



第七十二届会议

议程项目 118

联合国全球反恐战略

联合国系统实施联合国全球反恐战略的活动

秘书长的报告

一. 引言

1. 大会第 70/291 号决议要求秘书长至迟于 2018 年 4 月提交一份报告，介绍《联合国全球反恐战略》实施进展，包括就联合国系统今后实施该战略提出建议。
2. 过去三十年来，恐怖主义行为的发生频率日益加快，后果更为致命，地域覆盖面迅速扩大，已演变成为对国际和平、安全与发展的一个前所未有的威胁。国际冲突和国内冲突也日益剧烈，不断增加，它们摧毁社会，破坏整个区域的稳定。恐怖主义现已成为我们时代的一个最棘手挑战。任何国家都不能幸免于这一威胁，没有一个国家能够单独应对这一挑战。为恐怖主义行为筹资、招募人员和出谋划策等活动具有跨境性质，这是恐怖主义现象的一个共同特点，因此需要集体对策。为会员国提供支持，以便他们以平衡、有效的方式应对这一全球威胁，这是秘书长的最优先工作之一。
3. 联合国继续支持会员国在《联合国全球反恐战略》所有四个支柱基础上制定和实施应对举措，这四个支柱包括(a) 消除有利于恐怖主义蔓延的条件的措施；(b) 防止和打击恐怖主义的措施；(c) 建立各国防止和打击恐怖主义的能力以及加强联合国系统在这方面的作用的措施；(d) 确保尊重所有人的人权和实行法治作为反恐斗争根基的措施。以平衡落实所有四个支柱为基础的对策往往更有助于成功防止和打击恐怖袭击。
4. 黑网和加密等封闭型通信技术的迅速发展使反恐挑战更为复杂棘手，因为恐怖主义团体迅速适应并利用这些技术发展来推进筹资、招募和宣传，武器购置和物流改善同样也使问题更为复杂棘手。这已给世界各地的地方社区造成极具破坏



性的影响，尤其是对最边缘化的社会成员而言。即将进行的《联合国全球反恐战略》审查将为会员国提供机会，继续就该战略的内容和优先事项确定方向。

5. 会员国对《联合国全球反恐战略》的实施担负主要责任，而联合国可以发挥重要作用，促进国家、区域和全球各级的协调一致，应会员国要求为他们均衡实施该战略提供最佳帮助。

6. 2017年6月，大会采取又一推进步骤，通过了关于加强联合国系统协助会员国实施《联合国全球反恐战略》的能力的第71/291号决议。大会在该决议中决定设立反恐怖主义办公室，并为该办公室任命了一位新的主管副秘书长，旨在加强本组织的能力，更好地回应国际社会在反恐方面日益增长的需求。

7. 本报告概述了不断变化的全球恐怖主义局势的主要趋势和挑战，强调必须开展国际合作，以有效打击恐怖主义。报告概述了国际社会应对跨国恐怖主义威胁的对策以及尚存且需在不久的将来予以解决的一些主要不足之处。报告最后提出了意见和建议，阐述如何建立新的国际反恐合作伙伴关系。国际社会如欲针对恐怖团体带来的威胁而做到未雨绸缪、有备无患，国际反恐合作伙伴关系便是关键所在。

二. 不断变化的全球恐怖主义局势

A. 当前威胁概况

8. 伊拉克和黎凡特伊斯兰国(伊黎伊斯兰国)自2014年崛起后，国际社会便一直面临着一个变幻不定的全球恐怖主义局势。许多会员国都有国民被招募为外国恐怖主义作战人员，恐怖袭击所波及的国家日益增加。伊黎伊斯兰国、基地组织和博科圣地等恐怖主义团体跨越国界，这就需要国际社会加强合作，打击恐怖主义并防止可能助长恐怖主义的暴力极端主义。

9. 全球反恐斗争正进入一个新阶段，国际社会不得不对若干平行而又相互关联的全球恐怖网络。虽说伊黎伊斯兰国于2016年和2017年在伊拉克、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国和菲律宾南部遭受重大军事挫折，但该团体及其关联者继续在世界各地构成重大且不断变化的威胁。从伊黎伊斯兰国的组织结构看，它如今已是一个全球性的网络，具有扁平的层级，对其关联者的行动控制松懈。伊黎伊斯兰国宣传机器的架构及宣传品数量和质量继续恶化，但它有可能在领土控制崩溃的情况下试图维持其全球影响力，利用因特网和社交媒体平台鼓动、调动和引导其支持者在原籍国实施袭击。

10. 伊黎伊斯兰国在伊拉克和阿拉伯叙利亚共和国遭受的军事挫败也增加了回返或转移到他国的外国恐怖主义作战人员所带来的威胁。这些人员加上越来越多的“旅行未遂者”¹对会员国的国内安全构成挑战。许多回返者训练有素、装备良好，能在自己国家实施袭击行动，并能为现有国内网络注入新的能力，而另一

¹ “旅行未遂者”一词是指表明有意前往冲突区、却因会员国加强管制措施而无法成行的依然激进人士。

些回返者则欲为其事业而使追随者激进化和招募新的追随者。一些回返者是妇女和儿童，给会员国带来了一系列具体挑战。回返和转移到他国的外国恐怖主义作战人员是一种全球现象，需要采取紧急和协调一致的多边对策。

11. 全球基地组织网络在世界若干区域仍具反弹力。阿拉伯半岛基地组织虽面临军事压力，但日益成为整个基地组织的通信枢纽。伊斯兰马格里布基地组织已将其活动扩展到萨赫勒和西非，而博科圣地虽说因军事压力而被大大削弱，但仍对尼日利亚及其邻国构成威胁。在东非，青年党比伊黎伊斯兰国更活跃、更占主导地位，仍能策划和实施大规模袭击。伊黎伊斯兰国和基地组织网络的一些成员已愿意且能够为筹划袭击而相互支持。

12. 而且，恐怖主义战术也在继续演变。近年来的技术进步使得恐怖分子更容易在网上扩大宣传和招募追随者。他们利用社交媒体，包括加密通信和黑网等工具传播信息和专门知识，例如简易爆炸装置设计和攻击方法，并协调和促成袭击。恐怖主义团体还敦促其支持者利用车辆、枪支和刀具等工具实施不那么复杂的袭击，此类行动所需的培训和策划有限，而且极难被发现。此类袭击中有许多是针对公共地区等软目标，旨在造成最大伤亡，在人们心中播下恐惧阴影。

13. 世界各地的恐怖主义和暴力极端主义团体仍欲在各个社会之间和之内制造分裂。它们阻碍国际社会努力维持和平与安全、保护人权和促进可持续发展。伊黎伊斯兰国和基地组织等恐怖主义团体鼓吹破坏性的言论。但暴力极端主义团体，如种族至上主义者团体、极右团体和其他出于宗教或政治动机的团体，也对我们各个社会 and 社区的凝聚力和安构成重大威胁。

B. 新出现的威胁和挑战：人工智能、无人机、化生放核武器攻击和网络攻击

14. 人工智能、机器人技术、生物技术和因特网等领域近期的技术发展给人类带来巨大进步，将世界各地的人们联系起来，促进整体经济生产力、卫生保健和交通运输等领域的可持续发展。这些技术有望在今后带来更多进步。

15. 然而，这些发展也使恐怖主义和暴力极端主义团体成员之间能够交流物流、招募和策划等方面信息。宣传和仇恨言论在网上的传播，有时是因算法偏见而被无意中扩散，也助推了社会两极分化，迎合了这些团体的煽动和招募战略。

16. 恐怖分子也有可能增强攻击能力，利用银行和金融、电信、应急事务、水陆空运、能源和供水等部门之间更大程度的连通，对这些关键基础设施系统实施网络攻击。自动和自我飞行或移动的机器不断普及，将使可能的恐怖袭击的波及面扩大。可以改变活细胞基因的自己动手套件包的出现有可能使小团体有能力引发“生物恐怖”，这可能对数百万人产生影响。

17. 人们知道，环境变化也已被恐怖主义和暴力极端主义团体所利用，这些团体更多开发稀缺资源，或将此类资源用作资产或武器，使土地受涝，在水井中下毒。

18. 这些和许多尚无法预见的未来威胁和挑战跨越政治、社会、经济和文化等多个层面，涉及多个行为体。最初的协作努力如全球互联网反恐论坛是令人称赞的，但为了防止新威胁，为了积极主动地应对现有威胁，会员国、国际和区域组织、

