Strategy <b>ICAO</b>	Ongoing	Updating guidance materials and making them available for Member States.	Global
53	Aviation Security (AVSEC) <b>ICAO</b>	Ongoing	Updating Standard and Recommended Practices (SARPs) and guidance materials and making them available for Member States.	Global
54	The role of the military in supporting the collection, sharing and use of evidence for promoting rule of law and human rights compliant criminal justice responses to terrorism <b>CTED, UNODC, The International Centre for Counter-Terrorism — The Hague (ICCT), CTITF</b>	Ongoing	Sharing challenges, lessons and opinions with respect to the role of the military in collecting and sharing evidence in various (post-) conflict settings.	Global
55	Tech against Terrorism initiative — public and private sector engagement to combat the terrorist exploitation of ICT <b>CTED</b>	Ongoing	Implementing recommendations on responding to the use of ICT for terrorist purposes. Providing an online platform to share good practices.	Global

### CTITF Matrix of UN Counter-Terrorism Projects and Activities

#### Pillar III of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

#### 125 projects

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
1	Technology and Security <b>UNICRI</b>	Ongoing	Enhancing the understanding of the risk-benefit duality of technology through private-public partnership, and of best practices to prevent terrorist attacks.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
2	Ensuring Effective Inter-Agency Interoperability and Coordinated Communication in Case of Chemical or Biological Attacks Phase II (2013–2017) <b>UNCCT, OPCW, IAEA</b>	Completed	Improving the ability to respond to chemical or biological attacks. Providing a tabletop exercise; a report with lessons learned; policy recommendations and a roadmap for implementation.	Global
3	Fostering International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation and Promoting Collaboration between National, Regional and International Counter-Terrorism Centres and Initiatives — Network Against Terrorism (NAT) Phase II (2014–2018) <b>UNCCT</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening collaboration between national, regional and international counter-terrorism centers and initiatives and promoting a global network against terrorism.	Global
4	Promoting South-South Cooperation in Countering Terrorism and Preventing Violent Extremism (2018–2020) <b>UNCCT</b>	Ongoing	Enhancing cooperation and facilitating transfer of knowledge and good practices between Member States of the global South on counter-terrorism and prevention of violent extremism.	Global
5	Supporting Regional Efforts of the G5 Sahel Countries to Counter Terrorism and Prevent Violent Extremism (2017–2018) <b>UNCCT, UNOWAS, G5 Sahel Permanent Secretariat</b>	Ongoing	Supporting the G5 Sahel countries in the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy at the regional level through an “All-of-UN” approach.	Sahel
6	Inter-Agency coordination and law enforcement sector (I-ACT Mali — I) (2013–2016) <b>UNCCT, UNODC</b>	Completed	Increasing knowledge of security services about their respective roles in countering terrorism and other security related offences.	Mali

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
7	Assistance to SOLAS Contracting Governments in Relation to enhanced cooperation between ports and designated authorities (Annual event. 2017) <b>IMO</b>	Completed	Reviewing the implementation of the provisions of SOLAS Chapter XI-2, including the ISPS Code and broader security measures in the region.	Latin America region
8	Assistance to SOLAS Contracting Governments in Relation to Enhanced Implementation of the IMO Maritime Security Measures (Annual event. 2016–2017) <b>IMO</b>	Completed	Enhancing regional or national implementation of the IMO maritime security measures as described in the IMO Guide to Maritime Security and the ISPS Code.	Cambodia, Mozambique, Mexico, Mauritania, Nigeria, Tunisia, Ghana, Liberia, Cameroon, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal
10	Regional Maritime Law Enforcement and interdiction training courses in collaboration with NATO Maritime Interdiction Operational training Centre and other partners (Annual event. 2017) <b>IMO</b>	Completed	Training courses at sea; promoting efficiency and collaboration between the Information Sharing Networks, Maritime Operations Centre (MOCs) and operational naval/law enforcement forces.	Africa and Arab States
11	Self-assessment training and drills and exercises training to enhance maritime security (Annual event. 2016–2017) <b>IMO</b>	Completed	Implementing of the provisions of SOLAS chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code related to the conduct of self-assessment and drills and exercises training to verify that the ship and port security plans are implemented effectively.	Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Mexico, Tunisia, Thailand, Argentina, Mauritania, Nigeria
12	Progressing sustainable maritime capacity building (Annual event. 2016–2017) <b>IMO, UNODC, INTERPOL</b>	Completed	Developing maritime security, law enforcement, counter-piracy and related maritime capabilities and supporting the AU, ECOWAS, ECCAS and the Gulf of Guinea Commission (GGC).	West and Central Africa

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
13	National Table Top Exercises (Annual event. 2017) <b>IMO, UNLIREC</b>	Completed	Promoting a multi-agency and whole of Government approach to maritime security and maritime law enforcement issues.	Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Peru
14	National Table Top Exercises (Annual event. 2016–2017) <b>IMO</b>	Completed	Promoting a multi-agency and whole of Government approach to maritime security and maritime law enforcement issues.	Honduras, Seychelles, Maldives, Mozambique, Kenya, Mauritius, Tanzania, Cameroon, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe
15	Sub-Regional Seminar on Maritime Surveillance Monitoring and Communication Systems for Maritime Security (Annual event. 2016) <b>IMO</b>	Completed	Enabling countries to establish, or enhance existing, maritime situational awareness systems and sharing related information with each other and with ships navigating in the areas under their jurisdiction.	China, DPR Korea, Hong Kong China, Indonesia, Macau China, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Vietnam
16	Assistance to SOLAS Contracting Governments in Relation to enhanced cooperation between ports and designated authorities (Annual event. 2018) <b>IMO</b>	In development	Reviewing the implementation of the provisions of SOLAS Chapter XI-2, including the ISPS Code and broader security measures in the region and promoting cooperation between ports and the designated authorities.	East Asia
17	Assistance to SOLAS Contracting Governments in relation to enhanced implementation of the IMO maritime security measures (Annual event. 2018) <b>IMO</b>	In development	Enhancing regional or national implementation of the IMO maritime security measures as described in the IMO Guide to Maritime Security and the ISPS Code.	Libya, Qatar, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Honduras

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
18	Regional Maritime Law Enforcement and interdiction training courses in collaboration with NATO Maritime Interdiction Operational training Centre and other partners (Annual event. 2018) <b>IMO</b>	Ongoing	Training courses at sea; promoting efficiency and collaboration between the Information Sharing Networks, Maritime Operations Centre (MOCs) and operational naval/law enforcement forces.	Africa and Arab States
19	Self-assessment training and drills and exercises training to enhance maritime security (Annual event. 2018) <b>IMO</b>	In development	Implementing the provisions of SOLAS chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code related to the conduct of self-assessment and drills and exercises training to verify that the ship and port security plans are implemented effectively.	Uruguay, Honduras, Jamaica
20	National Table Top Exercises (Annual event. 2018) <b>IMO</b>	In development	Promoting a multi-agency and whole of Government approach to maritime security and maritime law enforcement issues.	Mexico
21	Enhancing the capacity of Mali's security and justice sectors to counter terrorism in the framework of CTITF I-ACT initiative. <b>CTITF, UNCCT, UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Providing a series of specialized training workshops for national stakeholders; planning assistance to the Malian counterterrorism sector.	Mali
22	Capacity building on countering terrorism. <b>DPKO, MINUSMA, CTED</b>	Ongoing	Supporting the Specialized Judiciary Unit on terrorism and transnational organized crime.	Mali
23	Improving border security in the Sahel region. <b>DPKO, MINUSMA, UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening law enforcement's capacity to effectively secure border areas	Mali
24	Support to the G5 Sahel Joint Force. <b>DPKO</b>	In development	Providing support in terms of casevac/medevac, fuel/water/rations as well as engineering support.	Sahel
25	Development of national counter-terrorism strategy <b>CTED, CTITF, DPKO, MINUSMA</b>	Completed	Providing assistance to the development of a national counter-terrorism strategy.	Mali



Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
26	Support to the Malian armed forces. <b>MINUSMA</b>	Ongoing	Providing medevac/casevac; reinforcement of security measures in FAMA camps. Providing information sharing and capacity-building of intelligence capabilities.	Mali
27	Cradled by Conflict — Child involvement with armed groups in contemporary conflict. (Jul. 2016–Feb. 2018) <b>UNU, UNICEF, DPKO-DDR</b>	Completed	Providing policy research on the challenges of preventing the recruitment and use of children by non-state armed groups and on alternatives for their effective release and reintegration.	Syria, Iraq, Mali and Nigeria
28	Transnational Threats (TNT) Project, part of the DPKO-DFS Uniformed Capabilities Development Agenda (2017–2019) <b>DPKO-OROLSI</b>	Ongoing	Institutionalizing SOPs for Serious and Organized Crime (SOC) intelligence structures across UN missions. Formalizing job descriptions for crime intelligence expert personnel across UN missions.	DPKO-DPA Missions with Police Component and relevant mandate.
29	Capacity building of Troup Contributing Countries (TCCs) and National Security Forces <b>DPKO-UNMAS</b>	Ongoing	Providing capacity building of TCCs and national security authorities within the fields of explosive ordnance disposal; disposal of IEDs and of weapons and ammunition management.	MINUSCA, MONUSCO, MINUSMA, Iraq
30	Role of Parliaments in Preventing and Countering Terrorism (2017–2021) <b>IPU, UNODC, UNOCT</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening a collective parliamentary response to terrorism through legislative incorporation of international CT commitments into national laws.	Global
31	Criminal Justice Responses to Foreign Terrorist Fighters for the MENA and South-Eastern Europe (2015-2020) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening national legal frameworks against FTFs in compliance with Security Council resolutions <a href="#">2178 (2014)</a> and <a href="#">2396 (2017)</a> .	Middle East, North Africa and South-Eastern Europe

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
32	Strengthening the Capacity of Central Authorities and Counter-Terrorism Prosecutors in Obtaining Digital Evidence from Private Communication Service Providers in Counter-Terrorism Matters (2017–2020) <b>UNODC, CTED, IAP</b>	Ongoing	Enhancing the efficiency of mutual legal assistance involving electronic evidence and strengthening the capacity of relevant authorities to interact in mutual legal assistance practice and communication in counter-terrorism and organized crime cases.	Global
33	Raising Awareness and Promoting Ratification and Implementation of International Legal Frameworks Related to Nuclear Security (2017–2018) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Raising awareness and building capacity to promote the ratification of, increased adherence to, and legislative implementation of the international legal frameworks against nuclear terrorism.	Global
34	E-learning Module on the International Legal Framework against CBRN Terrorism (2017–2018) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Providing online training on the international legal framework against CBRN terrorism and developing online training to promote the adherence to and legislative implementation of the CBRN-related legal instruments.	Global
35	Building Effective Central Authorities for International Judicial Cooperation in Terrorism Cases (since 2013) <b>UNODC, CTED</b>	Ongoing	Promoting the effective functioning of Central Authorities by providing advice and technical support to participating Member States.	Global
36	Identification of Good Practices on Terrorism Financing Risk Assessments (2017–2018) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Identifying good practices in conducting terrorism financing risk assessment, including the development of a technical assistance tool.	Global
37	Global Container Control Programme <b>UNODC, WCO</b>	Ongoing	Assisting Member States in strengthening their border management through the establishment of inter-agency Port Control Units and Air Cargo Control Units.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
38	Promoting Dialogue and National Coordination to Detect Cross-Border Illicit Cash and Other Negotiable Instruments (since 2015) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Reducing risks associated with criminal/terrorist abuse of Money and Value Transfer Services; strengthening coordination amongst relevant authorities; providing training on the disruption of financing of terrorism.	Global
39	Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP) (2012–2020) <b>UNODC, INTERPOL, WCO</b>	Ongoing	Detecting and interdicting suspicious passengers and illicit goods at international airports.	Africa, Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean
40	Strengthening the Capacity of Selected African Countries to Counter the Use of the Internet for Terrorism Purposes (2018–2020) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening criminal justice, law enforcement and intelligence officials' skills and expertise to undertake effective investigation and prosecution of cases involving the use of the Internet for terrorism-related purposes in accordance with the rule of law and human rights.	Sahel, North Africa
41	Strengthening National Capacity for Human Rights Compliance in Criminal Justice Measures against Terrorism and Violent Extremism (since 2013) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Providing specialized training as well as development and dissemination of specialized tools for capacity building.	Global
42	Capacity Building on Justice and Security Challenges Related to Children Recruited and Exploited by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups (since 2015) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Supporting development of legal and policy frameworks, including capacity-building to justice and child protection professionals.	Global
43	Capacity Building on Gender Dimensions of Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism (since 2017) <b>UNODC, OHCHR</b>	Ongoing	Raising awareness; providing specialized training; and supporting national and regional training institutions to integrate and deliver gender-specific dimensions of counter-terrorism in their curricula.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
44	Strengthening Criminal Justice Capacity of Asian and MENA Countries to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism and Foreign Terrorist Fighters through Effective Criminal Justice Responses (2018–2019) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening awareness, knowledge, capacity and cooperation on effective criminal justice measures to prevent and counter violent extremism and the radicalization, incitement and recruitment of individuals (including FTFs) for terrorist purposes. Providing training curricula and resources.	Middle East and North Africa
45	Assisting Central African Countries to Strengthen Rule of Law-Based Criminal Justice Measures against Terrorism and Violent Extremism (since 2016) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening national legal regimes against terrorism and enhancing national criminal justice capacity to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate terrorism cases.	Central Africa
46	Preventing Violent Extremism in Prisons in Eastern Africa (since 2016) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Supporting prison authorities to reduce the likelihood of prisoners becoming involved in violent extremism during their sentence and after release.	Kenya, Somalia and Tanzania
47	Assisting Eastern African Countries to Strengthen Rule of Law-Based Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism and Violent Extremism (since 2013) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Building capacity to conduct effective investigation and prosecution of terrorism offences and facilitating inter-agency collaboration/coordination in counter-terrorism matters.	Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda
48	Assisting Sahel and Neighbouring Countries to Strengthen Rule of Law-Based Criminal Justice Measures against Terrorism and Violent Extremism (since 2013) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Developing capacity building for implementing rule of law-based criminal justice measures against terrorism and violent extremism. Providing regional and national training workshops and support to the Sahel Regional Judicial Cooperation Platform and the G-5 Sahel.	Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria and Senegal
49	Assisting West African Countries to Strengthen Rule of Law-Based Criminal Justice Measures against Terrorism and Violent Extremism (since 2016) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening national legal regime, legislative modifications in compliance with relevant legal instruments and UNSC resolutions. Enhancing national criminal justice capacity and cross-border judicial cooperation.	Benin, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Togo

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
50	Supporting Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Countries to Strengthen Rule of Law-Based Criminal Justice Responses for Preventing and Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism (2018–2020) <b>UNODC, AU, CAERT, SADC</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening national counter terrorism legal frameworks and enhancing national criminal justice capacity to effectively detect, investigate and prosecute terrorism offences, in accordance with the rule of law and human rights.	Southern Africa
51	Assisting Burundi to Strengthen Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism (since 2015) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Establishing an effective legal framework and capacity of national criminal justice system entities to undertake rule of law-compliant measures against terrorism.	Burundi
52	Assisting Cameroon to Strengthen Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism (since 2015) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Establishing an effective legal framework and strengthening the capacity of national criminal justice system entities.	Cameroon
53	Assisting the Democratic Republic of the Congo to Strengthen Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism (since 2015) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Building a comprehensive CT legal regime and strengthening capacities and cooperation of national criminal justice and law enforcement officials in counter-terrorism.	Democratic Republic of the Congo
54	Reinforcing the Capacity of Mali's Specialized Judicial Unit against Terrorism to Investigate and Prosecute Acts of Terrorism (2017–2018) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Supporting the Specialized Judicial Unit (SJP) through increased international judicial and domestic interagency cooperation, and promotion of legislative reforms, capacity building, and increased security and safety measures.	Mali
55	Establishment and Operationalization of Specialized Judicial Units to Strengthen the Fight against Transnational Organized Crime, Terrorism and Its Financing <b>DPKO-OROLSI, MINUSMA, UNDP, UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Supporting human resources management. Selecting specialized investigations and providing immediate basic training. Restoring key infrastructure; developing targeted projects to build special capacity.	Mali

