



UNITED NATIONS
OFFICE OF COUNTER-TERRORISM
UN Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT)

Progress Report to
the UNCCT Advisory Board

Year III of the 5-Year Programme

1 January - 31 July 2018

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Executive Summary

This is the Progress Report for the January - July 2018 reporting period of the third year of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre's (UNCCT) 5-Year Programme (2016-2020). Following views from Advisory Board members at the 16th meeting of the UNCCT Advisory Board in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia on 17 April 2018, the Centre has revised the structure of the report to make it more concise and user-friendly, with an increased focus on the results and impact achieved in the implementation of projects. This is part of wider efforts by the Centre to be more accountable and transparent. The report consists of this executive summary and four sections: an overview of programme implementation during the 1 January - 31 July 2018 reporting period on each of the four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy; cooperation with other United Nations entities; a financial overview, including an update on the status of the Trust Fund for Counter-Terrorism, resource allocation and programme performance; and a concluding section.

During the reporting period¹, UNCCT has worked on 33 capacity-building projects, including 21 at the global level, 8 at the regional level and 4 at the national level. The Centre is continuing to consolidate smaller projects into larger multi-year programmes, where it is warranted, for enhanced sustainability and coherence of programming. As such, the Centre has initiated programmes in the areas of border security and management, countering terrorism financing, youth skills development and employment, preventing and responding to terrorism involving weapons of mass destruction, and supporting the victims of terrorism.

Notable progress has been made on projects across all four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. However, there have been delays on several projects due to challenges in recruiting consultants and staff with the required technical expertise. Other projects have experienced issues due to difficult security environments, especially in the G5 Sahel region. Some projects have taken longer than expected in the scoping stage as roles and responsibilities of other implementing partners are clarified. Differences of opinion between Member States on how to address preventing violent extremism and engagement with civil society during the Sixth Review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy had an impact on the project to develop national and regional action plans to prevent violent extremism. UNCCT has taken action to address these issues, including by streamlining its own working

¹ Given the Secretary General's call for a High-Level Conference of Heads of Counter-Terrorism Agencies of Member States, and the Sixth Review of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, it was decided to report on the first seven months of 2018. Going forward, the Centre will revert to quarterly reporting, with the next report covering the period July – September 2018.

methods, and is continuing to strengthen its monitoring and evaluation framework to ensure it can set out a compelling case of how projects have delivered tangible impact in the 2018 Annual Report.

UNCCT has continued to work closely with relevant United Nations entities, as well as regional, sub-regional and international organisations, to deliver impactful projects that meet the needs of Member States. The agreement of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact with 38 United Nations entities, plus INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization, will help UNCCT deliver on its capacity-building mandate by enhancing coordination and coherence in the provision of technical assistance, promoting the sharing of best practices, and ensuring an “All-of-UN” approach to counter-terrorism capacity-building efforts.

During the reporting period, work has been undertaken with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) and the United Nations Inter-Agency Working Group on Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF) to update the Capacity Building Implementation Plan for Countering the Flow of FTFs, which includes several UNCCT projects. The FTF Plan, which was circulated to Member States on 29 June, now fully responds to United Nations Security Council resolution 2396 (2017) by addressing the tail-end of the FTF lifecycle. It contains 40 projects which are being implemented by 12 Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities with a total cost of \$95 million. New projects have been added to address the issue of women and child returnees.

The General Assembly resolution on the Sixth Review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/RES/72/284), which was adopted by consensus on 26 June 2018, “noted with appreciation the activities undertaken in the area of capacity-building, including in the areas of countering the financing of terrorism, border control, maritime and aviation security, and preventing the flow of foreign terrorist fighters, by United Nations entities, including UNCCT and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities).” It further encouraged Member States to collaborate with the Centre and to contribute to the implementation of its activities, including through the development, funding and implementation of capacity-building projects.

The adoption of the resolution was immediately followed by the first-ever High-level Conference of Heads of Counter-Terrorism Agencies of Member States on 28-29 June 2018, where speakers welcomed UNCCT’s current thematic priorities as set out in the Centre’s 5-Year Programme to ensure the balanced implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

Part I: Overview of Programme Implementation

Pillar I: Addressing the Conditions Conducive to the Spread of Terrorism

The project on the **Rehabilitation of Juveniles in Prisons in Pakistan** provided vocational training to 81 juveniles apprehended on violent offences in order to help them develop skills to secure employment and resist radicalization. 21 juveniles in Haripur prison (Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa province) received three months of training in two trades - tailoring and basic electrician - which concluded in January. 30 juveniles in Quetta prison (Balochistan province) were trained in tailoring and motorcycle mechanics from January to March, and a further 30 juveniles were trained in tailoring and basic electrician from April to July. UNCCT has continued its dialogue with UNDP on follow-up action on the post-release rehabilitation and job placement of trainees.