私营部门、学术界和其他方面需建立战略伙伴关系，开展国际合作。秘书长已请反恐怖主义办公室加大力度领导和协调联合国系统更加灵活、创新地应对这些新情况。作为第一步，反恐怖主义办公室正与联合国开发计划署(开发署)、反恐怖主义委员会执行局和联合国教育、科学及文化组织(教科文组织)合作进行一项全球研究，旨在更好地了解在线工具在恐怖分子招募中的作用。该项目还将提供一个论坛，供会员国、联合国和私营因特网技术部门之间开展对话，目的是提出这方面的政策建议。

三. 解决多边合作不足的问题

19. 自《联合国全球反恐战略》于 2006 年通过以来，国际社会努力通过平衡落实该战略四个支柱来应对不断变化的恐怖主义威胁。对该战略的两年度审查为国际社会提供了一个机会，借以处理国际社会在应对各项具体的反恐挑战中存在的不足和差距。

20. 2017 年 9 月大会第七十二届会议高级别会议期间，代表着会员国绝大多数的 152 位领导人特别强调有必要改善国际合作以打击恐怖主义。秘书长持有相同看法。无论在表现上还是就其给人类和社会经济带来的后果而言，恐怖主义威胁都日益具有跨国和多层面特性，而国际社会在多个层面上的合作显然都不足。需要开启合作新时代，应对恐怖主义祸害。

A. 就全球反恐工作建立共识

21. 恐怖主义、寻找有效反恐办法的必要性，这的确是真正将整个国际社会聚拢在一起的一个问题。《联合国全球反恐战略》、安全理事会相关决议和声明以及人权法和人道主义法是国际社会有效打击恐怖主义的政策框架的核心所在。然而，国际社会为应对恐怖主义挑战而作出的努力常常因政治原因而陷于困顿；不幸的是，恐怖主义团体利用了这一点，试图进一步分裂我们。

22. 今后肯定需要就恐怖主义问题开展更具建设性的政治对话，但会员国在反恐斗争中需更多关注的是把我们团结在一起的方面，而不是使我们分裂的因素。必须把关注点转向务实和实际的办法，着力于改进技术和行动方法以打击恐怖主义，并着力于动员双边、区域和全球各级的多边合作。

23. 计划于 2018 年 6 月 28 日和 29 日在纽约联合国总部召开的联合国会员国反恐机构首长高级别会议将是朝着建立多边合作新伙伴关系迈出的第一步，也向国际社会反恐工作去政治化靠近了一步。会议的主题是“加强国际合作，打击不断变化的恐怖主义威胁。”会议将使各国反恐机构首长汇聚一堂，针对影响波及会员国的恐怖主义主要问题进行业务和实际交流，达成共识。希望会议能促成国际合作新时代，促成业务伙伴关系的建立，这种伙伴关系应着力于为国际社会正在应对的恐怖主义威胁寻找切实解决办法，以期执行《联合国全球反恐战略》。

B. 国家自主、加强治理和制定可持续政策至关重要

24. 多边合作对于打击恐怖主义威胁至关重要，但正如《联合国全球反恐战略》所述，会员国对反恐负有首要责任。要使反恐工作取得成功，国家自主至关重要。不过，国家在这方面的责任与其保护民众免遭恐怖袭击这一主要职责和确保反恐措施本身不致带来伤害或加剧愤懑这一必要性有着内在联系。开发署 2017 年题为“非洲的极端主义之路：招募所需的驱动因素、激励因素和临界点”的报告²显示，71%的受访人把“家庭成员或朋友被杀”或“家庭成员或朋友被捕”等“政府所为”指认为转折性的触发因素或临界点，促使这些有风险的人从激进思想转而采取步骤加入暴力极端主义团体。

25. 2001 年 9 月 11 日以来，世界变得日益两极分化。这条日益两极分化和分裂的道路只会埋下更多冲突的种子。会员国必须避免恐怖分子埋设的陷阱，避免导致反作用的对策。与和平、安全和统一相反，挑衅和针锋相对措施这种恶性循环只会带来更多的仇恨。

26. 秘书长一再强调，恐怖主义不与任何宗教、族裔或种族相关联。2017 年联合国反恐怖主义中心的一项研究结果表明，暴力极端主义者往往对他们所信奉的宗教知之甚少。对于离心战略和仇恨，必须以基于证据的政策、包容决策、多样性、保护少数群体和弱势民众、追究责任和伸张正义等举措予以抗衡。秘书长还要强调的是文化间对话对于努力弥合社会和文化分裂所具有的重要性。

C. 需要新的反恐伙伴关系

27. 反恐已列入许多区域和次区域组织的议程。这些年来，会员国在反恐斗争中谋求发挥国际、区域和双边举措和安排的作用。许多会员国设立了新的全球论坛和联盟，以便交流良好做法，协调行动。不过，还有许多工作要做。

28. 会员国协力预防和打击恐怖主义需以法治为基础，必须尊重人权。《联合国全球反恐战略》、安全理事会有关决议、国际反恐法律文书和国际法提供了一个强有力的政治和法律框架。会员国需将这些共同承诺和义务转化为具体和实际的行动，以便分享专门知识和资源，并在双边、区域和全球各级及时和安全地加强交流重要信息。

29. 联合国、区域和次区域组织以及全球反恐论坛等其他多边论坛之间加强合作，也将发挥支助作用，帮助推进国际社会有效开展反恐工作。区域和次区域组织有潜力成为一支可有多重作用的力量，支持会员国努力反恐。大会鼓励会员国发挥这些组织的作用，促进这些组织在此领域作出贡献。

30. 此外，私营部门的资产也易受到恐怖分子的利用或打击。这已变得特别明显，恐怖主义团体滥用新技术来利用金融部门并把关键基础设施系统和(或)软目标作为攻击目标，便是例证。采取自愿的监管办法应对这些挑战，这一点至关重要。但公私伙伴关系也可帮助改善信息分享，提高保护和缓解措施的成效；因此，任

² 可查阅 <http://journey-to-extremism.undp.org/content/downloads/UNDP-JourneyToExtremism-report-2017-english.pdf>。

何现行监管措施都需辅之以公私伙伴关系。虽说私营部门实体理所当然地需保护自身企业，但它们还必须更加重视企业在反恐中的社会责任。

31. 各国政府负有防止和打击恐怖主义的首要责任；不过，大会和安全理事会都确认民间社会，包括非政府组织，可以为反恐工作作出重要贡献。必须充分利用民间社会组织可能作出的贡献，特别是在建立韧性以抵御可能助长恐怖主义的暴力极端主义以及在减轻恐怖主义的后果等方面。

D. 反恐的多边架构和法律框架

32. 国际社会已在全球、区域和国家各级建立了全面的多边反恐架构，应对不断变化的全球恐怖主义威胁。联合国可以发挥关键作用，为反恐制定规范和法律性质的国际框架，并为有效落实框架作出安排。目前，这一框架包括恐怖主义和人权方面的相关国际公约和议定书、《联合国全球反恐战略》以及大会和安全理事会的其他相关决议(见附件一)。全球反恐论坛等其他多边机构也可发挥重要作用，树立良好做法。此外，很多会员国已根据现有国际框架制定了自己的国家法律框架，并开展了双边和区域合作，加强打击恐怖主义。

E. 联合国采取行动应对恐怖主义的严重后果：人权和受害者

33. 正如秘书长 2017 年 11 月 16 日在伦敦发表的关于反恐和人权的讲话中所强调的那样，如果不确保尊重人权和法治，反恐斗争就无法取得成功。颁布反恐法律和政策而没有充分考虑其对人权保护的影响，这是一大关切问题。同样特别令人关切的是，把与恐怖主义团体有关的儿童视为安全风险而不是视为受害者。

34. 在过去 10 多年，恐怖主义行为每年都夺走了成千上万的受害者生命，并导致国家机构几近崩溃，特别是在城市化程度较低的地区和边境地区。一些受恐怖主义影响的国家显然缺乏机构能力来遏制恐怖主义威胁和防止恐怖主义袭击。这些国家在维护恐怖主义行为受害者和幸存者的权利和尊严方面也往往需要更强有力的支持。

35. 把强奸、强迫婚姻和性奴役等性暴力用作恐怖主义手段，使幸存者及其家庭遭受极为严重的身心伤害，并带来棘手的社会后果(见 [S/2017/249](#))。这些受害者在诉诸司法、维护尊严以及获取社会心理和生计帮助方面往往完全得不到支持。