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
56	Enhancing the Capacity of National Authorities in Selected Asian Countries to Identify and Interdict Foreign Terrorist Fighters through Improved Information Management (2017–2019) <b>UNODC, INTERPOL</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening the capacity of identification and interdiction of foreign terrorist fighters through improved access, collaboration and analysis of related information.	Asia
57	Strengthening Legal and Institutional Frameworks in South and South East Asian Countries for the Effective Implementation and Enforcement of Regimes Targeting Terrorist Assets (2017–2019) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening the legislative and institutional frameworks for the effective implementation of the obligations of targeting suspected terrorist assets under the United Nations counter-terrorism sanctions regime.	Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal, the Philippines and Sri Lanka
58	Strengthening National Capacity to Implement Transport-Related (Maritime) Counter-Terrorism International Legal Instruments in Selected South and South East Asian Countries (2018–2019) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening the adoption and implementation of international provisions, standards and good practices through an effective legal and regulatory framework on transport (maritime)-related terrorism offences.	South and South East Asia
59	Strengthening Gender Mainstreaming in the Criminal Justice Responses to Violent Extremism Leading to Terrorism in South and South-East Asia (2018–2019) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Improving regional cooperation in criminal matters regarding the participation of women in terrorist activities and mainstreaming gender dimensions in criminal justice responses to terrorism.	Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, the Philippines and Sri Lanka
60	Supporting South and South East Asian Countries to Strengthen National and Regional Frameworks for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism Conducive to Terrorism (2018–2019) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening national laws, policies and institutional capacity to more effectively prevent radicalization leading to violent extremism and terrorism.	Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, the Philippines and Sri Lanka

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
61	Strengthening the National Frameworks of South and South East Asian Countries to Prevent Non-State Actors from Financing Their Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (2018–2019) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening the incorporation and implementation of international obligations and standards for countering the financing of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.	South and South East Asia
62	Strengthening Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam (CLMV) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening CLMV countries' criminal justice responses to terrorism through enhancing regulatory frameworks and building institutional capacity.	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar and Viet Nam
63	Strengthening Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism and Foreign Terrorist Fighters in Southeast Asia (2017–2020) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening criminal justice responses and cooperation against terrorism, foreign terrorist fighters and violent extremism, through enhancing regulatory frameworks and institutional capacity.	Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand, and Regional (ASEAN)
64	Frameworks and Related Capacities to Counter the Financing of Terrorism in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Bangladesh (2017–2019) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening legal frameworks and capacity to address terrorist financing through legal advisory services and building institutional capacity.	Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Bangladesh
65	Strengthening ASEAN Criminal Justice Capacity to Counter the Financing of Terrorism (2017–2018) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening national legal frameworks and capacity to address terrorist financing through legal advisory services and by building institutional capacity.	South East Asia
66	Strengthening the Capacity of Afghanistan to Counter Illicit Financial Flows and Terrorism Financing (2017–2018) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Providing six progressively advanced courses on countering terrorism financing (CFT) foundation, analysis, investigation, disruption and sanctions, including the deployment of CFT mentors.	Afghanistan

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
67	Strengthening Bangladesh's Capacity to Implement Rule of Law Based Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism, Violent Extremism and Foreign Terrorist Fighters (2017–2018) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening the capacity to implement rule of law-based criminal justice responses to terrorism, violent extremism and foreign terrorist fighter phenomenon.	Bangladesh
68	Assisting Iran Programme on Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism (2015–2019) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Promoting effective responses to transnational organized crime; countering corruption; strengthening rule of law; and improving capacities to counter terrorism.	Iran
69	Strengthening Myanmar's Criminal Justice Responses to Counter Financing of Terrorism (2015–2018) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening the criminal justice response to terrorist financing through enhancing regulatory frameworks and building institutional capacity.	Myanmar
70	Pakistan's Action to Counter Terrorism with a Special Reference to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province (2017–2020) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Providing capacity building on effective investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism related cases and enhancing inter-agency cooperation and coordination.	Pakistan
71	Strengthening the Response of Pakistan to Counter Terrorism Financing (2018–2019) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Enhancing the capacity to monitor the flows of funds being diverted by terrorist organizations and their affiliates to support their operations across the country.	Pakistan
72	Improving Explosive-Forensic Capacity of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to Investigate Terrorism Cases (2018–2019) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Enhancing the capacity of the KP Police to properly collect, preserve and handle post-blast explosive evidence. Promoting the use of physical evidence in prosecution.	Pakistan
73	Enhancing the Capacity of the Philippines' Law Enforcement Agencies to More Effectively Prevent and Counter Terrorism (2017–2018) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening criminal justice response to terrorism and violent extremism through enhancing regulatory frameworks and building institutional capacity.	Philippines



<b>Serial</b>	<b>Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities</b>	<b>Status of Implementation</b>	<b>Main Activities</b>	<b>Geographical Scope</b>
74	Preventing Violent Extremism and Terrorist Recruitment in the Philippine Youth (2018–2019) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Preventing terrorist groups' attempts to radicalize and recruit youth, particularly in the Mindanao region.	Philippines
75	Enhancing the Capacity of Thailand's Law Enforcement Agencies to More Effectively Prevent and Counter Terrorism (2017–2018) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening criminal justice response to terrorism and terrorist financing through enhancing inter-agency collaboration and building institutional capacity.	Thailand
76	Strengthening the Capacity of Central Asian Countries to Counter Illicit Financial Flows and Terrorism Financing (2015–2018) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Providing six courses on CFT foundation, analysis, investigation, disruption and sanctions, including the misuse of cryptocurrencies and money value transfer systems by terrorist groups.	Central Asia
77	Preventing Violent Extremism and Managing Violent Extremist Offenders in Prisons in Central Asia (2017–2018) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Enhancing the awareness of prison administrations on recognized international policies and good practices on PVE and managing violent extremist offenders in prisons. Strengthening regional cooperation.	Central Asia
78	Supporting Central Asian States to Strengthen National and Regional Criminal Justice Frameworks for Preventing and Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism (2017–2018) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening the criminal justice capacity to prevent and counter terrorism and violent extremism, by establishing a Regional Network to Prevent Terrorism and Violent Extremism.	Central Asia
79	Strengthening the Prevention and Fight against Terrorism in Colombia (2013–2018) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Supporting the capacity to counter the financing of terrorism, including through the development of the Observatory of Jurisprudence for the Americas.	Colombia
80	Promoting Effective Use of Alternatives to Imprisonment for Terrorism-Related Offences (2018–2020) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Promoting the use of alternatives to imprisonment, including terrorism-related offences.	Middle East and North Africa

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
81	Strengthening Regional Cooperation and Border Control against Illicit Trafficking and the Movements of Foreign Terrorist Fighters by Land <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening the capacity of Governments to respond to illicit trafficking and movements of FTFs by land by focusing on better securing borders and on working on the dismantling support networks.	Selected countries in the Middle East and North Africa
82	Strengthening Criminal Intelligence Analysis Capacities in the MENA Region <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Providing tailored, practical capacity-building interventions focusing on training of expert analysts; provision of specific IT software; and support to the establishment of dedicated analysis structures.	Selected countries in the Middle East and North Africa
83	Strengthening Forensics Capacities in the MENA Region <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Building capacity of forensic services providers in support to due process in organized crime and terrorism cases and addressing issues related to proper collection, analysis and custody of evidence.	Selected countries in the Middle East and North Africa
84	Prison Reform, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Offenders to Reduce Recidivism and Prevent Violent Extremism <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Building capacity to cater for basic needs of offenders and to promote their rehabilitation and reintegration into society to reduce recidivism and to prevent the spread of violent ideologies.	Selected countries in the Middle East and North Africa
85	Sustainable Maritime Capacity Building <b>IMO, UNODC, INTERPOL</b>	Ongoing	Supporting maritime law enforcement, counter-piracy and related maritime capabilities; supporting training for prosecutors, judges and law enforcement officers; coordination meetings organized with ECOWAS and ECCAS member states; supporting the ECOWAS Maritime Strategy and the implementation of the Yaoundé Code of Conduct.	West and Central Africa
86	Strengthening Criminal Justice Measures against Terrorism and Other Organized Crime in Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon (2017–2018) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Developing of a training manual on the use of special investigative techniques in full compliance with human rights and the rule of law, and training national trainers on the effective application of the tool.	Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
87	Countering Financing of Terrorism for Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria (2013–2018) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Developing six modules for each participating country on sources, analysis, management and evaluation of financial information, techniques of the CFT survey, strategy for the disruption of terrorist financial networks, and investigative hearings.	Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria
88	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in Algeria (2013–2018) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening capacity of national criminal justice officials to more effectively respond to terrorist threats.	Algeria
89	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in Egypt (2016–2018) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening national capacity on various counter-terrorism-related aspects, including i.a. witness protection, special investigation technique and protection of transport infrastructure.	Egypt
90	Strengthening Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Capacity in Egypt (2017–2018) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening the operational capacity of the Egyptian FIU and, relevant law enforcement agencies, the prosecutors and the judiciary to combat money laundering and terrorism financing. Raising awareness about compliance with relevant protocols.	Egypt
91	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in Iraq (2014–2018) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Providing legislative assistance and capacity building on various criminal justice aspects of preventing/and countering terrorism, including i.a. kidnapping for ransom and the bomb scene management. Training the judiciary and law enforcement for deployment in ISIL-liberated areas.	Iraq
92	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in Libya (2013–2018) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening the capacity of national criminal justice officials to more effectively respond to terrorism threat, including through CT legal framework development and CT law review.	Libya
93	Reinforcing Morocco's Capacity of Resilience to New Terrorist Financing Threats — Pilot Phase (2018–2019) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Developing criminal justice officials' operational capacity to prevent, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate terrorism financing, including the financing of foreign terrorist fighter returnees or relocators.	Morocco