As part of UNCCT's initiative on youth engagement, skills development and employment facilitation, the project on **Youth Employability in Bangladesh** continued to provide practical training to principals of Technical and Vocational Training Institutes in the country on best practices to prevent violent extremism, promote demand-driven skills development and facilitate employment opportunities for young people. UNCCT delivered two four-day training workshops in this reporting period: the workshop in Chittagong on 5-8 February brought together 52 participants from Chittagong and Sylhet Divisions of Bangladesh; while the workshop in Dhaka on 12-15 March involved 61 participants from additional administrative divisions of the country (Rajshahi, Rangpur, Khulna and Barisal).

UNCCT, in collaboration with the United Nations Alliance of Civilization (UNAOC), delivered a two-day 'StratCom 101' training to 40 government officials from 15 Government Ministries and Departments in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, as part of its **Preventing Violent Extremism through Strategic Communications** project. A one-day 'StratCom 101' training was also delivered to 30 representatives from civil society and faith leaders. These trainings covered topics such as developing a communications strategy, human rights, gender, ethical considerations of effective strategic communications, digital media, campaign basics, and relevant United Nations frameworks and initiatives. In addition, a presentation on strategic communications for preventing violent extremism was delivered to the UN Country Team and the Government's Inter-Ministerial Committee responsible for the oversight and implementation of the national counter-terrorism strategy.

On 25 April, UNESCO Director-General Audrey Azoulay and Under-Secretary-General Voronkov launched the joint UNCCT-UNESCO project on **Prevention of Violent Extremism through Youth Empowerment**. The project aims to support youth-driven initiatives in Jordan, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia to prevent radicalization, focusing on the role of youth in education, sciences, culture and the media. The launch event featured a multimedia exhibition depicting the lives of young people affected by violent extremism, a musical concert by young artists, as well as an interactive panel discussion with youth representatives from the four countries, focusing on the importance of local level initiatives, building resilience against violent extremism among youth, and strengthening public-private partnerships. UNESCO and UNCCT have also started preparations for a national seminar on youth empowerment, the delivery of media training for young journalists on preventing violent extremism issues, and the launch of a social media and outreach campaign.

UNCCT, UNESCO and the League of Arab States continued to develop the project on **Promoting Dialogue, Tolerance and Openness through Media to Counter Narratives Associated with Terrorism in the Arab Region** to increase the resilience of youth communities against radicalization and hate speech. A Memorandum of Understanding and Contribution Agreement, which outlines the roles and responsibilities of each entity, is due to be signed in August 2018. UNCCT will then support the mapping of available media information literacy and media resource materials, as well as visits to relevant institutions in the target countries.

In January, the European Union approved the proposal for the project on **Supporting the Management of Violent Extremist Prisoners and the Prevention of Radicalization in Prisons**, which was jointly developed by UNCCT and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in close collaboration with CTED. A technical coordination meeting was held in Brussels in February during which project partners selected Kazakhstan and Tunisia as pilot countries. To facilitate the launch of the project, the implementing partners initiated preparations for scoping missions to Kazakhstan and Tunisia, which are planned to take place in the second half of this year.

The **Facilitating Coordinated “One-UN” Support to Member States on PVE Policy-making and Developing National and Regional PVE Plans** project published a reference guide for Member States on developing comprehensive and integrated national and regional plans of action to prevent violent extremism. UNCCT continued its collaboration with UNDP on a joint study on lessons learned by Member States in developing and implementing national preventing violent extremism plans of action. The initial findings of the study were presented during the Oslo II Global PVE Conference on 24-25 May.

UNCCT continued its collaboration with INTERPOL to finalise the project document on **Enhancing Information Sharing on FTFs among Member States**. The project will deliver three regional capacity-building workshops in Europe, the Middle East and North Africa and Central Asia, to build confidence and expand official networks, enhance the understanding of the type of information required in relation to FTFs, and to increase expertise in the use of INTERPOL tools and systems to identify, track, and disrupt FTF mobility.

The **Enhancing Member State Capacities to Exploit Social Media in relation to FTFs** project, jointly implemented by UNCCT and INTERPOL, aims to enhance the investigative capacities of beneficiary countries in South Asia, South-East Asia, and the Middle East and North Africa on the use of social media and the Internet for investigations on FTFs. UNCCT finalised a draft project agreement with INTERPOL setting out respective roles and responsibilities under the project. On 9-10 July, the Centre held its first regional capacity-building workshop for South-East Asia in Hanoi, Viet Nam. The workshop was attended by 21 participants from all Member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and focused on the evolving FTF phenomenon, its gender dimension, online investigative training and human rights considerations while conducting online investigations. During the reporting period, the Centre has worked on developing project documents to initiate a similar project in Indonesia and Malaysia entitled 'Enhancing the Skills of Indonesian and Malaysian Officials in relation to the Exploitation of Social Media and the Internet to Counter the Foreign Terrorist Fighters Phenomenon and Violent Extremism'.