36. 为了更好地解决这些令人关切问题，联合国采取了若干步骤以加强对恐怖主义罪行责任的追究力度，并强调加强司法合作的重要性。安全理事会第 [2322\(2016\)](#) 号决议重申，必须追究那些对恐怖主义行为以及违反国际人道主义法或人权法行为负责者的责任，尤其是为此而加强国际合作。同样，国家一级采取的步骤也强调需要建立有效机制，将滔天罪行的实施者绳之以法。

37. 国际社会不能忘记恐怖主义对普通百姓的影响，必须支持那些因猖狂恐怖主义行为而承受痛苦后果的人们；国际社会必须帮助人们切实愈合伤口，使受害者能够康复，并确保他们能有效地重新融入社区。在任何反恐战略或行动计划中，受害者都有着核心作用，关键是他们特有的需求和权利得到承认。这有助于防止可能助长恐怖主义的暴力极端主义的蔓延。安全理事会第 [2331\(2016\)](#) 号决议对于

性暴力和基于性别的暴力被用作恐怖主义手段表示关切，申明恐怖主义团体实施的性暴力行为的受害者也应被视为恐怖主义受害者。将 8 月 21 日设为纪念和悼念恐怖主义受害者国际日，这突出表明国际社会决心声援受害者并努力使受害者权利得到承认。

F. 赢得我们年轻人的心灵和心声

38. 过去几十年来，恐怖主义团体进行招募时一直以年轻人为目标。通过同龄人互动策略，利用不满情绪，使用受视频游戏启发而制作的数字宣传等能够吸引人的美学手段，恐怖主义团体利用了年轻人追求独特且不同于社会规范的使命感的倾向。

39. 年轻人往往因失去希望而被恐怖主义和暴力极端主义团体吸引。导致这一现象的有三个关键因素：第一，缺乏机会，特别是在教育和就业方面；第二，受歧视和受排斥感；第三，一些反恐措施具有压迫性。这些和其他因素可能使年轻人容易受到恐怖主义团体虚假吸引力的诱惑。大多数新招募来的人往往在 25 岁以下。各国政府需对这些问题保持敏感，着力于切实给年轻人以希望，推行不会导致机会不足、歧视、排斥和压迫的政策。要是年轻人竟然在家中、学校和村里遭到强奸和杀害，那就必须承认，恐怖主义确实已成为他们面临的最具威胁的全球祸患之一。

40. 年轻人的工作、教育和职业培训必须成为国家发展计划和国际发展合作的绝对优先事项。创造这种机会至关重要，但国际社会还必须倾听年轻人的声音，与他们互动，激励他们成为决策进程的一部分。这种互动参与不能仅是象征性的，或仅是“打钩完成”式的应付差事。它必须是有意义的，应基于更有创意的自下而上的方法进行参与，尽可能利用技术。秘书长欲使联合国与世界青年加深相互了解和联系(见 [A/72/761-S/2018/86](#))。

41. 而且，年轻人正在寻找能够捕捉他们想象力并能带来切实变化的远大想法。年轻人对我们各个社会而言绝大多数是积极的财富，需要倾听他们的声音，在某些情况下需要支持和保护他们。年轻人在社会和经济创新中代表着一支积极力量，我们需要加大投入，利用这支力量的积极作用。

四. 联合国各实体和会员国在执行《联合国全球反恐战略》方面取得的进展

42. 在过去两年中，反恐怖主义工作队的许多实体为《联合国全球反恐战略》四个支柱的落实提供了支持。其中一些活动概述如下。更多详情见附件二，其中还列有联合国反恐项目和活动的汇总表。

支柱一：消除有利于恐怖主义蔓延的条件的措施

43. 预防和解决冲突是打击恐怖主义的第一道防线。秘书长上任伊始便将此作为优先事项，呼吁把预防冲突和维持和平作为一个新重点。2018 年 1 月，秘书长发布了关于建设和平和保持和平的报告([A/72/707-S/2018/43](#))，其中阐述了这一挑战

的规模和性质。他认为，整个联合国系统的各项工作零敲碎打，有损联合国的能力，难以支持会员国努力建设和保持和平社会并尽早以有效方式应对冲突和危机。秘书长在报告中推出了一系列相辅相成的改革，包括在发展、管理及和平与安全等领域的改革，以确保联合国胜任使命。

44. 继发布《防止暴力极端主义行动计划》(A/70/674)之后，开发署在 2016 年 3 月制定了题为“通过促进包容性发展、宽容和尊重多样性而防止暴力极端主义”的综合战略框架，该框架在 2017 年 2 月得到修订。³ 开发署实施了一系列项目，通过包容性发展、促进宽容、缓解那些触发从异化走向激进化并最终走向可能助长恐怖主义的暴力极端主义的因素等途径，消除有利于恐怖主义和暴力极端主义蔓延的条件。

支柱二：防止和打击恐怖主义的措施

45. 反恐怖主义委员会执行局已根据安全理事会第 2322(2016)和 2396(2017)号决议加大力度促进负责任地使用生物识别技术。该局正在与反恐执行工作队下设的与反恐有关的边境管理和执法工作组一起，就收集、记录和分享生物识别信息为会员国编制一本现有良好做法和建议概要。国际刑事警察组织(国际刑警组织)继续协助会员国侦查和明确识别已知跨国恐怖主义团体的成员及其协助者。国际刑警组织还协助会员国的执法工作，为此加强国家和区域边境安全，减少恐怖分子及其关联人员的跨境流动，并查明和阻断协助他们出行的网络。

支柱三：建立各国防止和打击恐怖主义的能力以及加强联合国系统在这方面的作用的措施

46. 联合国毒品和犯罪问题办公室(毒品和犯罪问题办公室)提供了法律援助，协助有关国家起草反恐怖主义立法。自 2016 年 1 月以来，该办公室已协助会员国新批准 40 项有关恐怖主义的国际公约和议定书，协助了超过 35 项立法的修订和起草，并通过 400 多个讲习班培训了 8 000 多名刑事司法官员。例如，毒品和犯罪问题办公室培训了伊拉克法官和警官，使他们能被派到摆脱了伊黎伊斯兰国占领的领土上，调查、起诉和判决恐怖主义罪行。

支柱四：确保尊重所有人的人权和实行法治作为反恐斗争根基的措施

47. 联合国已明确主张，为打击恐怖主义和防止可能助长恐怖主义的暴力极端主义而通过的所有国家立法、政策、战略和做法都必须尊重和保护人权和法治。联合国继续鼓励会员国在打击恐怖主义措施中将重点置于个人和团体的实际行为而不是他们所持有的信仰，因为后一种做法有违国际人权法。

48. 反恐中注意促进和保护人权和基本自由问题特别报告员继续收集、要求提供、接受和交流有关据称在打击恐怖主义时侵犯人权和基本自由的行为的信息。

³ 可查阅：www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/democratic-governance/conflict-prevention/discussion-paper---preventing-violent-extremism-through-inclusiv.html。

特别报告员还定期向人权理事会和大会报告在执行充分尊重人权的反恐措施方面的良好政策和做法以及现有和新出现的挑战。

联合国反恐怖主义中心

49. 在过去两年中，反恐怖主义办公室的联合国反恐怖主义中心继续应会员国要求为会员国提供能力建设援助，以有效均衡地执行《联合国全球反恐战略》。2016年，该中心启动经其咨询委员会在2015年12月核准的2016-2020年5年方案。该方案为反恐怖主义中心所有四个广泛成果领域的工作提供导向，每个成果领域均与《战略》的四个支柱有关。在本报告所述期间，该中心继续实施与以下12个优先专题领域有关的项目：防止可能助长恐怖主义的暴力极端主义；外国恐怖主义作战人员；反恐怖主义战略；打击资助恐怖主义行为；边境安全和管理；网络安全；在打击恐怖主义时尊重人权；支持恐怖主义行为受害者；为打击恐怖主义提供综合援助；鼓励和支持联合国各实体在反恐领域采取共同行动；反恐怖主义网络；南南合作。

50. 此外，联合国反恐怖主义中心加强了监测和评价其对执行《联合国全球反恐战略》所有四个支柱所作贡献的能力。该中心根据既定的指标、基线和目标，系统地监测在实现该中心五年方案各项产出和成果方面的进展。它已将性别平等视角融入能力建设项目的制订和执行过程，从而将性别平等纳入实务工作的主流。该中心还扩大了与联合国实体联合执行项目的做法，以利用特定的专门知识并避免重复工作。

