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▶ Third Counter-Terrorism Week

The United Nations held its Third Counter-Terrorism Week from 19 to 23 June. Over 1,000 participants from 160 Member States, 23 international and regional organizations, 23 UN entities, 118 civil society organizations, 12 think tanks, academic and research institutions and 5 private sector companies attended the Third High-Level Conference of Heads of Counter-Terrorism **Agencies of Member States** on "Addressing Terrorism Through Reinvigorated Multilateralism and Institutional Cooperation".

Throughout the week, 40 side events were organized, covering a wide spectrum of thematic issues and global initiatives related to counter-terrorism and the prevention and countering of violent extremism. These events provided a platform for in-depth discussions, knowledge-sharing, and collaboration among stakeholders from different sectors and backgrounds. UNOCT



and its partners also launched the Joint Appeal for Africa, the Behavioural Insights Academy and publications on technologies, Unmanned Aircraft Systems, and human rights.

On 22 June, the General

Assembly adopted by consensus A/RES/77/298 on the eighth review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. UNOCT served as substantive secretariat during the review process, supporting the co-facilitators (Canada and Tunisia), negotiations and consultations.

Highlights

- UNOCT and the State of Oatar held their Fifth High-Level Strategic Dialogue to take stock of the current terrorism landscape and reflect on their joint efforts in countering terrorism. USG Voronkov thanked Qatar for its vital support and collaboration across all areas of UNOCT's mandate. (19 June)
- UNOCT and the Kingdom of Morocco co-organized the second High-Level Meeting of Heads of Counter-Terrorism and Security Agencies from Africa ("Marrakesh Platform") in Tangier, Morocco. In his opening and closing statements, USG Voronkov stressed the importance of regional

- coordination and collaboration. (2-3 June)
- USG Voronkov visited Spain to launch the updated UN Compendium of Good Practices on the Protection of Critical Infrastructure Against Terrorist Attacks (5 June); to officially inaugurate the **UNOCT Programme Office in Madrid** (6 June); and to open the 'Memories' exhibition with the Minister of Interior,



- Mr. Fernando Grande-Marlaska, at the Victims of Terrorism Memorial Center in Vitoria. (7 June)
- During the UN Behavioural Science Week, UNOCT's Behavioural Insights Hub co-hosted with the UN Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs an event on the neuroscience of peace and conflict. (14 June)
- The Global Victims of Terrorism Support Programme, in collaboration with the Group of Friends of Victims of Terrorism, held a Dedication Ceremony of the Victims of Terrorism Solidarity Tree in the gardens at UNHQ. (19 June)



UNOCT Office Structure

www.un.org/counterterrorism/office-structure









About UNOCT

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 45 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 eight 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 45 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 counterterrorism across the UN system and that the important work on preventing violent extremism is firmly rooted in the Strategy

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Recent **Contributions** to **UNOCT**

UNOCT received contributions in support of the following programmes:

Australia (Rabat Programme Office):

AUD 600,000 top up funding earmarked for the **UNOCT Programme Office for Counter-Terrorism** and Training in Africa (Rabat Programme Office).

Australia (UNOCT SEA): AUD 300,000 earmarked for the project "Young Leaders for Online Prevention and Countering Violent

Extremism (PCVE) in Southeast Asia".

Kazakhstan (JPoA Phase IV):

USD 50,000 towards a comprehensive implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia - Phase IV.

Republic of Korea (ROK Fellowship Programme): USD 46.468 to support the UNOCT Fellowship Programme.

Highlights (cont'd)

• UNOCT signed Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with Hungary (13 June), Namibia (14 June), and Djibouti (23 June) to formalize partnerships in preventing and

countering terrorist travel by building national capacities using passenger data, and with Kuwait (23 June) to set a cooperation framework for their strategic partnership.





Capacity-building

UN Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT)

UNCCT and UNODC, Tajikistan, the Netherlands, Romania, and the United States, through funding of the European Union and Finland, held a three-day Snow Leopard tabletop exercises on legal frameworks and nuclear forensics in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. Over 60 participants from 13 countries joined. (30 May-1 June)

UNCCT Programme on Countering Terrorist Use of Weapons, together with the OSCE Centre in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, organized a two-day regional workshop on the prevention of bioterrorism attacks involving biological agents and toxins. (5-6 June)

UNCCT Programme on Countering Terrorist Use of Weapons and the National Assembly of Togo organized a National Advocacy Event on Promoting Universalization and Effective Implementation of ICSANT in Lomé. (14 June)

UNCCT and UNODC, under the framework of the Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) project, organized a three-day regional meeting of the community of practitioners on data collection and information sharing for operational use for Central Asia in Ankara, Türkiye. (14-16 June)



Special Projects & Innovation Branch (SPIB)

The Global Programme on Counter-Terrorism Investigations, through its Kidnap for Ransom Project funded by the United Kingdom, hosted an expert group meeting in Rabat, Morocco, that brought together 67 CT and law enforcement experts from 28 countries and eight international organizations with the objective of countering the threat of kidnap for ransom. (6-8 June)

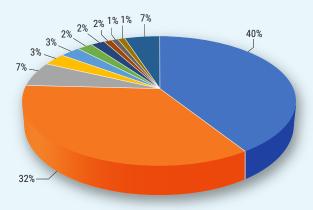
In coordination with UNODC, ICAO, INTERPOL, CTED, and IOM, the **Countering Terrorist Travel Programme** held an expert level workshop in Budapest, Hungary, to highlight the importance of privacy and data protection in processing API and PNR. (14 June)



Top Contributors to UNOCT

UNOCT cumulative pledges since inception of the Trust Fund for Counter Terrorism and from other funds to date, amount to \$358 million, out of which \$294 million has been received from 38 funding partners. Overall, the top contributors to date are:





- Allocation from the UN Peace and Development Trust Fund
- ** In addition, in-kind contribution provided by the Netherlands (valued at \$11.5million in 2018) and Hungary (\$1.1 million in 2021-2022).



JN Global Counter-Terrorism

Pillar I

Addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism

Pillar II Preventing and combating terrorism

Pillar III

Building States' capacity and strenathening the role of the UN

Pillar IV

Ensuring human rights and the rule of law