During the reporting period, UNCCT implemented three activities under the third phase of the project **Towards a Comprehensive Implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia**. On 23 February, UNCCT and the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA) jointly organised a regional coordination meeting in Istanbul, the first regional coordination meeting since the creation of the Joint Plan of Action (JPOA), where 14 practitioners from eight regional organisations shared information on their efforts to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism. On 30 April, together with the Executive Director of CTED, Under-Secretary-General Voronkov participated in a High-Level Meeting for the launch of the third phase of the JPOA in Ashgabat, which included representatives from all five Central Asian countries. On 21-22 May, UNCCT and UNRCCA organised a workshop in Astana, which provided an opportunity to discuss the drivers of violent extremism and the terrorist threat in the region, as well as exchanging lessons learned in preventing violent extremism at both national and regional levels.

UNCCT has stepped up its assistance to the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) on its **Facilitating the Implementation of the Regional Strategy for East Africa and the Horn of Africa to Counter Terrorism and Prevent Violent Extremism** project. In March, UNCCT undertook a mission to Djibouti to engage with the IGAD PVE Centre of Excellence and identify possible areas where the Centre can provide technical assistance for the implementation of the PVE Strategy. Following consultations with IGAD, it was agreed that UNCCT would provide capacity-building support in the area of strategic communication. As such, the Centre's StratCom Team began preparations for a mission to Djibouti in September.

On the **Facilitating the Implementation of the Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategy for Southern Africa** project, UNCCT worked with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat to begin implementing the priorities identified in the roadmap which was endorsed by the SADC Ministerial Committee of Organs on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation in July 2017. The Centre helped facilitate the appointment of national counter-terrorism focal points in each SADC country and provided assistance in priority areas identified by SADC countries. In this context, the Centre and SADC jointly organised a capacity-building workshop on 'Human Rights at International Borders' in Gaborone, Botswana on 4-6 July.

During the reporting period, UNCCT reviewed and updated all 16 training modules for the **Capacity Building Project on Countering Financing of Terrorism through Effective National and Regional Action** that were prepared in 2015 under the previous Asset Freezing project. Updates

were made to reflect recent Security Council resolutions and FATF typology assessments, as well as to condense the content into fewer modules so that new modules can be developed on emerging topics. In addition, dialogue was initiated with UNITAR to develop e-learning platforms on the new modules for staff at the national and sectoral levels to enhance the sustainability and impact of the trainings delivered beyond the actual training. UNCCT organized a regional consultation for member jurisdictions of the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG) on 18-19 July at the Financial Intelligence Centre of South Africa to identify and assess the specific areas where UNCCT and relevant partners could provide capacity-building support. The meeting also contributed to the development of a regional Counter-Financing of Terrorism Operational Plan for the ESAAMLG members. Representatives of 15 countries took part in the consultations, alongside the ESAAMLG Secretariat, the 1267 Monitoring Team, UNODC and UNCCT.

UNCCT recruited a consultant in May to support the development of the **Aviation Security** project. This new initiative builds on the lessons learned and gains made in the Aviation Security project in Nigeria which was finalised in December 2017. The Centre undertook a scoping mission to Abuja in June that explored ways to further strengthen the Centre's capacity-building support to the country in accordance with Security Council resolution 2309 (2016). The scoping mission was also instrumental in securing the support of key national stakeholders, including the Federal Airports Authority of Nigeria, the Nigerian Civil Aviation Authority, the Federal Ministry of Transport, and the Office of the National Security Adviser. UNCCT initiated the drafting of the project document, and closely engaged with both CTED and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to ensure that the project addresses identified gaps and vulnerabilities in alignment with ICAO's Global Aviation Security Plan (GASeP). The project will be launched in the second half of 2018.

UNCCT, in close cooperation with implementing partners, further developed the **Border Security and Management** programme to enable its launch in the fourth quarter of 2018. At the same time, the Centre launched the recruitment of consultants for the development and dissemination of cross-border travel cycle modules to detect and prevent the international maritime, air, railway and bus travel of terrorists. During this reporting period, the recruitment of a programme management officer was finalised and the recruitment of an administrative staff member was launched. In addition, the Centre held several meetings with the Government of Italy which led to the agreement of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Guardia di Finanza for the delivery of capacity-building trainings on border security and counter-terrorist financing at the Guardia di Finanza academy.

In collaboration with CTED, ICAO, UNODC and the Office of Information and Communications Security (OICT), UNCCT began to develop a new project on **Supporting the Use of Advance Passenger Information (API) and Passenger Name Record (PNR) Data to Detect, Prevent, Investigate and Prosecute Terrorist Offenses and Other Serious Crimes**. This project builds on the previous API project which was finalised in December 2017. It will benefit from a Travel Information Portal (TRIP) software solution developed by the Government of the Netherlands. In June, Under-Secretary-General Voronkov and the National Coordinator for Security and Counter-Terrorism of the Netherlands signed a Declaration of Intent to pave the way for a formal transfer of the TRIP system to the United Nations in September.