51. 会员国也为执行《联合国全球反恐战略》作出重大努力。秘书处已收到下列会员国提交的关于《战略》执行情况的资料：阿尔及利亚、阿根廷、白俄罗斯、比利时、保加利亚、加拿大、古巴、厄瓜多尔、芬兰、法国、格鲁吉亚、德国、希腊、以色列、日本、拉脱维亚、黎巴嫩、马来西亚、马里、摩纳哥、黑山、荷兰、挪威、阿曼、巴基斯坦、巴拉圭、波兰、葡萄牙、卡塔尔、罗马尼亚、圣马力诺、沙特阿拉伯、塞尔维亚、新加坡、斯洛伐克、瑞典、瑞士、阿拉伯叙利亚共和国、突尼斯、乌克兰、阿拉伯联合酋长国、美利坚合众国、乌拉圭和委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国。此外，欧洲联盟和地中海议会大会提供资料，说明它们如何开展活动支持《战略》。反恐怖主义办公室可应会员国要求向后者提供这些资料。

52. 承担建设法治机构能力核心任务的联合国实体以及负责相关方案规划和活动的联合国实体继续协助会员国执行《联合国全球反恐战略》。秘书处收到了以下实体提交的关于《战略》执行情况的资料：反恐怖主义委员会执行局、维持和平行动部、国际民用航空组织、国际海事组织、裁军事务厅、联合国人权事务高级专员办事处(人权高专办)、联合国不同文明联盟、教科文组织、联合国区域间犯罪和司法研究所、毒品和犯罪问题办公室、世界海关组织和安全理事会第1540(2004)号决议所设委员会。联合国反恐项目和活动汇总表见附件二。

五. 加强国际社会应对恐怖主义威胁的力度

53. 自《联合国全球反恐战略》通过以来，国际社会已在打击恐怖主义方面做了许多工作。要使反恐更加有效，一个重要途径是着力于预防，并加强国际合作、加强联合国在此领域工作的协调一致。这些是防止不稳定与愤懑恶性循环的最可靠办法。

54. 自上一次审查《联合国全球反恐战略》以来，防止可能助长恐怖主义的暴力极端主义已经成为许多会员国以及区域和次区域组织的一个优先事项。秘书长定期召集防止暴力极端主义高级别行动小组会议，其中包括 22 个联合国部门、机构、基金和方案的负责人，以确保在此领域以协调一致的共同办法支持会员国。作为高级别行动小组的秘书处，反恐怖主义办公室不断盘点联合国的相关工作。目前，联合国应会员国要求，在世界所有区域 81 个国家开展工作，以防止可能助长恐怖主义的暴力极端主义。

55. 近 60 个会员国和许多区域组织正在制定或开始制定防止暴力极端主义的国家或区域行动计划。为了应对这些日益增长的需求，反恐怖主义办公室和开发署正在战略一级开展合作。把自身拥有的专长与开发署保持的实地力量相结合，这将有助于反恐怖主义办公室根据大会第 70/291 号决议进一步加强对国家和地区计划制定工作的支持。

(a) 改革联合国反恐架构

56. 按照秘书长关于联合国系统协助会员国实施《联合国全球反恐战略》的能力的报告(A/71/858)所提建议，经大会第 71/291 号决议决定，反恐怖主义办公室于 2017 年 6 月设立。该办公室自设立以来已采取切实步骤，旨在确保《战略》的四个支柱得以均衡落实。

57. 反恐怖主义办公室及其主管副秘书长承担以下任务：在整个联合国系统就大会托付给秘书长的反恐任务提供进一步领导；加强反恐执行工作队和《全球反恐协调契约》38 个实体的协调和统一，以确保《全球反恐战略》得以均衡实施；加强联合国对会员国反恐怖主义能力建设的援助；进一步提高联合国反恐工作的可见度、宣传力度和资源调动；确保整个联合国系统对反恐工作给予应有的重视，确保防止可能助长恐怖主义的暴力极端主义这项重要工作切实以《战略》为根基。这将包括密切配合联合国和平与安全架构的改革和会员国赋予的任务，为联合国外地行动提供更好的反恐支助。秘书长还要强调，促进和保护人权与法治对于这些再度推进的联合国反恐工作至关重要。

58. 根据秘书长的建议，会员国赋予反恐怖主义办公室一项强大的多层面任务。这证明会员国的期望很高，秘书长则致力于实现这些期望。秘书长认为，该办公室的工作应整合为三大作用：政策和协调、能力建设和实地参与。需根据关于 2018 年 6 月这一轮审查结果的决议，在主管反恐怖主义办公室副秘书长的总体领导下妥善理顺每一项作用，并给予适足资源。这应包括对该办公室进行内部重组，以

期回应会员国在《联合国全球反恐战略》四大支柱领域能力建设方面日益增长的援助需求。

(b) 加强协调一致与《联合国全球反恐协调契约》

59. 恐怖主义威胁非常复杂且不断演变，要求联合国采取高效、一致和协调的对策。《联合国全球反恐战略》(大会第 60/288 号决议)、历次审查决议和《防止暴力极端主义行动计划》(见 A/70/674 和 A/70/675)都强调，在反恐问题上开展工作的联合国各实体之间必须加强协调和统一，以有效支持会员国和区域组织制定和执行消除恐怖主义祸害的全面对策。需要加强这种协调是设立反恐怖主义办公室的主要原因之一。

60. 2018 年 2 月 23 日，秘书长签署了新的《联合国全球反恐协调契约》(见附件三)，作为他和联合国各实体以及国际刑警组织和世界海关组织首长之间的商定框架，以克服全系统反恐工作在协调一致方面的各项挑战。因此，该契约的主要目的是在联合国系统的反恐工作中加强共同的联合国行动。可以说该契约为联合国反恐工作的协调一致提供了战略层面的工具，而且可以消除因反恐执行工作队及其工作组的职权范围并未确定而存在的差距。一俟所有实体都签署该契约，契约安排预期将取代反恐执行工作队的协调安排。但这一过渡不会影响各工作组的职权范围和领导作用。

61. 反恐执行工作队目前有 12 个专题工作组，它们是实现协调一致的有用工具。这些工作组把与某个具体专题相关的实体汇聚在一起，协调这些实体支持会员国努力打击恐怖主义的能力建设工作。这些工作组每季度举行一次会议，每两年向负责反恐事务副秘书长兼反恐执行工作队队长报告工作。除反恐怖主义办公室和反恐怖主义委员会执行局以外，毒品和犯罪问题办公室、国际刑警组织、教科文组织、人权高专办、新闻部、联合国促进性别平等和增强妇女权能署(妇女署)、禁止化学武器组织和国际原子能机构都是这些工作组的主持单位。最近新设了关于沟通和性别问题的工作组，以协调有关这些重要领域的联合国反恐工作。

62. 反恐怖主义办公室和反恐怖主义委员会执行局之间的有效合作和联合工作对于联合国反恐工作的协调一致也至关重要。自反恐怖主义办公室设立以来，这两个机构均已做出努力，加强彼此的工作关系。这些努力包括：(a) 该办公室主管副秘书长与反恐怖主义委员会执行局执行主任每周举行会议；(b) 两个单位每月举行跟进协调会议；(c) 两个单位的负责人就共同关心的问题 and 活动交换信息说明；(d) 两个单位的负责人联合访问一个会员国。

63. 安全理事会在第 2395(2017)号决议中指示反恐怖主义委员会执行局和反恐怖主义办公室在 2018 年 3 月 30 日前起草一份联合报告，列出两个机构为确保将反恐怖主义委员会执行局的建议和分析纳入反恐办公室的工作应采取的实际步骤，供反恐怖主义委员会和大会在审查《战略》时进行审议。该报告已提交并载于附件四。

64. 2017 年和 2018 年，一些联合国实体还缔结了双边战略伙伴关系框架和谅解备忘录，以加强工作协调。这些协议中包括反恐怖主义办公室和开发署之间的一

份谅解备忘录，还有维持和平行动部法治和安全机构厅与毒品和犯罪问题办公室之间的伙伴关系框架。

65. 加强联合国在反恐领域工作的协调一致也将有助于我们更好地利用联合国系统在实地产生更大的影响。会员国日益要求获得支持，联合国是根据需要相应而为。虽然维持和平行动不能承担反恐任务，但需进一步加强能力建设，以打击恐怖主义和防止暴力极端主义。但是，如果没有明确授权，联合国不可能为处于冲突局势的会员国的活动提供有效的反恐支持。