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
94	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Extremism and Terrorism in Tunisia (2018–2019) <b>UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening Tunisia’s criminal justice capacity to efficiently investigate and prosecute Internet-based terrorist offences.	Tunisia
95	EU-UNODC Joint Initiative to Support South East Asian Countries to Counter Terrorism (Apr. 2011–Apr. 2016) <b>UNODC, EU</b>	Completed	Providing long-term capacity building programmes for effective implementation of counter-terrorism related laws; research on radicalization; training & technical assistance; and strengthening of the coordinating body capacity on countering violent extremism.	Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, The Philippines and Viet Nam
96	Strengthening the Capacity of South and South East Asian Countries to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism and Foreign Terrorist Fighters through Effective Criminal Justice Responses (2017–2018) <b>UNODC</b>	Completed	Strengthening national laws, policies and institutional capacity to more effectively prevent radicalization leading to violent extremism and terrorism or the incitement, recruitment, training and support of individuals for terrorist purposes.	Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, the Philippines
97	Strengthening Frontline Officers’ Capacity to Detect and Disrupt the Travelling of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (2016–2017) <b>UNODC</b>	Completed	Strengthening the frontline capacity to detect and disrupt the travelling of foreign terrorist fighters through capacity-building training.	Indonesia
98	Development of Somali Maritime Sector (2013–2015) <b>IMO, UNODC</b>	Completed	Organizing several joint workshops for Somalia Kampala Process Members and drafting and implementing a “Maritime Resources and Security Strategy”.	Somalia
99	Development of a Module on the International Legal Framework against Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Terrorism <b>UNODC</b>	Completed	Publishing the module in all six UN Official languages, available at: <a href="http://www.unodc.org/documents/terrorism/for%20web%20stories/1-WS%20CBRN%206%20modules/CBRN_module_-_E.pdf">http://www.unodc.org/documents/terrorism/for%20web%20stories/1-WS%20CBRN%206%20modules/CBRN_module_-_E.pdf</a>	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
100	UNODC Handbook on the Management of Violent Extremist Prisoners (VEPs) and the Prevention of Radicalization to Violence in Prisons <b>UNODC</b>	Completed	Publishing a Handbook available at <a href="https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/handbook_on_VEPs.pdf">https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/handbook_on_VEPs.pdf</a> .	Global
101	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in the Gulf Region (2012–2016) <b>UNODC</b>	Completed	(i) Partnership with the Hedayah Centre of Excellence on CVE: regional conferences on legal aspects related to terrorism prevention and on criminal justice and policy mechanisms (UAE, May 2013 and October 2014); another conference planned for April 2016; (ii) specialized technical assistance for law enforcement and criminal justice officials (May 2015, Bahrain); (iii) a special edition of the TPB publication on the use of Internet for terrorist purposes in Arabic and its launch in 2016.	Gulf region
102	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in Jordan (2015–2017) <b>UNODC</b>	Completed	Developing effective criminal justice response to counter-terrorism through 4 specialized national trainings implemented, 1 regional workshop on cross-border cooperation; and 3 national workshops on transport-related terrorism offences, protection of witnesses and crime scene management.	Jordan
103	Mock Criminal Investigations and Mock Trials on the Financing of Terrorism for Argentina and Colombia <b>UNODC</b>	Completed	Development and implementation of Mock Criminal Investigations and Mock Trials on Financing of Terrorism for Colombia in Bogotá and for Argentina in Buenos Aires; elaboration, customizing and drafting of case files for both countries.	Argentina and Colombia
104	Strengthening the Rights and Role of Victims of Terrorism within Criminal Justice and Counter Terrorism Frameworks <b>UNODC</b>	Completed	Strengthening legal and institutional frameworks protecting the role and rights of victims of terrorism within national criminal justice systems and counter terrorism frameworks.	Bangladesh, Malaysia, Maldives, Indonesia, Philippines

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
105	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism and Supporting the Development of the Strategy on Preventing Violent Extremism in Afghanistan (2014–2017) <b>UNODC</b>	Completed	Providing training for criminal justice and law enforcement officials; legislative reviews and dissemination of relevant manuals; and assistance in the development of a national strategy on preventing violent extremism.	Afghanistan
106	Strengthening National Legal Frameworks against Terrorism in Sri Lanka (2016–2017) <b>UNODC, CTED</b>	Completed	Providing legislative assistance and capacity building support on implementation of new counter terrorism legislation.	Sri Lanka
107	Strengthening Criminal Justice Response to Terrorism in Yemen (2011–2017) <b>UNODC</b>	Completed	Providing legislative assistance; training on the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes and on the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism financing cases.	Yemen
108	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in Tunisia (2013–2016) <b>UNODC</b>	Completed	Supporting the establishment of a national CT coordination committee and providing expertise for the development of a national counter-terrorism strategy and training workshops.	Tunisia
109	Supporting Burkina Faso and Mauritania to Strengthen Rule of Law-Based Criminal Justice Measures against Terrorism and Violent Extremism (2016–2017) <b>UNODC</b>	Completed	Providing specialized training on investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism cases.	Burkina Faso and Mauritania
110	Expert Group Meeting on “Implementing Effective Criminal Justice Responses for Countering Crimes Related to Terrorism and Violent Extremism” <b>UNODC</b>	Completed	Organizing an Expert Group Meeting (EGM) on “Implementing Effective Criminal Justice Responses for Countering Crimes related to Terrorism and Violent Extremism” to exchange experiences and approaches.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
111	Strengthening Rule-of-Law-Compliant Criminal Justice Responses to Violent Extremism Leading to Terrorism in the MENA Region (2016–2017) <b>UNODC</b>	Completed	Raising awareness amongst parliamentarians on national and regional good practices and instruments related to preventing violent extremism (PVE); and enhancing cooperation with communities and civil society organizations; strengthening national capacities.	Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Yemen
112	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Emerging Terrorist Threats, Including Foreign Terrorist Fighters in South-East Europe (Training Module Development) (2015–2017) <b>UNODC</b>	Completed	Developing a training curriculum to enhance CT criminal justice capacity of beneficiary countries to counter the FTF phenomenon in compliance with the rule of law.	South-Eastern Europe
113	Counter-Terrorism Legal Training Curriculum Module 2 on the Universal Legal Regime against Terrorism (2016–2017) <b>UNODC</b>	Completed	Updating the 2010 version of Module 2 on the universal legal regime against terrorism.	Global
114	Supporting Criminal Justice Capacity Building against Emerging Terrorist Threats, Including Foreign Terrorist Fighters, in Central Asia (2015–2018) <b>UNODC</b>	Completed	Promoting preventive measures related to FTFs; strengthening the resilience to terrorist threats by enhancing the capacity of their criminal justice and law enforcement officials; and enhancing regional and international cooperation.	Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan
115	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in Morocco (2015–2017) <b>UNODC</b>	Completed	Providing simulation exercises; mock investigations; workshops; training on crime scene management; and a case management tool for investigation on terrorism financing.	Morocco
116	Prevention of radicalization and violent extremism in areas at risk in Guinea (2018–2019) <b>UNESCO, UNFPA, IOM</b>	Ongoing	Strengthening State capacity to provide a normative framework to Franco-Arab schools, Koranic schools and Muslim places of worship.	Guinea

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
117	Technical support for the development of a national strategy on the prevention of violent extremism in Lebanon <b>UNESCO</b>	Ongoing	Building national capacities; supporting inclusive participatory planning processes with education stakeholders; and developing policy tools.	Lebanon
118	The ICAO Training Package (ITP) “Control of the Authenticity and Validity of Travel Documents at Airport Borders — Level 1” <b>ICAO</b>	Ongoing	Providing validation in English; validation in Spanish and Arabic version; and identifying regional potential instructors.	Global
119	ICAO TRIP Strategy <b>ICAO</b>	Ongoing	Launching an ICAO TRIP Strategy Compendium; a roadmap to provide target milestones for to implement the Strategy; and Regional Seminars highlighting information sharing technologies and effective border control management.	Global
120	International cooperation on Travel Document Inspection and Biometrics <b>ICAO, IOM</b>	Completed	Delivering the first joint training session on travel document inspection and biometrics.	Eastern Africa
121	International coordination initiative on Digital Travel Credentials <b>ICAO, WEF, ACI, IATA</b>	Ongoing	Promoting international coordination regarding Digital Travel Credentials.	Global
122	Building capacity to improve States’ aviation security systems toward contributing for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2309 (2016). <b>ICAO</b>	Ongoing	Providing aviation security improvement assistance plans in compliance with international aviation security standards. Assisting in the delivery of effective and targeted capacity development, training and other necessary resources.	Caribbean, Central and South America, Africa, Southeast Asia and the Middle East.
123	Civil Aviation Security Training <b>ICAO</b>	Ongoing	Providing training through the network of 32 Aviation Security Training Centers (ASTC) worldwide.	Caribbean, Central and South America, Africa, Southeast Asia and the Middle East.



Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
124	International Coordination on Air Cargo and Facilitation <b>ICAO, WCO, UPU</b>	Completed	Organizing the third joint ICAO-WCO workshop on Air Cargo Security and Facilitation.	Western Europe
125	Strengthening the capacity of Central Authorities (CAs), Prosecutors and Investigators in Preserving and Obtaining Electronic Evidence in counter-terrorism and related organized crime cross-border investigations <b>CTED, UNODC</b>	Ongoing	Establishing networks and databases of CAs and specialized prosecutors; organizing two Expert Group Meetings on Requesting and Gathering Electronic Evidence; compiling country-specific focal points, legal frameworks and practical requirements; outreach to Communication Service Providers; organizing seven Regional Workshops; elaborating an E-learning training curriculum for national criminal justice training.	Global

### CTITF Matrix of UN Counter-Terrorism Projects and Activities

#### Pillar IV of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

#### 17 projects

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
1	CTITF Working Group on Protecting Human Rights while Countering Terrorism: Project on Basic Human Rights Reference Guides (2013–2018) <b>OHCHR, UNCCT</b>	Ongoing	Developing, translating and publishing in all official United Nations languages six practical guidance tools to promote and protect human rights.	Global
2	Amplifying Voices, Building Campaigns: Training and Capacity Building of the Media in Establishing a Communication Strategy (2015–2017) <b>UNCCT</b>	Completed	Developing key messages and long-term sustainable personal communications strategies by victims of terrorism to counter the narratives of violent extremists.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
3	CTITF Working Group on Protecting Human Rights while Countering Terrorism: Project on Ensuring Compliance with Human Rights Standards in Screening and Controlling Persons at Borders in the Counter-Terrorism Context (2017–2018) <b>UNCCT</b>	Ongoing	Providing a handbook and pocketbook for border officials on complying with international human rights standards.	Global
4	Community Engagement Through Human Rights Led Policing (2017–2018) <b>UNCCT, DPKO-OROLSI</b>	Ongoing	Building partnerships between police officers and the communities. Providing local law enforcement officers with an introduction to global best practices on PVE and community policing.	Global
5	CTITF Working Group on Protecting Human Rights while Countering Terrorism: Project on Training and Capacity Building for Law Enforcement Officials on Human Rights, the Rule of Law and the Prevention of Terrorism (2012–2019) <b>OHCHR, UNCCT</b>	Ongoing	Providing training materials, training of trainers, research and gender sensitization, monitoring and evaluation.	Global
6	United Nations Victims of Terrorism Support Portal (2015–2018) <b>UNCCT</b>	Ongoing	Maintaining a single global practical mechanism to provide information and resources on and for victims of terrorism.	Global
7	Victims of Terrorism Documentary (2017–2018) <b>UNCCT</b>	Ongoing	Providing a documentary series on the human impact of terrorist attacks and providing a voice to victims.	Global
8	Good Practices Handbook to Empower and Strengthen Victims of Terrorism Associations to Assist, Protect and Support Victims of Terrorism (2017–2018) <b>UNCCT</b>	Ongoing	Collaborating with Member States to better assist and protect the rights of victims. Providing a handbook to be published.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
9	Enhancing the Capacity of States to Adopt Human Rights Based Treatment of Child Returnees (2017–2018) <b>UNCCT</b>	Ongoing	Developing a human right based and gender-sensitive approach to children accompanying foreign terrorist fighters. Providing a handbook on good practices workshop.	Global
10	Ensuring Compliance with Human Rights Standards at Borders in the Context of Counter-Terrorism (2017–2018) <b>UNCCT, OHCHR</b>	Ongoing	Enhancing awareness of border authorities on international human rights standards. Providing three regional workshops in South-East Asia, the Sahel and Southern Africa.	Global
11	Security Sector Reform in an Era of Terrorism/ Violent Extremism: Women’s Rights in the Sahel Region (2017–2018) <b>UNCCT, UN WOMEN</b>	Ongoing	Protecting and promoting women’s rights while preventing and countering violent extremism under the I-ACT Framework for the G5 Sahel.	Sahel
12	UN International Conference on the Human Rights of Victims of Terrorism (2016) <b>UNCCT</b>	Completed	Raising awareness on the human rights of victims of terrorism.	Global
13	Support to the G5 Sahel Joint Force: support to the establishment of a Human Rights Compliance Framework <b>OHCHR</b>	In development	Establishing a Human Rights Compliance Framework.	Sahel
14	Implementation of the HRDDP in the framework of support to the Malian armed forces and the G5 Sahel <b>MINUSMA</b>	Ongoing	Conducting risks assessments and identifying mitigating measures to prevent and address risks of human rights violations.	Mali
15	Handbook on screening at borders in the context of counter-terrorism, with a specific focus on issues related to extradition, expulsion, detention, and immigration <b>OHCHR, UNCCT</b>	In development	Developing a manual for legislators and decision-makers	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementatio n	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
16	A gender analysis of counter-terrorism related work of the UN and the development of a guide for UN staff on gender and counter-terrorism/PVE. <b>OHCHR, UN WOMEN</b>	In development	Ensuring integration of a gender perspective into the UN's support to Member States regarding counter-terrorism measures	Global
17	Guide on human rights-compliant responses to challenges posed by Foreign Fighters <b>OHCHR</b>	In development	Providing a tool for policy makers and other national decision-makers that outlines the safeguards for the protection of human rights in line with States' international obligations in relation to measures taken by Member States to stem the flow of Foreign Fighters and address their return.	Global

## Annex III

### Supplementary Information: The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact

#### I. Introduction

1. Attacks from terrorist and violent extremist groups are widespread in frequency and geographical scope, with victims coming from almost all Member States. In this context, the United Nations could support Member States efforts, at their request, to effectively respond to these challenges. A key United Nations goal in this regard is to support Member States in the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/RES/60/288) and its successive review resolutions, relevant Security Council resolutions, including Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and their successive resolutions, and to further Member States' commitment to sustainable peace and sustainable development — which reinforce the values of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. The development and implementation of comprehensive counter-terrorism actions requires collaborative efforts among different government departments, agencies and relevant civil society partners. United Nations support to these efforts must be equally comprehensive and collaborative. Therefore, a common action approach is important for the United Nations to respond to Member States' requests. A similar comprehensive and collaborative approach is needed at the national, regional and global levels supporting transnational interaction between national bodies where possible.

3. The complex and evolving threat of terrorism and violent extremism demands an efficient, coherent and coordinated response by the United Nations, and Member States, which have the primary responsibility to address this threat in compliance with international law and their human rights obligations. In this regard, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/RES/60/288), its successive review resolutions, and the Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism (A/70/674-A/70/675) emphasize the importance of strengthening coordination and coherence between United Nations entities both at Headquarters and the field to effectively support Member States and regional and sub-regional organizations, at their request, to address the scourge of terrorism, in ways that are consistent with national strategies of Member States.

4. Upon assuming office in January 2017, the United Nations Secretary-General put a United Nations common action approach at the heart of his reform efforts of the UN peace and security architecture. In his report on the "Capability of the United Nations system to assist Member States in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy" (A/71/858) of April 2017, the Secretary-General emphasized that "given the evolving nature of the threat, the United Nations needs to adapt its action and continuously improve its counter-terrorism efforts."

5. In this context, it should be noted that the United Nations Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001), 1456(2003), 1624 (2005), 2178 (2014), 2341 (2017), 2354 (2017), 2368 (2017) and 2370 (2017), as well as Human Rights Council resolution 35/34 and General Assembly resolution 70/148 require that States must ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism and prevent violent extremism, including incitement of and support for terrorist acts, comply with all of their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, refugee law, and humanitarian law, and that Security Council resolution 2242 (2015) "[c]alls for the greater integration by Member States and the United Nations of their agendas on women, peace and security, counter-terrorism and countering-violent extremism...."

