



The Office provides most of its capacity-building support to Member States through the UN Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT), which was established by an initial contribution of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the Counter-Terrorism Trust Fund in 2011. UNCCT has an Advisory Board composed of 21 Member States plus the European Union (EU) as a Guest Member.

To enhance coordination and coherence, the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, which is a coordination framework bringing together 43 entities was launched by the UN Secretary-General in December 2018. The Compact operates thanks to the generous contribution of the State of Qatar. It operates through its Coordination Committee and 8 thematic Inter-Agency Working Groups, which were revitalized in April 2019, providing an "All-of-UN approach" to the system's work on counter-terrorism and preventing and countering violent extremism, as conducive to terrorism.



Established through GA resolution 71/291 on 15 June 2017, the Office has 5 functions:

- ▶ **Provide leadership** on the GA counter-terrorism mandates entrusted to the Secretary-General from across the UN system
- ▶ **Enhance coordination and coherence** across the 38 Global Counter-Terrorism Compact entities to ensure the balanced implementation of the four pillars of the UN Global CT Strategy
- ▶ **Strengthen delivery** of UN counter-terrorism capacity building assistance to Member States
- ▶ **Improve visibility**, advocacy and resource mobilization for UN counter-terrorism efforts
- ▶ **Ensure that due priority is given** to counter-terrorism across the UN system and that the important work on preventing violent extremism is firmly rooted in the Strategy

## ▶ Political Leadership

UNITED NATIONS  
OFFICE OF COUNTER-TERRORISM

“Beyond the humanitarian urgency, the moral imperative and the legal obligations, taking action is a strategic security imperative.”

MR. VLADIMIR VORONKOV  
Under-Secretary-General

During their **briefing to the UN Security Council on the Secretary-General's 12th report** on the threat posed by ISIL to international peace and security, [USG Voronkov](#) and ASG Coninx reiterated the UN's commitment to stand by Member States in addressing the scourge of terrorism amidst COVID-19. USG Voronkov reiterated the Secretary-General's call upon Member States for the voluntary repatriation of adults and children with alleged links to UN-listed terrorist groups stranded in camps in Iraq and Syria, with the consent of relevant governments and in line with international law. (10 Feb)

**USG Voronkov and ASG Coninx** jointly briefed the Security Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee on the partnership between UNOCT and

CTED, in line with Security Council resolution 2395 (2017), highlighting examples of collaboration on priority regions and thematic areas, in the design and development of UNOCT's programmes and projects, regarding CTED country visits and follow-up, and joint outreach efforts and information-sharing. (18 Feb)

## ▶ Highlights

- UNOCT convened an [Expert Group Meeting](#) with 29 renowned experts from academia, the private sector, international organizations and NGOs on Artificial Intelligence (AI) and counter terrorism to inform the joint UNCCT-UNICRI report on the Malicious Uses of Artificial Intelligence for Terrorist Purposes. (9 Feb)
- The UNOCT Parliamentary Engagement Programme, in partnership with the Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean's (PAM) Special Parliamentary Committee on Counter-Terrorism, organized a [virtual meeting on the challenges brought by a post-territorial ISIL context](#). On the margins of the event, UNOCT and PAM signed a [Memorandum of Understanding](#) to strengthen support to parliaments in preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism in the Mediterranean region. (15 Feb)
- UNCCT [concluded a National Advocacy Event with Tajikistani Parliamentarians on Promoting the Universalization and Effective Implementation of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism \(ICSANT\)](#). The event brought together representatives of several international organizations, including the IAEA, INTERPOL, the UN Office of Legal Affairs and UNODC. Participants shared their experiences on promoting and implementing ICSANT and discussed the importance of international cooperation, including exchanging information on nuclear security threats, and prosecuting and extraditing suspects. (25 Feb)



### UNOCT Office Structure

[www.un.org/counterterrorism/office-structure](http://www.un.org/counterterrorism/office-structure)



## ► Highlights (cont'd)

In February, UNOCT received a generous contribution from Japan (USD 350,000) to support the project on “Strengthening supervision and communitybased rehabilitation and reintegration of terrorist and violent

extremist defendants and offenders in Indonesia during the COVID-19 pandemic.” The project will be implemented in cooperation with UNODC and CTED.