六. 建立新的国际反恐伙伴关系

66. 在过去两年，伊黎伊斯兰国及其关联者对国际和平与安全构成的威胁在反恐斗争中占据主导地位。虽然伊黎伊斯兰国在伊拉克和叙利亚已基本遭到军事击败，但伊黎伊斯兰国和其他恐怖主义团体带来的跨国威胁依然存在。秘书长已把进一步支持会员国努力执行《全球反恐战略》和安全理事会关于防止和打击恐怖主义的各项决议作为最高优先事项之一。为了应对我们社会面临的这一全球性挑战，会员国之间还迫切需要一种新的合作精神。

67. 至关重要的是，所有会员国不仅需要维持、而且应加强反对恐怖主义威胁的决心和团结。需要建立新的反恐国际伙伴关系，把《联合国全球反恐战略》所体现的会员国共同愿景变为现实，并在实地产生真正的影响。这种伙伴关系可侧重于两个目标。首先，果断强调现有国际反恐法律框架的落实，以此强化国家能力并加强会员国之间的切实合作。其次，会员国可以在开展反恐工作的同时更加重视建设各自社会的应对能力。

68. 《联合国全球反恐协调契约》的签署旨在从旧框架转入一个更有效的、新的协调框架，以此推动建设新的联合国伙伴关系，从而加强联合国系统反恐工作的协调一致。秘书长呼吁所有签署该协调契约的实体执行该契约，以便联合国能够更好地支持会员国作出努力。

69. 全面执行《联合国全球反恐战略》是更有效打击恐怖主义的关键途径之一。秘书长去年上任时曾经呼吁大量增加预防性外交。必须认识到，防止冲突和促进可持续发展对于反恐工作至关重要，反之亦然。威慑也应该是这方面工作的一个关键要素，而且会员国必须确保，对于那些选择前往参加冲突和犯下暴行的训练有素的恐怖分子，他们返回本国后，将根据国内法律对他们进行起诉。

70. 可持续的反恐工作必须与联合国的可持续和平和可持续发展工作相联系。这种综合办法也意味着建设韧性更强的社会。哪里机构薄弱，恐怖主义便在那里猖獗。必须着力建设强有力的机构，特别是为此推进可持续发展目标 16。

71. 最后，可持续性还取决于影响。重要的是，参与制定和执行旨在打击恐怖主义和防止可能助长恐怖主义的暴力极端主义的干预措施的所有联合国实体都证明，此等干预措施如何在落实它们的国家实现可衡量的影响并取得成果。强有力

的监测和评价框架对于衡量进展情况和评估结果至关重要。这种框架必须以妥善设计的活动和干预措施为基础。

意见和建议

72. 会员国必须在以下共识的基础上采取行动，即，没有任何理由可以为恐怖主义辩解，必须防止和打击一切形式和表现的恐怖主义。恐怖主义行为对个人、社区、整个国家和整个人类造成的伤害是不可接受的。会员国必须履行国际义务，并充分遵守安理会有关决议规定的义务，确保恐怖分子，无一例外，都无法获得资金、招募人员、武器、庇护所或任何其他资源。

73. 自《联合国全球反恐战略》通过以来，国际社会已在反恐方面作出了很大努力。开展更有效反恐工作的关键是把重点放在《战略》所述的预防方面。加强联合国反恐领域工作的协调一致也将有助于我们更好地利用联合国系统在实地产生更大的预防效果。

74. 令人鼓舞的是，已经有了一系列双边、区域和全球安排，涉及许多为反恐斗争作出贡献的行为体，包括民间社会。必须依照国际法，加强、扩大并在必要时补充此等机制，以确保系统地分享信息，定期进行协商和交流并尽可能采取联合行动。毗邻的会员国缔结双边协定、促成密切积极的协作，这点至关重要。

75. 作为能力建设作用的一部分，反恐怖主义办公室和《全球反恐协调契约》各实体应促进并向提出要求的会员国提供能力建设援助。需要果断强调执行工作，必须协助提出要求的会员国建设和提高预防和打击恐怖主义的能力。反恐办公室将继续努力促成更大的、可持续的显著影响，包括为此而在实地一级统筹参与及监测和评价。

76. 必须利用全球工具和平台使区域与双边努力衔接在一起。会员国需要紧急利用国际刑警组织提供的框架和工具，加强反恐领域的国际执法合作。秘书长请会员国支持其倡议，即在 2018 年 6 月 28 日和 29 日在纽约召开第一次联合国会员国反恐机构首长高级别会议，抓住机会建立新的伙伴关系，特别是通过建立新的沟通渠道，更好地以及时可靠的方式在会员国之间和会员国内部交流关键信息。还可以在联合国主持下建立一个国家反恐协调员全球网络，以保持这一级别的合作。

77. 虽说伊黎伊斯兰国在伊拉克和叙利亚已被军事击败，但我们没有时间沾沾自喜。回返和转移到他国的外国恐怖主义作战人员是一种全球现象。需要解决外国恐怖主义作战人员整个生命周期的问题。为此，秘书长呼吁会员国执行安全理事会包括第 2396(2017)号决议在内的相关决议规定的加强边境安全、信息分享和刑事司法措施，从而应对不断演变的外国恐怖主义作战人员威胁。他还鼓励会员国参与联合国阻止外国恐怖主义作战人员流动的能力建设执行计划框架下的有关项目，该计划是响应安全理事会主席 2015 年 5 月 29 日声明(S/PRST/2015/11)中的呼吁而制定。

78. 会员国可与从事新技术研究和开发的关键利益攸关方密切协作，利用联合国提供的全球论坛，交流关于创新办法的信息，为迎接新技术给防止和打击恐怖主义带来的挑战和机遇做好准备。反恐怖主义办公室随时准备协助这一全球对话，以防止新技术被用于恐怖主义目的。会员国还应在反恐斗争中与工商界建立公私伙伴关系，包括打击资助恐怖主义行为，保护易受攻击的目标和关键基础设施，以及防止新技术被滥用。

79. 如果不能妥善利用那些感觉自身权利被剥夺的年青人和其他人的理想主义、创造力和精力，国际社会就不能成功地防止可能助长恐怖主义的暴力极端主义。为年青人提供就业机会、教育和职业培训必须是国家发展计划和国际发展合作的绝对优先事项。创造这样的机会至关重要，与此同时，会员国和联合国还必须更好地倾听和激励全世界 18 亿年青人并与他们互动。这种互动不能仅是象征性的或仅是“打钩完成”式的应付差事。

80. 恐怖主义剥夺和破坏人权。不保护人权权利，反恐斗争就不可能取得成功。反恐法律和政策必须保护人权和法治，包括恐怖主义受害者的权利。将 8 月 21 日设为纪念和悼念恐怖主义受害者国际日，这突显了国际社会声援受害者并努力使其权利得到承认的决心。在确保其权利的同时，会员国还必须持续向恐怖主义受害者提供支助。秘书长鼓励会员国更多地与反恐执行工作队支助和关注恐怖主义受害者工作组分享有关支持受害者的国家方案和政策的信息，并利用支助恐怖主义受害者门户网站。受害者在任何反恐战略或行动计划中也有着重要作用。

81. 反恐怖主义办公室继续将性别问题作为一个共有问题纳入其所有责任领域的主流。该办公室为联合国反恐怖主义中心的一个性别平等主流化项目提供支持，努力增强所有工作人员的能力，以便将性别视角纳入工作，提高人们对纳入性别平等观点和妇女参与的重要性的认识，并制定旨在促进性别平等和增强妇女权能的方案工具。秘书长敦促所有联合国方案实体致力于实现他在关于妇女与和平与安全的报告(S/2015/716)中确定的目标。

82. 会员国提出的反恐支持要求呈指数型增长。反恐怖主义办公室的任务是为世界各地会员国提供能力建设支持，但经常预算资源非常有限，因此难以满足期望和不断增长的需求。反恐怖主义办公室需要可持续、可预测、多样化的资源。秘书长呼吁会员国向新设立的反恐怖主义办公室及其在新的《联合国全球反恐协调契约》中的合作伙伴提供更多的财政和技术资源，以使联合国能够有效回应会员国和区域组织不断增加的能力建设援助需求。

83. 秘书长期待大会即将对《全球反恐战略》进行的审查和随后举行的会员国反恐机构首长高级别会议，他希望会议促成新的以切实措施为基础的多边伙伴关系。秘书长鼓励会员国充分利用联合国在帮助促进和协调多边合作方面的潜力。

84. 秘书长还吁请改善会员国和联合国集体工作的方法、内容和影响。要使《联合国全球反恐战略》在实地产生预期影响，那么集体工作就需要去政治化。因此，秘书长呼吁会员国在《全球战略》审查进程中取得协商一致的成果。一项彰显强

有力共识的大会决议将向世界各地的恐怖分子发出一个响亮讯息，那就是，全世界团结一致，决心战胜恐怖主义祸患。

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.