6. It should also be noted that Security Council resolution [2395 \(2017\)](#) “calls on UNOCT, all other relevant United Nations fund and programs, Member States, donors, and recipients to use [CTED’s] expert assessments as they design technical assistance and capacity-building efforts, including in furthering the balanced implementation of the [Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy] across all four of its pillars.”

7. In order to leverage the comparative advantages of the United Nations norm setting and convening authority to support Member States to address the evolving threat of terrorism, Member States have set up a number of General Assembly and Security Council mandated counter-terrorism bodies. On 15 June 2017, the General Assembly adopted resolution [A/RES/71/291](#) on “Strengthening the capability of the United Nations system to assist Member States in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy” and established the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism (OCT) based on the Secretary-General’s proposal. The OCT, in collaboration with other United Nations entities, is now the lead counter-terrorism policy and coordination entity and one of the main capacity-building providers mandated by the General Assembly.

8. During the General Debate of the 72nd Regular Session of the General Assembly, Member States called for increased international cooperation and the strengthening of United Nations coordination and coherence efforts to effectively prevent and counter this challenge. On 16 November 2017, the Secretary-General announced in his speech on “Counter-terrorism and human rights: winning the fight while upholding our values” in London that he intends “to develop a new United Nations system-wide Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact,” underscoring how respect for human rights and the rule of law will secure long-term benefits in the fight against terrorism. This Compact is developed based on Member States’ emphasis on strengthening of coordination and coherence of the United Nations counter-terrorism efforts and a decision of the Secretary-General.

## II. Definition

9. The *United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact* (hereinafter the “Global Compact”) is an agreed framework between the Secretary-General and the heads of United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force entities [38 as of now]. It aims to strengthen a common action approach to coordination and coherence in the counter-terrorism and prevention of violent extremism (PVE) work of the United Nations system, and to strengthen support to Member States, at their request, in the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and other relevant United Nations resolutions and mandates, while ensuring compliance with international law, including international human rights law and, where applicable, international humanitarian law.

## III. Coordination Framework

10. The institutional framework for the implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact will be the following:

### a. Membership

The UN Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact will be signed between the UN Secretary-General and Heads of United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Member Entities. Entities having observer status within the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force will retain this status in the context

of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact. Entities which are not currently Members of the CTITF can join the Compact in consultation with the Office of Counter-Terrorism.

**b. The Global Compact Coordination Committee**

The Global Compact Coordination Committee will be chaired by the Under-Secretary-General for Counter-Terrorism. The Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate will have a seat in the Coordination Committee. The Committee will comprise the chairs and vice chairs of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Working Groups and advise on the development of a Compact programme of work and provide guidance on its implementation.

**c. Support by the United Nations Office of Counter Terrorism**

The United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism [OCT] will provide secretariat support to the Global Compact Coordination Committee.

**d. Review of the Compact**

The Compact member entities will review it every two years on the basis of the General Assembly biennial review resolution of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

**e. Status of the Compact**

Nothing in this Compact shall be construed as creating an agency relationship or legal partnership or binding responsibility between the Entities involved. This Compact does not in any way interfere with, and is without prejudice to, any existing partnership frameworks, decision-making processes, or mandates of the Entities.

## **IV. Fundamental Objectives**

11. Parties to this Compact commit to abide by and implement the following principles and objectives, without prejudice to their respective mandates, decisions and decision making processes and programmatic actions, to achieve stronger coordination and coherence of United Nations work in support of Member States' efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism, with respect for human rights and the rule of law as the fundamental basis. The implementation of these principles will be based on the balanced implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, premised on compliance with international human rights law, international humanitarian law and refugee law with an essential focus on gender equality and youth empowerment.

(a) A commitment to action-oriented collaboration to support implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, relevant UN General Assembly and Security Council and Human Rights Council resolutions and in response to requests by Member States, as compatible with each Entity's core mandate and without prejudice to the decisions and resolutions taken by the governing bodies of the Entities.

(b) A commitment that the UN's counter-terrorism and PVE efforts at UN Headquarters and in the field, in collaboration with UN Country Teams, are evidence-based, guided by the principle of national ownership and in line with UN Principles and Purposes under the Charter.

(c) A commitment to close cooperation to support the development of an effective common approach to counter-terrorism and PVE programs and projects both at Headquarters and field levels, taking a country by country approach, as well as at regional levels; such cooperation will be based on the comparative advantages of the Entities and their mandates, while reducing duplication and overlapping where possible between efforts of various Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Entities in their delivery of technical assistance, and encouraging joint programming and implementation, coordinated participation at international conferences, forums and other counter-terrorism and PVE events. Any cooperation will be without prejudice to the mandates of respective Entities and taking into account the need to preserve humanitarian principles and humanitarian space in line with the Secretary-General's PVE Action Plan.

(d) A commitment to timely information-sharing, where possible, including on designing, programming, executing, delivering and impact assessment, as well as to the provision of feedback from programme/project designers, facilitators, the donor community, implementing agencies and recipients. This commitment is subject to any applicable rules of the Entity information sensitivity, classification and handling.

(e) A commitment to meaningful consultations within the UN system and with other relevant stakeholders, and to using the Working Groups as a core vehicle for the coordination and coherence of Entities' work under the overall umbrella of the Compact Coordination Committee, without prejudice to the mandates of respective Entities.

(f) A commitment to enhancing cooperation with intergovernmental organizations, as appropriate, in particular those with regional or sub-regional coverage, partnerships and expertise, in order to adapt technical assistance activities to the specific regional or national requirements and to avoid duplication with their actions.

(g) A commitment to developing and implementing joint or mutually-reinforcing capacity-building counter-terrorism and PVE programs and projects, while respecting and considering the impact of projects on the mandates of other entities, such as, ensuring that projects do no harm to local communities and preserve humanitarian space and principles, particularly where peace operations are deployed.

(h) A commitment to consider the establishment of a joint resource mobilization and outreach mechanism with donors who wish to support UN counter-terrorism work.

(i) A commitment to ensure that all UN counter-terrorism and PVE efforts at the country-level are aligned with relevant national development strategies, relevant UN policy objectives, such as those in the women and youth peace and security agendas, and where relevant, the UN Development Assistance Frameworks.

(j) A commitment that the UN's counter-terrorism and PVE efforts in the field will be supported by UN Headquarters through country specific or regional coordination efforts, which include conducting risk assessments to ensure that all projects are grounded in respect for international law, including international human rights law and, where relevant, international humanitarian law. This will entail the application of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy to all UN assistance to non-UN security forces and institutions in the context of UN counter-terrorism and PVE efforts.

(k) A commitment by the Global Compact Coordination Committee and the OCT to ensure that in the implementation of this Global Compact the relevant mandates of Entities, their decision-making processes, as well as humanitarian principles, as applicable, are fully respected.



## **V. Implementation Framework**

12. The Global Compact Coordination Committee, in consultation with the relevant Entities, will develop a two-year programme of work to support implementation of the biennial review resolution of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in a balanced manner and in line with other relevant UN resolutions.
13. The United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Working Groups will brief the Coordination Committee on a quarterly basis on the progress of the implementation of their respective work plans and issues of concern for the Coordination Committee and Working Groups.
14. The Under-Secretary-General for Counter-Terrorism will periodically brief UN Member States on the implementation of the Global Compact.
15. The United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism and relevant Entities will regularly brief the Coordination Committee on the latest counter-terrorism and prevention of violent extremism policy developments, and the Committee members will in turn brief their respective Working Groups.
16. The Working Groups, through their Chairs, will provide mid-year and end-of-Year progress reports to the Coordination Committee.
17. The Under-Secretary-General for Counter-Terrorism, in his capacity as chair of the Coordination Committee, will present an annual report on the implementation of the Global Compact to the Secretary-General.
18. The UN Office of Counter-Terrorism will prepare consolidated progress reports for the Coordination Committee based on inputs of the Working Group chairs.
19. The UN Office of Counter-Terrorism will maintain a matrix of all projects and relevant activities of Parties to the Global Compact by country and theme.
20. The UN Office of Counter-Terrorism will enhance the visibility of and communication about the work of Entities through the Compact.

## **VI. Monitoring and Evaluation**

21. The Coordination Committee will develop a common monitoring and evaluation framework, as well as accompanying tools when relevant, with which to measure the overall impact of UN capacity building activities.