The **Enhancing the Capacity of Member States to Prevent Cyber Attacks Perpetrated by Terrorist Actors and Mitigate their Impact** project, implemented jointly with UNODC and OICT, aims to raise awareness of cyber threats and support requesting Member States in Africa and South and South-East Asia. In May, Under-Secretary-General Voronkov approved the project document and budget, following the recommendation of the UNOCT Programme Review Board. The project's first activity on awareness-raising for South-East Asian States will be held in the last quarter of this year.

During the reporting period, UNCCT expanded its activities on **Preventing and Responding to Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) terrorism** into a programme with five strategic objectives: (1) advance knowledge and understanding of the threat and risk; (2) broaden capacity-building activities to support Member States in prevention, preparedness and response in line with the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy; (3) develop strategic partnerships to contribute to ongoing capacity-building efforts of the international community; (4) improve international interagency coordination on prevention and response; and (5) improve visibility and support resource mobilization.

In this context, the Centre has engaged in the design of a study on the global threat and risk of terrorist groups accessing and using WMD/CBRN materials. It initiated the development of two pilot joint implementation projects to support Jordan and Iraq on enhancing capabilities to prevent and respond to WMD/CBRN terrorism, in collaboration with NATO and the United States of America, respectively. The Centre began working on a joint project with UNODC on promoting universalization and effective implementation of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, for possible funding by the European Union. The Centre also joined the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. Together with the Government of Canada, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), the Centre organised a workshop of the Counter-Terrorism

Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Working Group on Preventing and Responding to WMD Terrorist Attacks, with a view toward developing the third phase of the project 'Ensuring Effective Inter-Agency Interoperability and Coordinated Communication in Case of Chemical and/or Biological Attacks'. Lastly, the Centre sought to increase its visibility in this area by attending the IAEA 15th Nuclear Security Information Exchange Meeting, the OPCW Countering Chemical Terrorism Conference, the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit Workshop on Article VII, and the World Health Organization Health and Security Interface Colloquium.

During the reporting period, UNCCT continued to plan and implement its Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism (I-ACT) initiative in the G5 Sahel region, which consists of 8 projects delivered by a range of United Nations entities. On the **Supporting the Regional Efforts of G5 Sahel Countries to Counter Terrorism and Prevent Violent Extremism** project, UNCCT helped deliver a workshop at the ministerial level in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso in April, aimed at validating the indicators of radicalization, which will further help the operationalization of the regional counter-radicalization cell (CELLRAD). The Centre is organizing a regional capacity-building workshop for law enforcement officials on intra-agency and inter-agency cooperation on best practices to address and prevent kidnapping for ransom, which will take place in Nouakchott, Mauritania on 4-6 September.

UNCCT's work on the **Fostering International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation and Promoting Collaboration between National, Regional and International Counter-Terrorism Centres** project focused on improving the usability of the existing Network Against Terrorism (NAT) portal. The Centre has consolidated data from Member States, and enabled Member States to have access to the NAT portal to retrieve information. This improved content allowed for the creation of new synergies between centres and is expected to attract new users to the portal as a useful reference tool. Efforts have also been made to develop a new version of the interface for the NAT portal to increase accessibility and usability on a greater range of devices, including smartphones and tablets.

In June, the United Nations Peace and Security Sub-Fund approved a scoping project to **Foster South-South Cooperation in Countering Terrorism and Preventing Violent Extremism**. UNCCT has initiated the drafting of related project documents to allow for the release of funds with a view to start implementation in October.

On the **Ensuring Compliance with Human Rights Standards in Screening and Controlling Persons at Borders in the Counter-Terrorism Context** project, UNCCT undertook scoping missions to Indonesia (26-28 February), the Philippines (1-3 March), and Mauritania (27-29 March) to learn about national measures in the screening of individuals at borders and to identify good practices and challenges faced by officers on the ground. Following these scoping missions, the Centre finalised a Handbook that provides a summary of key international human rights legal standards related to the screening of individuals at borders, as well as a Pocketbook that provides a summary of the ten key principles identified in the Handbook as well as implementation illustrations. The Centre distributed the English version of the Pocketbook to Member States during the High-level Conference on Counter-Terrorism in June and completed the translation of the Handbook and Pocketbook into French and Arabic.

During this reporting period, UNCCT recruited two consultants to develop and implement the **Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Terrorism through Community Engagement through Human Rights Led Policing** project. They have developed a training module on human rights-led community policing and produced a generic concept note, agenda and presentations for pilot workshops on the subject. Discussions are continuing with Missions and United Nations Country Teams on the planning of these pilot workshops.

Two trainings under Phase I and Phase II of the **Training and Capacity Building of Law Enforcement Officials on Human Rights, the Rule of Law and the Prevention of Terrorism** project were held in Moroua and Kribi, Cameroon, on 26-30 March and 2-6 April respectively, for approximately 50 mid to senior officials from the police, gendarmerie, prison service, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, General Secretariat of Defence (for the National Gendarmerie) and the National Human Rights Commission. A national legal expert for Cameroon has been recruited and is currently being onboarded, and national legal experts are being onboarded in Tunisia, Nigeria and Mali. The Centre has onboarded national gender experts in Tunisia, Nigeria and Cameroon. The Centre has also initiated recruitment for national consultants in Iraq and Jordan. The national experts will adapt the international training modules to the national context, and support the implementation of the Training of Trainer (ToT) programme in cooperation with the national police training centres.