* 附件仅以原件语文分发，未经编辑。

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.

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.

Combating 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 CTIF 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) UNICRI	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) UNICRI	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) UNICRI	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) UNICRI	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) UNICRI	Ongoing	Developing guidelines to support legal reform and technical activities that address challenges presented by the youth.	Global
6	Enhanced rehabilitation and reintegration efforts focused on foreign terrorist fighters (Oct. 2016–Jun. 2018) UNICRI	Ongoing	Following-up to initiative rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremist offenders with a three days conference.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
7	Enhancing Understanding of the 'Foreign Terrorist Fighters' (FTFs) Phenomenon in Syria (Sep. 2014–Jul. 2017) UNCCT	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) UNCCT	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) UNCCT, UNDP	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) UNCCT, INTERPOL	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) UNCCT, INTERPOL	In development	Supporting information sharing and increasing investigative capacities related to FTFs and social media. Providing 3 workshops.	Global
12	Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE) through Youth Empowerment in Jordan, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia (2018) UNCCT, UNESCO	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	In development	Enhancing the capacity of youth and media professionals to use the media to	Regional

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
	through Media to Counter Narratives Associated with Terrorism in the Arab Region (2018) UNCCT, UNESCO, LAS		counter the spread of terrorist narratives.	
14	Capacity-Building of Technical and Vocational Training Institutes (TVETs) in Pakistan (Jan. 2017-Jul. 2017) UNCCT, PMYP, ILO	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 2178 (2017) UNCCT, CTED	Completed	Promoting dialogue between local communities, youth, women and other civil society groups.	National
16	Rehabilitation of Juveniles in Prisons in Pakistan (2016–2018) UNCCT	Ongoing	Improving access to jobs and job retention skills for juveniles charged under terrorism-related offences.	Pakistan
17	Youth Employability in Bangladesh (2018) UNCCT, ILO	Ongoing	Improving access to jobs and job retention skills for youth. Providing national training workshops, group exercises and case studies.	Bangladesh
18	Technical Assistance on the Management of Violent Extremist Offenders and the Prevention of Radicalization to Violence in Prison (2017–2021) UNODC, UNCCT, CTED, EU	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 MINUSMA, DPKO-DDR	Ongoing	Preventing the recruitment of youth at-risk by armed groups via inclusive community violence reduction projects.	Mali

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
20	Community Violence Reduction (CVR) projects in the Central African Republic MINUSCA, DPKO-DDR	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 DPKO-UNMAS	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 UNESCO	Ongoing	Training and organization of a Network of Peace Apostles in each province.	Burundi
23	Networks of Mediterranean Youth (NET-MED Youth) (2014–2018) UNESCO	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) UNESCO	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) UNESCO	Completed	Providing technical assistance; sensitization programs; peace education; and creating avenues for dialogue amongst communities.	Nigeria
26	Promoting a Culture of Peace, Conflict Management, Citizenship, Democracy and Good Governance through non-formal education in Burkina Faso (Sep. 2014-Oct. 2015) UNESCO	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	Completed	Presenting ongoing action by young civil society participants and elaborating a global joint program on strengthening	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
	violent extremism and strengthening social inclusion” (25-27 Sep. 2017) UNESCO		competencies to prevent youth radicalization.	
28	King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz International Programme for a Culture of Peace and Dialogue (2013–2018) UNESCO	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) UNESCO	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) UNESCO	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) UNESCO	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
32	Extremism Leading to discrimination against women and girls in the Asia-Pacific Region UNESCO	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) UNESCO	Completed	Providing a forum for the Senegalese government, civil society and research community as well as UN organizations.	Senegal

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
34	Initiative on Global Citizenship Education: Educating for a culture of lawfulness (2018-2019) UNESCO, UNODC	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 UNESCO	Ongoing	Assessing good practices developed in selected cities in partnership with regional organizations.	Eastern Africa
36	Working with Religious Leaders UNESCO	Ongoing	Raising awareness among religious leaders about their role to promote peace and dialogue among youth.	Regional (Arab States)
37	Working with Media Professionals UNESCO	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) UNESCO	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 UNESCO	In development	Promoting peaceful joint community management of shared transboundary water resources, and participation of women in decisions.	Sahel G5 Member States
40	UNESCO Open School Programme (since 2000) UNESCO	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 UNESCO	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	Ongoing	Targeting networks of youth with contextualized training cycles focusing on human rights and democracy education.	Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
	Tunisia UNESCO			
43	Development of participative democracy by improving youth public policies and popular participation mechanisms in Brazil (2013–2017) UNESCO	Completed	Helping create participatory youth public policies; recruiting consultants and organizing youth consultations.	Brazil
44	Youth Leading Change for Peace in Asia and Pacific UNESCO	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) UNESCO	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) UNESCO	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) UNESCO, AU	Completed	Improving the understanding of drivers of violent extremism and identifying priority areas of intervention, including by using educational resources.	Regional
48	Second phase of the capacity building workshop in Albania (2018) UNESCO	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) UNESCO	Ongoing	Providing access to relevant educational resources on the prevention of violent extremism.	Global
50	Integrated Heritage Education Programme “Learning through Heritage: Enhancing	In development	Engaging children and youth in promoting, protecting and transmitting all forms of heritages to integrate their values into the educational system.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
	Youth Engagement” UNESCO			
51	World Heritage Youth Forum (Annual event) UNESCO	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 UNESCO	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 UNESCO	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) UNESCO, OIF	Completed	Strengthening the capacities of education policy makers and teacher educators to implement policies and practices that contribute to PVE.	West Africa, Sahel
55	Implementation of the recommendations of the Asia Pacific Youth Peace and Security consultation UNESCO, UNFPA, UNV, UNDP	In development	Engaging youth in video making to promote peace building.	Asia and Pacific
56	Generation What Asia and the Pacific (2018) UNESCO	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) UNESCO	Completed	Providing a youth-led guide on PVE and guidelines for change agents. (MGIEP).	Global
58	Peace Connect 360 UNESCO	In development	Organizing “Youth run peace education” centers in selected countries.	Regional

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
59	Promoting a Youth Network for Global Citizenship Education (GCED) in the Arab States UNESCO	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 UNESCO, IOM, UNICEF	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) UNESCO	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) UNESCO	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.
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 UNESCO	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 UNESCO	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 UNESCO, UN WOMEN, UNDP	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

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
66	UNESCO International Conference on the Prevention of Violent Extremism: Taking Action, in New Delhi, India (19–20 Sep. 2016) UNESCO	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) UNESCO	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 UNESCO	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
69	Global citizenship education through literacy and non-formal education programs UNESCO	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 UNESCO	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) UNESCO	Completed	Integrating intangible cultural heritage into education by a thematic working group on PVE.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
72	World Heritage Education Programme (“World Heritage in young hands kit”, and “Patrimonto’s World Heritage Adventures”.) (Annual event) UNESCO	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 (Annual event) UNESCO	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) UNESCO	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) UNESCO	Ongoing	Providing a platform for a group of UNESCO Friends of Preventing Violent Extremism.	Global
76	Preparing Teachers for Global Citizenship Education UNESCO	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) UNESCO	Ongoing	Using a Digital Citizenship Competency Framework to assess children’s ICT practices, attitudes and behaviors.	Asia and Pacific
78	UNESCO training module for educational planners on Preventing Violent Extremism (Jan. 2018) UNESCO	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 UNESCO	Ongoing	Countering hate speech through global citizenship education. Training administrators, teachers, and students to identify risks of radicalization.	Morocco

