



The Office provides its capacity-building support to Member States through the UN Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) and the Special Projects and Innovation Branch (SPIB). UNCCT 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. SPIB was established following a contribution by the State of Qatar as part of the Contribution Agreement between UNOCT and the State of Qatar signed in 2018.

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 a 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.



UNOCT Mandate

Established through GA resolution 71/291 on 15 June 2017, the Office has five 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

▶ Leadership



USG Voronkov briefed 50 Ambassadors of the African Group to the United Nations on the Counter-Terrorism landscape in Africa and the support provided by UNOCT. Participants underscored that enhanced multilateralism and national ownership are key in tackling terrorism threat. (17 March)

▶ Highlights



Africa in their efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism. (10 March)

- UNOCT and the State of Qatar convened in hybrid format the **first Annual Forum of Beneficiaries of Technical Assistance in Doha**, which hosted 75 speakers and brought together recipients, providers and donors of technical assistance – with over 200 in-person participants including 40 Ambassadors at its ministerial opening – to assess the impact of programmes and activities implemented by UNOCT and its partners with the generous contribution of Qatar. (28-29 March)
- On the margins of the Doha visit, UNOCT and the State of Qatar jointly held the **“High-Level Round Table** on the Protection of Major Sporting Events and the Use of Sports’ Values for the Prevention of Violent Extremism” and the Fourth **High-Level Strategic Dialogue** between UNOCT and the State of Qatar (27 March). UNOCT also convened a **Global Youth Town Hall** on the theme “Together, Building A Future Without Terrorism” (29 March), and organized with the Shura Council of the State of Qatar and the African Parliamentary Union a **High-Level Parliamentary Conference** “Understanding the terrorist threat in Africa: new challenges and necessary measures” in Doha. (30-31 March)



- UNOCT, jointly with the Institute for Strategic and Regional Studies under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (ISRS), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan, UNRCCA and OSCE convened a **hybrid high-level international conference** on “Regional cooperation among Central Asian countries within the framework of the Joint Plan of Action (JPOA) for the Implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy” in Tashkent. Over 500 representatives, including 327 in-person participants, from Central Asia, South Asia, and the EU, international and regional organizations, and civil society attended the event. The conference endorsed the updated JPoA and adopted the **Tashkent Declaration**. (3-4 March)

- UNOCT opened a **new Programme Office in Nairobi** to support countries in East Africa and the Horn of



UNOCT Office Structure

www.un.org/counterterrorism/office-structure



Recent Contributions to UNOCT

UNOCT received generous contribution in support for the following programmes:

- **Qatar (\$45 million)** – New contribution for 2024-2026.
- **Canada (CAD \$1,877,317)** – to support the implementation of SALW Phase II.
- **Australia (AUS \$494,397.99)** – for Rabat Programme Office.
- **United Kingdom (GBP 389,989)** – for the continuation of Phase II of the Kidnapping for Ransom project under the Global CT Investigations Programme.

► Capacity Building

UN Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT)

UNOCT **launched the Handbook of Global South initiatives** to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism at the Workshop on Mobilizing South-South Cooperation (SSC) in support of Countering Terrorism and Preventing Violent Extremism in Eastern and Southern Africa jointly organized with the Government of Kenya in Nairobi. The handbook features good practices, policies and progressive solutions that have potential for replication, have a positive impact on individuals and/or communities and are likely to enhance peer-to-peer learning between Southern countries. (10-11 March)



Border Management and Law Enforcement relating to Counter-Terrorism has developed technical guidelines. The launch of the document was organized by UNCCT's Global Programme on Preventing and Responding to Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)/Chemical Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Terrorism. (18 March)

Special Projects & Innovation Branch (SPIB)

The Global Fusion Cells Programme delivered a workshop on "Necessary Considerations in Decision-Making to Investigate Crimes of Terrorism" at Naif Arab University for Security Sciences in Riyadh for law enforcement, security and intelligence officials. (15-16 March) The Programme also **delivered** an "Analyst course" to participants from Botswana, Uganda, Ghana and Southern African Development Community (SADC), providing guidance on turning information into actionable intelligence. (28 Feb-10 March, 22 March-1 April)



UNCCT, CTED, and UNIDIR jointly **launched the Technical guidelines** to facilitate the implementation of Security Council resolution 2370 (2017). To tackle the acquisition of weapons by terrorists in a comprehensive manner, the UNSC adopted resolution 2370 (2017). To facilitate its implementation, the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact Working Group on



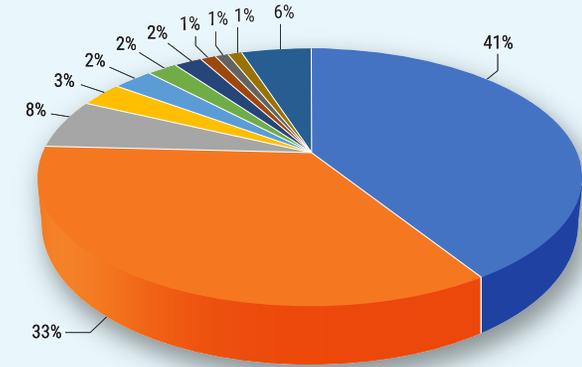
The UN Countering Terrorist Travel Programme (CT Travel) supported a three-day Border Security and Traveler Screening workshop organized for security and counter terrorism agencies of Iraq and resulted in recommendations to advance the overall national border security and CT strategy. (27-29 March)



Top Contributors to UNOCT

UNOCT cumulative pledges since inception of the Trust Fund for Counter Terrorism and from other funds to date, amount to \$335.6 million, out of which \$249.5 million has been received from 35 donors. Overall, the top donors to date are:

- Qatar
- Saudi Arabia
- European Union
- EOSG PDF funds (China)*
- United States of America
- Netherlands**
- Japan
- Russia
- Germany
- Canada
- Other 25 donors



* Allocation from the UN Peace and Security Sub-Fund of the EOSG
** In addition, in-kind contribution provided by the Netherlands (valued at USD 11.5 million in 2018) and Hungary (USD 534k in 2021).



UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

Pillar I
Addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism

Pillar II
Preventing and combating terrorism

Pillar III
Building States' capacity and strengthening the role of the UN

Pillar IV
Ensuring human rights and the rule of law