During the reporting period, the first tranche of funds was released to UN Women for the **Security Sector Reform in an Era of Terrorism/Violent Extremism: Women's Rights in the Sahel**

Region project. UNCCT is recruiting a consultant to undertake research into how security forces in the G5 Sahel countries can adopt gender-sensitive counter-terrorism measures.

As part of efforts to respond to the challenge of returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters and their families, UNCCT is developing a handbook on compliance with international human rights and humanitarian law in addressing issues related to children accompanying foreign terrorist fighters under its **Enhancing the Capacity of States to Adopt Human Rights Based Treatment of Child Returnees** project. To support this work, the Centre, following close consultations with relevant United Nations agencies, narrowed down the focus of the project to include international human rights and humanitarian legal standards in five areas: (1) key principles to protect the rights of children under this category while addressing States' security concern; (2) human rights considerations for children placed on watch lists; (3) nationality, statelessness; (4) detention with parents/guardians; and (5) separation from parents/guardians. UNCCT prepared a handbook based on the outcome of an expert meeting in April in New York, which included relevant United Nations agencies, NGOs, think tanks, and legal scholars. The Centre also held a regional consultative meeting for South-East Asia on 30-31 July, with participation from the Governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand, to identify good practices and challenges at regional and national levels.

As part of its **Border Security and Management Programme**, UNCCT is developing human rights training modules for border officials. During the reporting period, the Centre prepared a narrative summary of key legal standards for six sessions: introduction to human rights; interception, rescuing and immediate assistance; screening and interviewing; detention; and removal. The Centre completed a draft training module for each session, with a presentation, accompanying handouts, and case scenarios exercises, and recruited a consultant to ensure gender-mainstreaming in the module. Two regional workshops for South-East Asia and Southern Africa were held in Bangkok and Gaborone on 11-13 June and 4-6 July respectively, to pilot and further finetune the training module. Preparations for the delivery of the remaining two regional workshops for the G5 Sahel and North Africa regions are ongoing.

To step up its efforts to ensure **Gender Mainstreaming in UNOCT**, the Centre organised a side event with UN Women on 12 March during the session of the Commission on the Status of Women, which focused on advancing women's participation and leadership in countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism. The high-level event brought together Member States, United Nations entities and civil society leaders to take stock of the progress and challenges in advancing these efforts, and to highlight the perspectives of civil society leaders for consideration during the Sixth Review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. During the reporting period, the Centre also prepared a draft guide on the gender-marker system

to classify UNCCT projects based on the degree of gender-mainstreaming. The marker system once established will serve to determine and monitor whether a project responds effectively to the different needs of gender in the counter-terrorism context.

In July, UNCCT launched a global multi-year **Victims of Terrorism Support Programme**, which focuses on three areas: (i) showing solidarity with and raising awareness on the plight of victims of terrorism; (ii) strengthening victims' voices and their role in preventing violent extremism; and (iii) increasing the capacity of Member States and civil society organizations as they assist and support victims of terrorism in protecting their rights and needs. The programme activities include: capacity-building workshops to improve victims' communication skills; producing a documentary series on the impact of terrorism on victims; developing handbooks of good practices for Member States and civil society organizations on how to support victims; maintaining the UN Victims of Terrorism Support Portal; and the observance of the International Day of Remembrance of and Tribute to the Victims of Terrorism.

The **United Nations Victims of Terrorism Support Portal** attracted 33,088 views during the reporting period. The most popular pages were the Portal's homepage with 8,536 views, followed by the contact-us page with 2,534 views, and the homepage in Spanish with 1,830 views. Spikes in views were recorded with regard to the Portal's multimedia content, particularly on the 'An audience with' series that includes 'Guest Interviews' and 'Ask the Expert'. During the reporting period, ten experts, including victims of terrorism, founders of victims' organisations, and human rights activists working for victims' rights in their countries, were interviewed for the Guest Interview series. As part of the Centre's 'Ask our Expert' series, a representative from a Malian human rights organisation gave answers to a wide range of questions dealing with victim's legal rights that can also be found on the Portal.

As part of the **Victims of Terrorism Documentary** project, a documentary was filmed to raise the voices of victims in Mali. The documentary interviews and films the lives of two amputation victims of the former police chief of a militant group, Aliou Mahamar Touré. Mahamar Touré, a native of Gao, was convicted of attacks on the state, assault and criminal conspiracy, and sentenced to ten years in prison. During the trial, several victims testified against him. This was the first case of its kind in Mali with victims seeking justice and fighting impunity in the face of terrorism in the country.