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
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 UNESCO	In development	Providing a Framework of Global Citizenship Education (GCE).	Morocco
81	Preventing violent extremism (PVE) through Education and Media in Morocco UNESCO	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 UNESCO	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 UNESCO	Ongoing	Providing access to the educational system and or links to employment to youth and adults with limited literacy and basic education.	Afghanistan
84	Integrating Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE) Concepts in the National Teacher Preparation Program in Lebanon UNESCO	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) UNESCO	Ongoing	Identifying best practices in PVE-E; mapping existing evidence; developing an interactive website; and organizing side events.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
86	Teachers' guides to prevent violent extremism (PVE) through the promotion of digital citizenship education (2018) UNESCO	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) UNESCO	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) UNESCO, IOM	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) UNESCO	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) UNESCO	Completed	Educating policy makers about the history of genocide.	Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, the Gambia and Senegal
91	2017 International Conference on Education and the Holocaust (4-8 Dec. 2017) UNESCO	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) UNESCO	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) UNESCO	In development	Equipping education policy makers with guidelines on addressing antisemitism.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
94	The “CRIANÇA ESPERANÇA” Programme (2004–2018) UNESCO	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) UNESCO	Completed	Empowering youth and women for building peace and their participation in media.	Asia and Pacific
96	Value-based digital citizenship education UNESCO	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) UNESCO	Completed	Creating a UNESCO Chair in the fight against radicalization and PVE, encouraging research to prevent Internet-related aspects of radicalization.	Global
98	IFAP session on “Media and the Euro-Arab Dialogue: New Perspectives” in Paris, France (9–10 December 2016) UNESCO	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) UNESCO	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) UNESCO	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	Completed	Providing better understanding of how counter-measures may affect human rights and policy recommendations.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
	the research” (2017) UNESCO			
102	Media and Information Literacy Week 2016 (2–5 Nov. 2016) UNESCO	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) UNESCO	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) UNESCO	Completed	Providing a sustainable platform to increase involvement of youth promoting and protecting World Heritage in Africa, while delivering feedback on youth challenges.	Africa
105	Francophone African World Heritage Youth Forum, held in Burkina Faso (26 Apr.–5 May 2017) UNESCO	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) UNESCO	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) UNESCO	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) UNESCO, UN WOMEN	In development	Providing research on the vulnerability of IDP girls in the context of the insurgency in the North-East.	Nigeria

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
109	Manual on democracy for Young Egyptian people UNESCO	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) UNESCO, IOM, HCDH, UNFPA, UNICEF	Completed	Promoting material on a culture of peace in the run up to election.	Guinea
111	Priority Support Program to Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Initiatives in Middle Guinea and Forested Guinea UNESCO, UNICEF, IOM, HCDH, PAM	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 2178 (2014) , 2349 (2017) and 2396 (2017) CTED, UNODC, UNDP, IOM, AU and Lake Chad Basin Commission	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 UNAOC	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 UNAOC	In development	Promoting digital games and gamified apps for cultural dialogue and conflict management.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
115	Intercultural Innovation Award UNAOC	Ongoing	Supporting grassroots projects that encourage intercultural dialogue and cooperation.	Global
116	Youth Solidarity Fund (YSF) UNAOC	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) UNAOC	Ongoing	Empowering international collaboration of young civil society leaders to work against hate speech, radicalization and other forms of violence.	Global
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 2178 (2014) 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	Completed	Assisting Member States in mainstreaming gender perspectives and promoting the	Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
	Terrorists/Terrorist Groups in the Lake Chad Basin UNODA		participation of women in efforts to prevent terrorist acquisitions of arms and ammunition in that region.	
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 1540 (2004) Industry Conferences (2016–2017) 1540 Committee	Completed	“Wiesbaden Process” to promote industry cooperation with the 1540 Committee; sharing experiences and implementation practices.	Global and regional
5	Conference on Resolution 1540 (2004) Review and Assistance in Africa (April 2016) 1540 Committee	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) 1540 Committee	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) 1540 Committee	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) 1540 Committee	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	Completed	Focusing on voluntary National Implementation Action Plans (NAP) for resolution 1540 (2004).	RACVIAC Member countries

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
	(Sep. 2017) UNODA, 1540 Committee			
10	Outreach and engagement of International, regional and sub-regional organizations and agreements (2016, 2017) 1540 Committee	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 1540 Committee	Ongoing	Raising awareness of UNSCR 1540 (2004); implementation; gap analysis; identification of assistance needs; submission of national report/additional information and of a voluntary national implementation action plan.	Global
12	Seminar on Voluntary National Implementation Action Plans for UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) (since 2017) 1540 Committee	Ongoing	Raising awareness of UNSCR 1540 (2004); 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 UNICRI	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 UNICRI	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 UNICRI	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	Completed	Curbing the ability of terrorist organizations to raise funds	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
	Kidnapping for Ransom (KFR) (Jul. 2015–Aug. 2017) UNCCT		through KFR. Providing needs assessment conferences; training modules; and workshops.	
17	Border Security Initiative (2014–2017) UNCCT, GCTF	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
18	Raising Awareness of Priority States Regarding Requirements of Security Council Resolution 2178 (2014) on Advance Passenger Information (API) (Nov. 2015–Dec. 2017) UNCCT, CTED, UNODC, IOM, ICAO, INTERPOL, IATA	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) UNCCT	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) UNCCT	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) UNCCT, INTERPOL	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)	In development	Enhancing border security capacities and management, including through support for API implementation, cross-border cooperation, strategies	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
	programme) (2018-2021) UNCCT		and action plans, training and equipment.	
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) UNCCT, UNRCCA	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
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) UNCCT, IGAD	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) UNCCT, SADC	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) UNCCT, UNRCCA	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) UNCCT	Completed	Supporting the establishment of an aviation security training school and an adequate regulatory framework.	Nigeria
27	Aviation Security (2018–2020) UNCCT	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	Completed	Strengthening the capacities of African States to prevent acquisition of arms and	Africa

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
	Non-State Actors (2016–2017) UNCCT, UNODA		ammunition by non-State actors.	
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) IMO, UNODC, INTERPOL	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) IMO, UNODC, INTERPOL	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 MONUSCO, DPKO-DDR	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” UNSOM, DPKO-DDR	Ongoing	Providing strategic policy advice for the implementation of the National Disengagement Programme.	Somalia
33	Pilot reinsertion projects in Somalia (Sep. 2016–Oct. 2017) UNSOM, DPKO-DDR	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 DPKO-UNMAS	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 DPKO-UNMAS	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 DPKO-UNMAS	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 DPKO-OMA, MINUSMA	Ongoing	Gathering information on terrorist groups operating in north and central Mali.	Mali
38	TOC cell DPKO, MINUSMA	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) BWC-ISU, CTITF	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) UNESCO	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 CTED, UNODC	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 CTED, Global Center on Cooperative Security, and the Association of Francophone Supreme Courts	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 CTED, UNODC	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) WCO	Ongoing	Providing joint technical assistance, training, awareness-raising and private sector outreach.	Global
45	Strategic Trade Control Enforcement Project (Jun. 2013-Jun. 2016) WCO	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) WCO	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 WCO	Ongoing	Providing legal analysis, technical assistance, training, awareness-raising, and operational coordination.	Global
48	Global Traveler Assessment System. (since Apr. 2017) WCO	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) WCO	Ongoing	Strengthening Customs security Activities through delivery of equipment and training. Providing workshops and security focused activities.	South East Asia
50	Public Key Directory ICAO	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” ICAO	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 ICAO	Ongoing	Updating guidance materials and making them available for Member States.	Global
53	Aviation Security (AVSEC) ICAO	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 CTED, UNODC, The International Centre for Counter-Terrorism — The Hague (ICCT), CTITF	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 CTED	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 UNICRI	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) UNCCT, OPCW, IAEA	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) UNCCT	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) UNCCT	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) UNCCT, UNOWAS, G5 Sahel Permanent Secretariat	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) UNCCT, UNODC	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) IMO	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) IMO	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) IMO	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) IMO	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) IMO, UNODC, INTERPOL	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) IMO, UNLIREC	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) IMO	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) IMO	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) IMO	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) IMO	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

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18	Regional Maritime Law Enforcement and interdiction training courses in collaboration with NATO Maritime Interdiction Operational training Centre and other partners (Annual event. 2018) IMO	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) IMO	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) IMO	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. CTITF, UNCCT, UNODC	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. DPKO, MINUSMA, CTED	Ongoing	Supporting the Specialized Judiciary Unit on terrorism and transnational organized crime.	Mali
23	Improving border security in the Sahel region. DPKO, MINUSMA, UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening law enforcement's capacity to effectively secure border areas	Mali
24	Support to the G5 Sahel Joint Force. DPKO	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 CTED, CTITF, DPKO, MINUSMA	Completed	Providing assistance to the development of a national counter-terrorism strategy.	Mali