## ► Capacity Building

### UN Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT)

UNOCT launched the [UN-EU Counter-Terrorism Partnership for Sudan](#) to enhance the country’s capabilities to counter terrorism. The launch event was followed by a two-day workshop organized by UNCCT’s Global Programme on Countering the Financing of Terrorism (8-9 Feb)

UNCCT, together with UNAOC, launched a series of practical peer-to-peer workshops and roundtables for young religious leaders and media makers. The workshops covered topics on preventing violent extremism (PVE) through strategic communications, interreligious and intercultural dialogue using digital storytelling, hate speech and demystifying digital violence, peace, mediation and conflict resolution, and promoting interfaith dialogue using religious sources. (10-11 Feb)

UNCCT and the European Union Global Facility on Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) completed a [capacity-building training on countering the financing of terrorism for Mongolia](#). Over the course of two days, participants addressed issues related to money laundering in the Non-Profit Organizations sector, including risk assessment, outreach, supervision and information gathering stemming from the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Recommendation 8. (16-17 Feb)

UNCCT facilitated a [four-day virtual training for the Philippines on outbreak containment for law enforcement](#), focusing on bioterrorism. Participants learned about global terrorism, biological agents weaponization, investigative challenges in bioterrorism cases, crime scene management, personal protective equipment, and decontamination, among other topics. (23-26 Feb)

### Special Projects & Innovation Branch (SPIB)

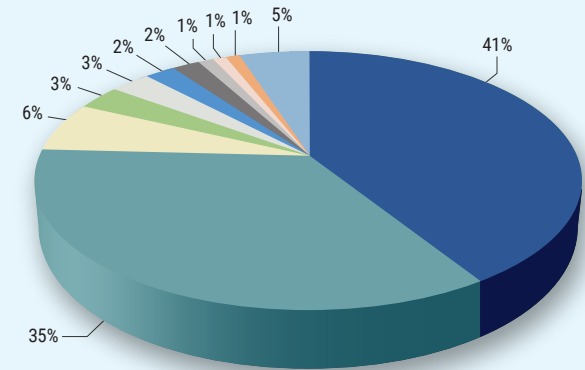
The UNOCT Fusion Cells Programme held a series of [virtual study visits with Europol, Norway Belgium and the Russian Federation](#). The study visits provided an opportunity for Member States to exchange good practices, conduct peer-to-peer discussions, discuss challenges and share lessons learned. (12-26 Feb)

The UN Countering Terrorist Travel Programme held its [3rd online training course on countering terrorist travel](#), using travel information, including Advance Passenger Information (API) and Passenger Name Record (PNR), for The Gambia. The 5-day training covered threat assessments, the international legal framework, operationalization of a Passenger information Unit, state carrier engagement, goTravel software, international cooperation, and a maritime module. (22-26 Feb)



## Top Contributors to UNOCT

UNOCT cumulative pledges since inception of the Trust Fund for Counter Terrorism and from other funds to date, amount to \$268 million, out of which \$196.7 million has been received from 34 donors. Overall, the top donors to date are:



\* Allocation from the UN Peace and Security Sub-Fund of the EOSG  
\*\* The Netherlands also provided in-kind contribution valued at USD 11.5 million in 2018.



## UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

### Pillar I

Addressing the condition conducive to the spread of terrorism

### Pillar II

Preventing and combating terrorism

### Pillar III

Building States’ capacity and strengthen the role of the UN

### Pillar IV

Ensuring human rights and the rule of law

UN Counter-Terrorism  
Centre: Jan-Feb 2021



341  
Individuals  
trained



5  
Workshops  
organized



7  
Expert meetings  
held