UNCCT held a validation conference in Accra, Ghana on 31 January - 2 February as part of its **Good Practices Handbook to Empower and Strengthen Victims of Terrorism Associations to Assist, Protect and Support Victims of Terrorism** project. The conference sought to validate the good practices that were discussed and developed during the previous four closed expert group

meetings last year. The Centre then finalised the Handbook that sets out best practices in supporting and assisting victims of terrorism through preventing violent extremism, building and sustaining resiliency at the community and individual level, collaborating with national authorities, and financial and non-financial assistance for victims of terrorism. The Handbook was launched on 26 June during the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Week. The Handbook aims to empower and strengthen civil society organisations to support victims of terrorism by developing good practices in key areas that have been practically implemented with successful outcomes over the long term and that can be adapted to national contexts.

Part II: Cooperation with United Nations Entities

Coordination with Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions (OROLSI)/Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)

As part of efforts to strengthen coordination and implementation of counter-terrorism and preventing violent extremist activities in peace operations, UNCCT has been working closely with the Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions (OROLSI) within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) on the implementation of the project on 'preventing and countering violent extremism through community engagement through human rights led policing'. As previously noted, two consultants recruited by UNCCT have contributed to developing training materials on human rights-led community policing, and produced a generic concept note, agenda, and presentations for the three pilot workshops planned under the project. The work on the training module that would build on the work already undertaken by the consultants is in progress. These workshops will be undertaken in countries where UN peace operations are presently deployed and will seek to build resilience of communities vulnerable to violent extremism, through improving engagement between rule of law and security sector institutions and the communities they serve. The Centre has liaised with UN Country Teams and the Permanent Missions in New York to explore potential countries for the workshops. Based on lessons learned from this project, the Centre has allocated resources to ensure better coordination of work with DPKO and management of joint activities.

Seed funding projects

Output 4.2 of the UNCCT 5-Year programme seeks to enhance the capacity of relevant Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities to address terrorism and violent extremism, including through the identification of and support to Global Compact Working Group projects aligned with UNCCT priorities that will benefit from UNCCT support. As such, the Centre has considered providing seed funding of \$113,000 to 12 select projects developed by the Working Groups with a total budget of \$1,356,000. The seed funding intends to leverage the expertise of the Working Groups and promote an "All-of-UN" approach in the delivery of technical assistance in countering terrorism and the prevention of violent extremism. Three project proposals for UNCCT seed funding were approved during the January - July reporting period, and progress has been made in their implementation. These include projects on the collection and sharing of biometric information on terrorists, the development of guidelines and a compendium of good practices on the protection of critical infrastructure against terrorist attacks, and the development of United Nations guiding principles on the role of the military in supporting the

collection, sharing and use of evidence for promoting rule of law and human rights compliant criminal justice responses to terrorism. Further seed funding proposals are currently under consideration in the areas of national and regional counter-terrorism strategies, support to victims of terrorism, countering the financing of terrorism, prevention of violent extremism, preventing and responding to WMD attacks, communications, and gender-sensitive approaches to preventing and countering terrorism.

Part III: Financial Overview

All UNCCT projects and activities are funded from the voluntary contributions of Member States to the United Nations Trust Fund for Counter-Terrorism, which was established by the Secretary-General on 13 February 2009. Following the adoption of General Assembly resolution A/RES/71/291, the designated implementing Office is UNOCT. The UNCCT is the capacity building arm of the UNOCT, and the designated programme manager is the Under-Secretary-General for Counter-Terrorism, who serves concurrently as Executive Director of the UNCCT, and is accountable for the UNCCT's programme of work.

The Trust Fund is intended:

- to support activities in coordinating and harmonizing United Nations system-wide counter-terrorism actions;
- to support the implementation of United Nations projects and activities (including the activities of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact Working Groups) at national, regional and international levels, including through promoting international cooperation and capacity building;
- to liaise with regional and sub-regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations and civil society, on United Nations counter-terrorism activities.

Since its establishment, the Trust Fund for Counter-Terrorism has received voluntary contributions from 29 donors for a total amount of \$134.4 million, including \$110 million from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia which remains the primary funding source. In addition, funding of \$921,880 was allocated to the UNCCT from the Peace and Development Trust Fund, a Fund managed by the Executive Office of the Secretary-General and financed through a contribution from the People's Republic of China. UNCCT is grateful for the financial support of our donors that have provided and continue to provide funding. Given very limited regular programme budget resources (\$1.7 million) allocated to UNOCT for the 2018-2019 biennium, our dependency on unearmarked voluntary funding is significant, as it allows flexibility in the allocation of resources for priorities identified in coordination with donors and national governments.

