



# 2021-2022 United Nations Multi-Year Appeal for Counter-Terrorism



## The Global Coordinated Programme on Detecting, Preventing and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (CFT Programme)

The Global Programme on Detecting, Preventing and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (CFT Programme) was launched in 2020 to expand UNOCT/UNCCT efforts in this area in support of the Member States' implementation of the General Assembly's Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and its review resolutions, and Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 2462 (2019).

### Description of the Project

The UNOCT-UNCCT Global Coordinated Programme on Detecting, Preventing and Countering the Financing of Terrorism ("CFT Programme") **aims to help strengthen Member States capacities to detect, prevent and counter the financing of terrorism, in accordance with relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, other international law obligations and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Recommendations.** The Programme was created to promote the implementation of Security Council resolution 2462 (2019) and the mandate it provides to UNOCT on enhancing coordination and capacity-building assistance on countering the financing of terrorism.

Security Council resolution 2462 (2019), called on Member States on the urgency to suppress Terrorism Financing, and constituted a vital step forward in the international community's efforts against Terrorism Financing by consolidating existing obligations in a single document, expanding the focus to include key emerging issues, addressing critical concerns over the potentially negative impact of counterterrorism measures on impartial and much needed humanitarian programming, and emphasizing the importance of strengthening international cooperation to ensure the exchange of relevant financial intelligence.

In an effort to address the evolving terrorism financing-related threat in a more holistic and robust manner, the Programme focuses on the following areas of priority:

- Terrorist designations and asset freezing,
- Criminalization, prosecution and conviction of terrorism financing,
- Investigations of financial flows related to terrorism financing and disruption strategies,
- Domestic and international financial intelligence sharing,
- Protection of the non-profit sector (NPOs),
- Regulation of money and value transfer systems (MVTs),
- National risk assessment (NRA),
- Detection and disruption of the illegal cross-border transportation of cash and bearer negotiable instruments (BNIs),
- Financial inclusion and de-risking,
- Innovative financial technologies, including mobile payment services and virtual assets, and
- Public-private partnerships (PPPs), including with designated non-financial businesses and professions (DNFBPs).

### Rationale

Depriving terrorists of the resources needed to commit terrorist acts and sustain their activities has been at the core of the international community's counter-terrorism agenda since the adoption of the 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), which complements the Convention, particularly with respect to disruptive measures such as the freezing of terrorist assets. Acknowledging the evolving nature of the terrorist threat and the risk posed by innovative terrorism financing typologies, over recent years, the Security Council has adopted several new resolutions, and, notably, resolutions 2178 (2014), 2253 (2015), 2331 (2016), 2368 (2017), 2388 (2017) and 2395 (2017) to further strengthen Member State's obligations to combat all form of terrorism financing. In addition, Security Council resolution 2462 (2019) constituted an important step forward for international efforts against terrorism financing.

While Member States have achieved substantial progress in implementing the counter-financing of terrorism requirements of the relevant Security Council resolutions, progress is uneven, and many States continue to face challenges. Several States have not yet criminalized the financing of individual terrorists and terrorist organizations for any purpose and lack comprehensive laws or mechanisms to effectively implement targeted financial sanctions pertaining to Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1373 (2001). Furthermore, States where regulations or laws have been introduced relatively recently, may face lack of expertise among institutions, law enforcement agencies and judicial systems. This shortfall prevents them from fully investigating and prosecuting terrorism-financing offences.

### Outcomes

The programme seeks to achieve the following outcomes:

**Outcome 1 (Comprehensive assessments):** Assisted Member States that have undergone comprehensive assessments on the terrorist financing risks they face, have an updated capacity-building action plan with priorities that need to be undertaken in order to detect, prevent and combat terrorism financing.

**Outcome 2 (Awareness raising):** Assisted Member States have enhanced awareness of the terrorism-financing risks they face at the national and regional levels and improved understanding of the legal and operational measures needed to address the threat.

**Outcome 3 (Legislative):** Assisted Member States have strengthened legislative and regulatory frameworks to detect, prevent and combat terrorism financing in compliance with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, international human rights law and international refugee law.

**Outcome 4 (Operational):** Assisted Member States have improved operational measures and capabilities to investigate, prosecute and convict terrorism financing in compliance with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, international human rights law and international refugee law.

**Outcome 5 (Software):** Assisted Member States have access to goFinTel, an effective and integrated UN software solution, thereby attaining the capacity to use an intelligence-led approach to enhance the systematic collection, analysis, use and sharing of financial transactions-related data.

### Outputs/Indicative Activities

The programme seeks to deliver the following indicative activities:

- Comprehensive capacity building consultations of beneficiary Member States led by CTED, in consultation with the FATF, relevant FATF-Style regional bodies (FSRBs) and other implementing partners – currently being implemented;
- Awareness-raising national and regional workshops on pressing topics and emerging issues amongst all relevant stakeholders and pertinent actors, including private sector institutions and civil society, led by UNOCT/UNCCT, in consultation with implementing partners – currently being implemented;
- Provision of legislative assistance led by UNODC, in consultation with implementing partners - will commence implementation in 2022;
- Provision of operational capacity-building trainings and technical assistance by all mandated implementing partners and other partnering international organizations and capacity-building providers – currently being implemented;
- Follow up with beneficiary national authorities on sustainability, impact and effectiveness – will commence implementation in 2023; and
- Provision of information and communication technology expertise by OICT, including possibly through goFinTel – currently being developed – next development stage targeted to commence in 2023.

### Human Rights Mainstreaming

The Programme targets specific focus on capacity-building activities related to the safeguarding of civic and humanitarian space. This includes training Member States in the protection of non-profits and civil society from terrorist abuse, as well focus awareness and attention to de-risking, that safeguarding measures comply with a countries' existing obligations to respect to human rights and fundamental freedoms and to ensure humanitarian funds reach its rightful beneficiaries.

### Gender Mainstreaming

The Programme implements gender markers to measure mainstreaming. The Programme has consistently reached close to its aims of ensuring participation parity in capacity-building events. The inclusion of female participants that have leading roles in their national counter-terrorism agencies, contributes to supporting the landmark UN Security Council resolution 1325 (2001) on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) and its following related resolutions.

### Budget

\$2,100,000.00

### Pillar

Pillar II -Measures to prevent and Combat Terrorism

### Project Status

Ongoing

### Implementation Period

2020-2025

### UN Org

UNOCT

### UN Global CT Compact Partners

UNODC, OICT, CTED, INTERPOL

### Countries

Pakistan, Bangladesh, Uganda, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Morocco, Bahrain, South Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, India, Eswatini, Turkey, South Korea, Netherlands, Austria, Colombia,

### Current Donors

This programme is funded by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and India.



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