## Annex IV

### **Supplementary information: Joint report of CTED and the UNOCT pursuant to paragraph 18 of Security Council resolution 2395 (2017)**

#### **A. Introduction**

##### **1. Requirement for joint report of CTED and the UNOCT pursuant to Security Council resolution 2395 (2017)**

1. In its resolution 2395 (2017), the Security Council reaffirms that “terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security” and underlines the need to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, as set forth in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/RES/60/288). The resolution also underscores the central role of the United Nations in efforts to counter terrorism and the importance of strong cooperation between the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) and the United Nations Office of Counter Terrorism (UNOCT). In its paragraph 18, the resolution directs the two bodies “to draft a joint report by 30 March 2018 setting out practical steps to be taken to ensure the incorporation of CTED recommendations and analysis into UNOCT’s work, to be considered by the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), as well as the General Assembly in the context of the Global Strategy review”.

##### **2. Need for strengthened collaboration and cooperation**

2. Security Council resolution 2395 (2017) highlights ways and areas for cooperation between CTED and UNOCT, reflecting the complementarity of the mandates of the two entities. The use of CTED’s neutral, expert assessments of the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions by Member States and its analytical work on emerging issues, trends, and developments in the design of technical assistance and capacity-building efforts by the UNOCT and other United Nations entities will not only further the balanced implementation of the Global Strategy across all four of its pillars, but also strengthen coherence across the United Nations system in support of Member States.

3. Terrorism in all its forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security. No cause and no grievance can justify any act of terrorism. The Secretary-General’s first reform initiative was to create UNOCT to provide strategic leadership of United Nations counter-terrorism efforts and ensure that countering terrorism is given due priority in the work of the Organization and that the important work on preventing violent extremism is firmly rooted in the Global Strategy. On 28 and 29 June 2018, the Secretary-General will convene the High-level Conference of Heads of Counter-Terrorism Agencies of Member States, which will aim to enhance international counter-terrorism cooperation by facilitating operational and practical exchanges and consensus-building on key terrorism issues affecting Member States.

4. The Secretary-General has stressed the importance of enhancing coordination and coherence across the 38 Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF)/Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities<sup>1</sup> participating in

<sup>1</sup> The full list of CTITF entities may be consulted at: <https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/en/structure>.

the 12 Working Groups<sup>2</sup> in order to ensure an “All-of-United Nations” approach to implementing all four pillars of the Global Strategy. He has signed the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, which will strengthen system-wide cooperation on counter-terrorism issues throughout the United Nations. Effective cooperation between UNOCT and CTED is crucial to the coordination and coherence of United Nations counter-terrorism efforts. It also maximizes the comparative advantages of each entity and the complementarity of expertise, bringing added value through the sharing of information and ensuring a common foundation for United Nations support.

## B. Overview of CTED and UNOCT mandates and cooperation

### 1. Mandates of UNOCT and CTED

5. CTED was established by Security Council resolution [1535 \(2004\)](#) as a special political mission, responsible for assisting the Counter-Terrorism Committee to monitor, facilitate and promote Member States’ implementation of Security Council resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) and subsequent resolutions, decisions and presidential statements of the Council on counter-terrorism.<sup>3</sup> In its resolution [2395 \(2017\)](#), the Council “underscores that neutral, expert assessment of the implementation of resolutions [1373 \(2001\)](#), [1624](#), [2178 \(2014\)](#) and other relevant resolutions, is the core function of CTED, and that the analysis and recommendations from these assessments are an invaluable aid to Member States in identifying and addressing gaps in implementation and capacity”. The resolution also describes the scope of CTED’s mandate, which encompasses country visits; assessments; analysis of emerging issues, trends and developments; and facilitation of technical assistance, and requests CTED to integrate gender as a cross-cutting issue throughout its activities and to integrate the impact of terrorism on children.

6. On 15 June 2017, the General Assembly adopted resolution [A/RES/71/291](#), on “Strengthening the capability of the United Nations system to assist Member States in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy” and also established the UNOCT, in accordance with the report of the Secretary-General of 3 April 2017 ([A/71/858](#)), which defines the following five main functions for the Office:

- a) Provide leadership on the General Assembly counter-terrorism mandates entrusted to the Secretary-General from across the United Nations system;
- b) Enhance coordination and coherence across the 38 CTITF entities to ensure balanced implementation of the four pillars of the Global Strategy;
- c) Strengthen the delivery of United Nations counter-terrorism capacity-building assistance to Member States;

<sup>2</sup> The 12 CTITF Working Groups are: 1) Border Management and Law Enforcement Relating to Terrorism; 2) Countering the Financing of Terrorism; 3) Foreign Terrorist Fighters; (4) National and Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategies; 5) Preventing and Responding to Weapons of Mass Destruction Attacks; 6) Preventing Violent Extremism and Conditions Conducive to the Spread of Terrorism; 7) Promoting and Protecting Human Rights and the Rule of Law while Countering Terrorism; 8) Protection of Critical Infrastructure, including the Internet, Vulnerable Targets and Tourism Security; 9) Supporting and Highlighting Victims of Terrorism; 10) Legal and Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism; 11) Gender-Sensitive Approach to Preventing and Countering Terrorism; and 12) Working Group on Communications.

<sup>3</sup> Security Council resolutions [1535 \(2004\)](#), [1787 \(2007\)](#), [1805 \(2008\)](#), [1624 \(2005\)](#), [1963 \(2010\)](#), [2129 \(2013\)](#), [2133 \(2014\)](#), [2178 \(2014\)](#), [2185 \(2014\)](#), [2195 \(2015\)](#), [2220 \(2015\)](#), [2242 \(2015\)](#), [2253 \(2015\)](#), [2309 \(2016\)](#), [2322 \(2016\)](#), [2331 \(2016\)](#), [2341 \(2017\)](#) [2354 \(2017\)](#), [2368 \(2017\)](#), [2370 \(2017\)](#), [2388 \(2017\)](#), [2395 \(2017\)](#), [2396 \(2017\)](#).

d) Improve visibility, advocacy and resource mobilization for United Nations counter-terrorism efforts; and

e) Ensure that due priority is given to counter-terrorism across the United Nations system and that the important work on preventing violent extremism is firmly rooted in the Global Strategy.

7. During the general debate of the seventy-second session of the General Assembly, many Member States welcomed the establishment of UNOCT and called for increased international cooperation and the strengthening of United Nations coordination and coherence to effectively counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism. The Global Strategy and its fifth-review resolution ([A/RES/70/291](#)) also underscore the importance of strengthened coordination and coherence of United Nations counter-terrorism efforts. Security Council resolutions [2341 \(2017\)](#), [2354 \(2017\)](#), [2368 \(2017\)](#), [2370 \(2017\)](#), [2395 \(2017\)](#) and [2396 \(2017\)](#) also emphasize and encourage enhanced cooperation and coordination among relevant UN entities.

## **2. The use of CTED's analysis in the development and implementation of UNCCT projects**

8. One of the key functions of UNOCT is to strengthen the delivery of United Nations counter-terrorism capacity-building assistance to Member States, at their request, to support the implementation of the Global Strategy, including through the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT).

9. UNOCT is one of the main counter-terrorism capacity-building providers of the United Nations. The assessments and analysis of CTED play an important role in the development and implementation of UNOCT projects. The work of CTED should feed into the standard project lifecycle of the UNOCT, where appropriate, which consists of seven steps: Idea; Analysis; Planning; Financing; Initiation; Implementation; and Evaluation. The idea for a UNOCT [UNCCT] capacity building project is always guided by the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, Member States' requests for capacity-building assistance, and CTED's assessments and analysis. Currently, the UNCCT 5-Year Programme (2016–2020), sets out the thematic areas the Centre is working on.

10. In implementing relevant projects, UNOCT may also rely on CTED's expertise, including to brief requesting Member States on the requirements for full implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions.

11. UNCCT projects are fully funded by extra-budgetary contributions, its work is guided by relevant General Assembly resolutions, including [A/RES/66/10](#) and [A/RES/71/291](#), and aimed at contributing to the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and strengthening the delivery of United Nations capacity building assistance to Member States. Some of the voluntary contributions may be earmarked [by donors] for specific activities. UNCCT also assiduously avoids duplicating the efforts of other United Nations entities.

## **3. Good practices and steps taken since establishment of the UNOCT to strengthen cooperation within the UN system and with CTED**

12. Security Council resolution [2395 \(2017\)](#) notes the crucial role of CTED within the United Nations and its expertise in assessing counter-terrorism issues and in supporting the development and promotion of well-informed counter-terrorism responses and urges UNOCT and all other relevant United Nations bodies to take into account CTED's recommendations and analysis in the implementation of their programmes and mandates. It also calls on UNOCT, all other relevant United Nations funds and programmes, Member States, donors, and recipients to use CTED's expert

assessments in their design of technical assistance and capacity-building efforts, including in furthering the balanced implementation of the Global Strategy across all four of its pillars”.