Table 1: Income to the Trust Fund for Counter-Terrorism since its inception in 2009
(in United States Dollars, as of 31 July 2018)

No.	Donor	Contribution	Pledge	Total
1	Saudi Arabia	110,000,000		110,000,000
2	United States of America	5,458,903		5,458,903
3	Japan	2,946,612		2,946,612
4	Norway	2,510,835		2,510,835
5	Spain	2,190,701		2,190,701
6	Russian Federation	2,000,000		2,000,000
7	European Union	1,459,340		1,459,340
8	United Kingdom	1,226,646		1,226,646
9	Canada	887,330	333,923	1,221,253
10	Denmark	683,858		683,858
11	Sweden	677,040		677,040
12	Netherlands	630,455		630,455
13	India	550,000		550,000
14	Germany	424,056		424,056
15	Republic of Korea	390,000		390,000
16	United Arab Emirates	350,000		350,000
17	Switzerland	333,621		333,621
18	Kazakhstan	300,000		300,000
19	Qatar	250,000		250,000
20	Italy	166,400		166,400
21	Colombia	125,000		125,000
22	Belgium	99,975	184,849	284,824
23	Turkey	60,000		60,000
24	Liechtenstein	40,000		40,000
25	Australia	30,058		30,058
26	Morocco	30,000		30,000
27	Nigeria	10,000		10,000
28	Kenya	5,000		5,000
29	Algeria	2,500		2,500
	Total	133,838,330	518,772	134,357,102

Peace and Development Trust Fund*	921,880	921,880
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*Allocated for 2017-2018 activities, financed from the contribution from the People’s Republic of China

The generous contributions from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have been supplemented by increased contributions from a growing number of donors in support of the UNOCT mandate and UNCCT 5-Year Programme (2016-2020). The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has provided 81.3% of the total amount contributed to the Trust Fund for Counter-Terrorism since 2009.

UNOCT has enhanced its resource mobilization efforts in compliance with General Assembly resolution A/RES/71/291. As a result of donor outreach activities, contributions increased to \$4.6 million in 2017, compared to \$1.7 million in 2016. During the first 7 months of 2018, UNOCT received the same amount of \$4.6 million and is in contact with other potential donors. However, it is important to note that most donors indicate specific projects that they wish to fund with their contributions (known as “earmarking”).

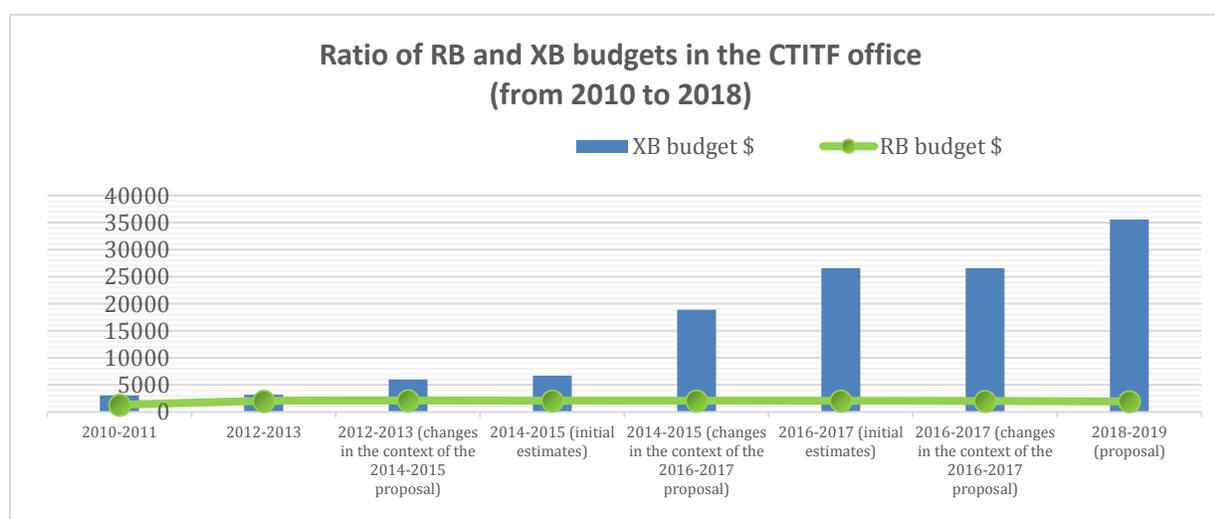
Table 2: Financial Contributions to the Trust Fund for Counter-Terrorism in 2016, 2017 and 2018

Donor	2016 Contribution	2017 Contribution	2018 Contribution
Belgium	99,975.00		
Canada	44,410.00	582,705.31	239,478.13
China		921,880.00	
European Union	278,126.39		
India			550,000.00
Japan	226,100.00	920,512.00	1,800,000.00
Kazakhstan		300,000.00	
Kenya	5,000.00		
Republic of Korea		330,000.00	
Morocco	30,000.00		
Qatar		250,000.00	

