



Cybersecurity and New Technologies

Global Counter-Terrorism Programme on Cybersecurity and New Technologies

March 2020 – December 2026

The Cybersecurity and New Technologies Programme provides capacity building support to Member States, international and regional organizations for developing and implementing effective responses to challenges and opportunities that the Internet and other Information and Communications Technologies provide in countering terrorism.

The programme is funded by the European Union, Germany, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and the Organization of American States.

Objectives

- Enhance skills and capacities required to develop and implement effective national counter-terrorism policy responses to the challenges and opportunities of new technologies.
- Preventing, mitigating and responding to terrorist and violent extremist groups' misuse of new technologies like the Internet and AI to attack critical infrastructure
- Enhance criminal justice capacities to counter and investigate terrorist use of new technologies by gathering digital forensic evidence and through the use of new technologies.

Achievements



artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, online investigations, dark web investigations, cryptocurrencies investigations and digital forensics.

Human Rights and Gender Mainstreaming

Human rights and gender mainstreaming is reinforced through all programme outcomes and outputs. Each outcome has a human rights and gender mainstreaming compliance monitoring plan to assess and measure mainstreaming effectiveness. All capacity building activities integrate human rights focused training, ensuring that the human rights framework is applied to digital space, and make a significant contribution to gender equality, empowerment of women and addressing their specific needs.

Focal Point

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Why

Member States, United Nations entities, international- and regional organizations have made innovative uses of modern technologies for economic development and to ensure peace and security. These very technologies have increasingly become available and more attractive to terrorists and violent extremists.

In its eighth review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (GCTS) (A/RES/77/298), the General Assembly requested **“the Office of Counter-Terrorism and other relevant Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to jointly support innovative measures and approaches to build the capacity of Member States, upon their request, for the challenges and opportunities that new technologies provide, including the human rights aspects, in preventing and countering terrorism”**.

Relevant UN resolutions

8th review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy ([A/RES/77/298](#))

Security Council Resolutions:

[2341 \(2017\)](#); [2370 \(2017\)](#); [2396 \(2017\)](#); [2462 \(2019\)](#)

Geographical scope

Global

Substantive programme partners

UNICRI, INTERPOL, OSCE, CTED, DOS, DPO, DPPA, ICAO, OICT, UNODC, ITU, OAS