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26	Support to the Malian armed forces. MINUSMA	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) UNU, UNICEF, DPKO-DDR	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) DPKO-OROLSI	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 DPKO-UNMAS	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) IPU, UNODC, UNOCT	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) UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening national legal frameworks against FTFs in compliance with Security Council resolutions 2178 (2014) and 2396 (2017) .	Middle East, North Africa and South-Eastern Europe

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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) UNODC, CTED, IAP	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) UNODC	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) UNODC	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) UNODC, CTED	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) UNODC	Ongoing	Identifying good practices in conducting terrorism financing risk assessment, including the development of a technical assistance tool.	Global
37	Global Container Control Programme UNODC, WCO	Ongoing	Assisting Member States in strengthening their border management through the establishment of inter-agency Port Control Units and Air Cargo Control Units.	Global

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38	Promoting Dialogue and National Coordination to Detect Cross-Border Illicit Cash and Other Negotiable Instruments (since 2015) UNODC	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) UNODC, INTERPOL, WCO	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) UNODC	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) UNODC	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) UNODC	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) UNODC, OHCHR	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

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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) UNODC	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) UNODC	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) UNODC	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) UNODC	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) UNODC	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) UNODC	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

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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) UNODC, AU, CAERT, SADC	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) UNODC	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) UNODC	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) UNODC	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) UNODC	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 DPKO-OROLSI, MINUSMA, UNDP, UNODC	Ongoing	Supporting human resources management. Selecting specialized investigations and providing immediate basic training. Restoring key infrastructure; developing targeted projects to build special capacity.	Mali

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56	Enhancing the Capacity of National Authorities in Selected Asian Countries to Identify and Interdict Foreign Terrorist Fighters through Improved Information Management (2017–2019) UNODC, INTERPOL	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) UNODC	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) UNODC	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) UNODC	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) UNODC	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

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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) UNODC	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) UNODC	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) UNODC	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) UNODC	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) UNODC	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) UNODC	Ongoing	Providing six progressively advanced courses on countering terrorism financing (CFT) foundation, analysis, investigation, disruption and sanctions, including the deployment of CFT mentors.	Afghanistan

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67	Strengthening Bangladesh's Capacity to Implement Rule of Law Based Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism, Violent Extremism and Foreign Terrorist Fighters (2017–2018) UNODC	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) UNODC	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) UNODC	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) UNODC	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) UNODC	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) UNODC	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) UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening criminal justice response to terrorism and violent extremism through enhancing regulatory frameworks and building institutional capacity.	Philippines
74	Preventing Violent Extremism and Terrorist Recruitment in the	Ongoing	Preventing terrorist groups' attempts to radicalize and recruit youth, particularly in the Mindanao region.	Philippines

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	Philippine Youth (2018–2019) UNODC			
75	Enhancing the Capacity of Thailand's Law Enforcement Agencies to More Effectively Prevent and Counter Terrorism (2017–2018) UNODC	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) UNODC	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) UNODC	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) UNODC	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) UNODC	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) UNODC	Ongoing	Promoting the use of alternatives to imprisonment, including terrorism-related offences.	Middle East and North Africa

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81	Strengthening Regional Cooperation and Border Control against Illicit Trafficking and the Movements of Foreign Terrorist Fighters by Land UNODC	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 UNODC	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 UNODC	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 UNODC	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 IMO, UNODC, INTERPOL	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) UNODC	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
87	Countering Financing of Terrorism for Tunisia, UNODC	Ongoing	Developing six modules for each participating country on sources, analysis, management and evaluation	Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria

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	Morocco and Algeria (2013–2018) UNODC		of financial information, techniques of the CFT survey, strategy for the disruption of terrorist financial networks, and investigative hearings.	
88	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in Algeria (2013–2018) UNODC	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) UNODC	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) UNODC	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) UNODC	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) UNODC	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) UNODC	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
94	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Extremism and Terrorism in Tunisia (2018–2019) UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening Tunisia's criminal justice capacity to efficiently investigate and prosecute Internet-based terrorist offences.	Tunisia

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95	EU-UNODC Joint Initiative to Support South East Asian Countries to Counter Terrorism (Apr. 2011–Apr. 2016) UNODC, EU	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) UNODC	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) UNODC	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) IMO, UNODC	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 UNODC	Completed	Publishing the module in all six UN Official languages, available at: http://www.unodc.org/documents/terrorism/for%20web%20stories/1-WS%20CBRN%206%20modules/CBRN_module_-_E.pdf	Global
100	UNODC Handbook on the Management of Violent Extremist Prisoners (VEPs) and the Prevention of Radicalization to Violence in Prisons UNODC	Completed	Publishing a Handbook available at https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/handbook_on_VEPs.pdf .	Global

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101	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in the Gulf Region (2012–2016) UNODC	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) UNODC	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 UNODC	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 UNODC	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
105	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism and Supporting the Development of the Strategy on Preventing Violent Extremism in Afghanistan (2014–2017) UNODC	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	Completed	Providing legislative assistance and capacity building support on	Sri Lanka

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	against Terrorism in Sri Lanka (2016–2017) UNODC, CTED		implementation of new counter terrorism legislation.	
107	Strengthening Criminal Justice Response to Terrorism in Yemen (2011–2017) UNODC	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) UNODC	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) UNODC	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” UNODC	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
111	Strengthening Rule-of-Law-Compliant Criminal Justice Responses to Violent Extremism Leading to Terrorism in the MENA Region (2016–2017) UNODC	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	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

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
	(Training Module Development) (2015–2017) UNODC			
113	Counter-Terrorism Legal Training Curriculum Module 2 on the Universal Legal Regime against Terrorism (2016–2017) UNODC	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) UNODC	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) UNODC	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) UNESCO, UNFPA, IOM	Ongoing	Strengthening State capacity to provide a normative framework to Franco-Arab schools, Koranic schools and Muslim places of worship.	Guinea
117	Technical support for the development of a national strategy on the prevention of violent extremism in Lebanon UNESCO	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” ICAO	Ongoing	Providing validation in English; validation in Spanish and Arabic version; and identifying regional potential instructors.	Global
119	ICAO TRIP Strategy ICAO	Ongoing	Launching an ICAO TRIP Strategy Compendium; a roadmap to provide target milestones for to implement the Strategy; and Regional Seminars highlighting information sharing	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
			technologies and effective border control management.	
120	International cooperation on Travel Document Inspection and Biometrics ICAO, IOM	Completed	Delivering the first joint training session on travel document inspection and biometrics.	Eastern Africa
121	International coordination initiative on Digital Travel Credentials ICAO, WEF, ACI, IATA	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). ICAO	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 ICAO	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.
124	International Coordination on Air Cargo and Facilitation ICAO, WCO, UPU	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 CTED, UNODC	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) OHCHR, UNCCT	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) UNCCT	Completed	Developing key messages and long-term sustainable personal communications strategies by victims of terrorism to counter the narratives of violent extremists.	Global
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) UNCCT	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) UNCCT, DPKO-ORLSI	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) OHCHR, UNCCT	Ongoing	Providing training materials, training of trainers, research and gender sensitization, monitoring and evaluation.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
6	United Nations Victims of Terrorism Support Portal (2015–2018) UNCCT	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) UNCCT	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) UNCCT	Ongoing	Collaborating with Member States to better assist and protect the rights of victims. Providing a handbook to be published.	Global
9	Enhancing the Capacity of States to Adopt Human Rights Based Treatment of Child Returnees (2017–2018) UNCCT	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) UNCCT, OHCHR	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) UNCCT, UN WOMEN	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) UNCCT	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 OHCHR	In development	Establishing a Human Rights Compliance Framework.	Sahel
14	Implementation of the HRDDP in the framework of	Ongoing	Conducting risks assessments and identifying mitigating	Mali

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
	support to the Malian armed forces and the G5 Sahel MINUSMA		measures to prevent and address risks of human rights violations.	
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 OHCHR, UNCCT	In development	Developing a manual for legislators and decision-makers	Global
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. OHCHR, UN WOMEN	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 OHCHR	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 entities¹ participating in the 12 Working Groups² 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.³ 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

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

² 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.

³ 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).

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;
- 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-Terrorism⁴

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

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

27. Nigeria
 28. Kenya
 29. Algeria
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