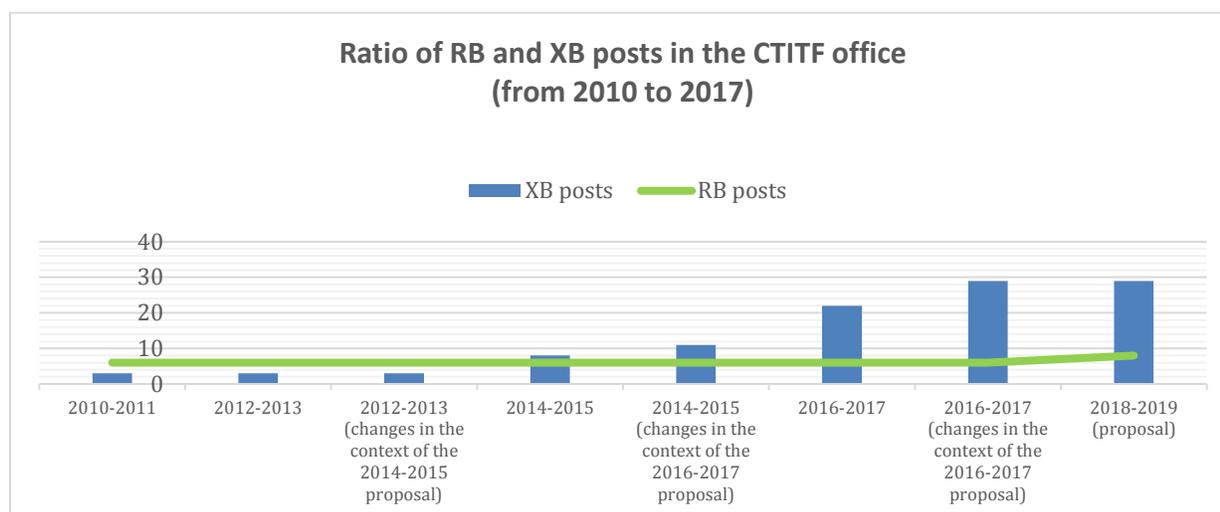
Russian Federation			2,000,000.00
Saudi Arabia		333,333.67	
Spain	33,680.00		36,147.00
Switzerland		20,000.00	
United Arab Emirates		350,000.00	
United Kingdom	44,187.00	587,935.00	
United States of America	908,000.00		
Total	1,669,478.39	4,596,365.98	4,625,625.13

Financial Resources

The project work of the UNCCT, as well as UNOCT key planning, oversight, and public information capacities are largely funded from voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for Counter-Terrorism, where the two contributions from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia finance approximately 87% of the current active portfolio of projects. The overview of the ratio of programme requirements covered from the Programme Budget for the CTITF Office and the UNCCT programme of work and from the Trust Fund, based on historical data and as considered by the General Assembly, is shown in the graph below:



The overview of the ratio of UNOCT posts covered from the Regular Budget and Trust Fund over the same period is shown in the graph below:



The active 2018 project budgets total \$23.4 million and are allocated across the four Pillars of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy as follows: 37% to Pillar I; 36% to Pillar II; 12% to Pillar III; and 15% to Pillar IV. As of 31 July 2018, the overall budget funded from voluntary contributions has been implemented at 46%. The table below outlines the financial performance of the projects:

Table 3: Summary of 2018 Budgets and Expenditure
(in United States dollars, as of 31 July 2018)

	Active project budgets	Distribution by Pillar (%)	Expenditure	Distribution by Pillar (%)	Budget implementation rate (%)
	(a)	(b)=(a)/T*100	(c)	(d)=(c)/T*100	(e)=(c)/(a)*100
Pillar I	8,561,161	37	5,153,852	48	60
Pillar II	8,544,260	36	2,101,538	20	25
Pillar III	2,769,007	12	1,701,387	16	61
Pillar IV	3,538,016	15	1,781,385	17	50
Total (T)	23,412,444	100	10,738,161	100	46

Part IV: Conclusion

UNCCT, as the capacity-building arm of the UNOCT, is working closely with other United Nations entities, and has made important progress in the development and implementation of capacity-building projects during the first two quarters of 2018. During this time, the Centre, through the UNOCT, has streamlined processes to enhance UNCCT's project planning, monitoring, quality control and assurance, and internal controls.

The 16th UNCCT Advisory Board meeting in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia enabled substantive discussions on the future composition of the Advisory Board, the Centre's future thematic and geographic priorities, resource mobilization in terms of sustainability, predictability and diversification, and monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the Centre's programmes and projects. The Executive Director of the UNCCT remains committed to addressing the concerns raised by the Centre's Advisory Board members on improving transparency and accountability. As a result, the Centre will continue to streamline its own working methods and enhance its monitoring and oversight mechanisms to ensure that UNCCT projects deliver value for money and sustainable impact in the field.

The financial status of the UN Counter-Terrorism Trust Fund, which provides resources to the UNCCT, remains healthy, with a positive trend of increased contributions from Member States. However, there is a need to continue diversifying the donor base to the Trust Fund, to ensure the sustainability of the UNOCT and the Centre, and allow it to build on the generous contributions made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other donors. In particular, the Centre seeks to provide a broader range of capacity-building support to Member States most affected by terrorism. The Centre welcomes feedback on the new structure of this Progress Report to ensure it is providing UNCCT Advisory Board members with the information they want and need on programme implementation.