13. In developing a methodology for strengthening cooperation, CTED and UNOCT are able to draw on examples in which the two Offices have worked together to develop shared products that highlight key areas in which capacity-building assistance is required. These include the Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF) Capacity-Building Implementation Plan (which relied on CTED’s assessment of priority States and issues); the Advanced Passenger Information Programme (which incorporates CTED’s expertise, advice and inputs throughout its implementation); and the ongoing exercise related to the Joint Programme of Action on Central Asia (JPoA) (which may prove to be a good practice). CTED has also contributed to the design and delivery of a UNOCT and UNODC project on addressing violent extremism in prisons and will support the project throughout its lifecycle. The UNOCT and CTED have also cooperated on the UNOCT’s Integrated Assistance for Counter-Terrorism initiative in the Sahel region and worked closely on the development of regional counter-terrorism strategies.

14. Since the establishment of UNOCT, both bodies have made efforts to enhance their working relationship. Those efforts include: (i) weekly meetings of the Under-Secretary-General for UNOCT and the CTED Executive Director; (ii) monthly follow-up coordination meetings of the two Offices; (iii) exchange of informational notes by the two Heads of Office on issues and activities of common interest; and (iv) joint visit of the two Heads of Office to a Member State.

15. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Compact should further enable coherent development and implementation of technical assistance projects aligned to CTED’s assessments and analysis. UNOCT has already provided most Working Groups with seed money to support priority projects agreed by the participating entities.

### **C. Practical steps to be taken**

16. Good progress has been made on enhancing coordinating and collaboration between the UNOCT and CTED since the creation of the UNOCT in 2017. To build on and deepen further the effective cooperation, CTED and the OCT identified the following practical steps:

#### **1. Priority regions and areas for collaboration**

a) CTED and the UNOCT will closely consult on States, regions and related thematic areas for technical assistance and capacity building purposes, to use CTED assessments and analytical work, including on emerging issues, trends and developments, to identify needs for technical assistance and capacity-building efforts, consistent with balanced implementation of the Global Strategy. Priority areas for collaboration will incorporate States on the annual list of visits of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, as well as States previously visited by the Committee. The two Offices will also provide each other with a list of annual activities. CTED and UNOCT will also keep each other informed of their follow-up activities.

b) UNOCT will help to advocate for the use of CTED’s assessments and analysis within the context of the Working Groups and provide advocacy and other support to Working Group entities to implement projects that address priority technical assistance needs identified by CTED and endorsed by the targeted Member States;

c) UNOCT will ensure that CTED's assessments and expertise are fully considered in the implementation of the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism initiative in current areas of focus (G5 Sahel, Mali and Nigeria) and in future initiatives; and

d) UNOCT will regularly provide CTED with an updated matrix of information on UNOCT projects in priority regions.

## **2. Country visits and follow-up**

a) CTED will share recommendations and assessments from all country visits with UNOCT via a specially designed communication portal and other available means and procedures, except when requested by the assessed Member States to keep selected information confidential;

b) Where possible, UNOCT will participate in CTED visits to States included in the list approved by the Counter-Terrorism Committee;

c) UNOCT will inform CTED, in advance, about States to be visited, particularly those that have recently been visited or are scheduled to be visited by CTED, to facilitate the timely exchange of information; and, where possible, CTED will join UNOCT on its visits;

d) Following a visit, CTED and UNOCT will consult with a view to agreeing on areas in which UNOCT could provide technical assistance, capacity building, advocacy, or other support.

## **3. Joint outreach activities**

a) Where possible, UNOCT and CTED will continue to organize joint briefings with the relevant donor community, including technical assistance providers, implementing agencies, and key stakeholders;

b) UNOCT and CTED will undertake, as necessary, joint resource mobilization on specific States, regions or needs; and coordinate with visited Member States to secure technical assistance on recommended and agreed areas. These joint efforts would be intended to complement any existing partnership frameworks;

c) CTED and UNOCT will consult and collaborate with each other on participation in international, regional, subregional and national events and activities on counter-terrorism-related issues.

## **4. Cooperation on design and development of projects and programmes**

17. CTED and UNOCT have some good examples of successful cooperation in the design and development of projects and programmes as set forth in resolution [2395 \(2017\)](#). However, there is a need to widen and enhance this cooperation to strengthen capacity building support to States and regions.

18. During the development process, UNOCT will work closely with CTED, including by using CTED's assessments and analysis as well as analysis of trends and developments, to identify projects, anchored in the Global Strategy, that would most benefit Member States. As appropriate, CTED would contribute to more detailed project documents developed under the planning phase and the financing and initiation stages, by supporting the identification of donors and the identification and selection of expert consultants and staff.

19. CTED may recommend to UNOCT that it address specific needs through existing programmes supported by UNOCT, and where appropriate may provide advice on adjusting those programmes accordingly in order to respond to evolving

needs, threats and trends identified through CTED's ongoing dialogue with Member States and its analysis.

20. CTED and UNOCT will work to ensure that gender and the impact of terrorism on children remain cross-cutting issues throughout all areas of coordination between the two Offices. This work is in line with the gender-related provisions of Security Council resolutions [2178 \(2014\)](#), [2242 \(2015\)](#), [2331 \(2016\)](#), [2395 \(2017\)](#), [2396 \(2017\)](#) and other relevant resolutions, as well as with the gender-related provisions of the fifth-review resolution ([A/RES/70/291](#)) of the Global Strategy. CTED and UNOCT will continue to work closely to advance gender equality and the empowerment of women throughout the assistance provided to Member States and to hold consultations with women and women's groups to inform projects and programmes. This includes CTED's sharing of relevant gender recommendations and assessments from its country visits with UNOCT, as well as its gender-sensitive research and data, where appropriate.

## 5. Sharing of information

a) CTED and UNOCT will continue to hold meetings of the two Heads of Office, as well as monthly coordination meetings, in order to share information on a timely basis and to update each other on relevant plans;

b) CTED will regularly share its mission reports, analytical products and survey tools with UNOCT, with a view to improving their utility, for UNOCT and others, with respect to the design of technical assistance and capacity-building support;

c) UNOCT will share its mission reports with CTED, as well as documentation shared with UNCCT Advisory Board members.

d) CTED will, as appropriate, provide strategic advice to UNOCT leadership on counter-terrorism and countering violent extremism issues, including for the purpose of informing the Secretary-General and other senior leaders of the United Nations;

UNOCT will also share with CTED other relevant information originating from United Nations Offices in the field or at Headquarters, aimed at better informing CTED for the purpose of implementing the tasks conferred by the relevant Security Council resolutions.

## D. Strategic communication; monitoring and evaluation of implementation of practical steps

a) CTED and UNOCT will deliver a joint presentation to the General Assembly, within the framework of the sixth review of the Global Strategy, on the implementation of resolution [2395 \(2017\)](#) and the present joint report and its impact;

b) CTED and UNOCT will deliver a joint presentation to the CTC on the implementation of resolution [2395 \(2017\)](#) and the present joint report;

c) Where the two Heads of Office undertake a joint visit, they will deliver joint briefings to the relevant bodies, as appropriate and will engage in outreach activities aimed at promoting the impact of those missions;

d) UNOCT, at the most senior level, will brief the CTC twice annually;

e) Where appropriate and relevant, the Chair of the CTC may invite UNOCT to participate in CTC meetings (for example, where CTED will be presenting its findings and recommendations from its country visits); and

f) Where appropriate, UNOCT will invite CTED to jointly brief the General Assembly and the Executive Committee of the Secretary-General on efforts to incorporate CTED's recommendations and analysis into the work of UNOCT.



**Annex V**  
**Supplementary Information: list of United Nations Member States**  
**and Permanent Observers contributing to the Trust Fund for**  
**Counter-Terrorism<sup>4</sup>**

1. Saudi Arabia
2. United States
3. Japan
4. Norway
5. Spain
6. Russian Federation
7. European Union
8. United Kingdom
9. China
10. Canada
11. Sweden
12. Denmark
13. Netherlands
14. Germany
15. Republic of Korea
16. United Arab Emirates
17. Switzerland
18. Kazakhstan
19. Qatar
20. Belgium
21. Italy
22. Colombia
23. Turkey
24. Liechtenstein
25. Morocco
26. Australia
27. Nigeria
28. Kenya
29. Algeria

---

<sup>4</sup> The United Nations Member States and Permanent Observers are listed in the descending order representing the size of their respective contributions.