



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 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



Through a virtual signing ceremony, the UN Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh (UNITAD) joined the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact. USG Voronkov, Chair of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, noted that UNITAD's work on accountability for the crimes committed by Da'esh in Iraq adds an important operational layer to the work of the Compact on the ground (21 April).

A few days later, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) also joined the Global Compact via a letter. USG Voronkov, in his response letter, highlighted the instrumental role of FATF in addressing issues related to preventing and countering the financing of terrorism (28 April). With these latest additions, the Compact comprises 45 UN and non-UN entities.

► Highlights

- **UNOCT and the EU** agreed in the fourth EU-UN Leaders' Dialogue on Counter-terrorism to further strengthen their partnership in the fight against the global terrorist threat. The two organizations launched the EU-UN Global Terrorism Threats Facility, a manifestation of their deepening cooperation. The Facility will provide rapid response support to Member States and seeks to help increase capacities against evolving terrorist threats. (8 April)
- **UNOCT and the Republic of Tajikistan** convened a high-level

briefing on the "National Strategy and Action Plan of the Republic of Tajikistan on Countering Terrorism and Extremism for 2021-2025" in New York that highlighted the progress of Tajikistan, and



discussed challenges as well as good practices for the implementation of CT/PCVE strategies in Central Asia. (22 April)

- **UNOCT** organized an expert-level briefing to better understand the CT/PCVE needs and priorities of African Member States and to present the range of technical assistance and capacity-building support that UNOCT offers. Participants agreed on the need for enhanced regional cooperation to address the growing transnational dimension of terrorism in Africa. (27 April)



UNOCT Office Structure

www.un.org/counterterrorism/office-structure





Recent Contributions to UNOCT

UNOCT received contributions in support for the following programmes:

- **Morocco: \$806,000** – for the Rabat Programme Office
- **Australia: AUD 494,397** – for the Rabat Programme Office
- **Kazakhstan: \$50,000** – for the JPoA Phase IV Implementation of counter terrorism strategy Central Asia

► Capacity Building

UN Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT)

UNCCT [launched](#) its first regional iteration of the Youth Engagement and Empowerment Programme (YEEP) in South and Southeast Asia. The YEEP focuses on promoting effective youth engagement in the region and aims to empower young people to contribute to the UN's global, regional and national efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism (PCVE). It provides practical training and skill development, and will build capacity of 37 young civil society leaders to address challenges in PCVE, enabling them to be changemakers in their own communities. (5 April)

UNCCT, CTED and UNIDIR, in cooperation with the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact Working Group on Border Management and Law Enforcement, delivered a three-day workshop in Brussels to promote and operationalize the [Technical Guidelines](#) to support the implementation of Security Council 2370 (2017) for European Member States. The participants learned about best practices and measures addressing the terrorist acquisition and use of small arms



and light weapons, improvised explosive devices and unmanned aircraft systems. (27-29 April)

Special Projects & Innovation Branch (SPIB)

The **Global Fusion Cells Programme** [delivered](#) the "Fusion Cells Managers" training course for managers from Botswana, Ghana, Uganda, and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) which focused on international best practices, managing intelligence-led investigations, as well as resource management, liaison, networking, communications, problem-solving, quality assurance, and decision-making (11-13 April). The Programme also [held](#) a course on "Threat Assessment" where participants developed insight into each step of producing a threat assessment, from devising an information collection plan, managing information and conducting environmental scanning and SWOT analysis to structuring, writing and disseminating the report (25-28 April).

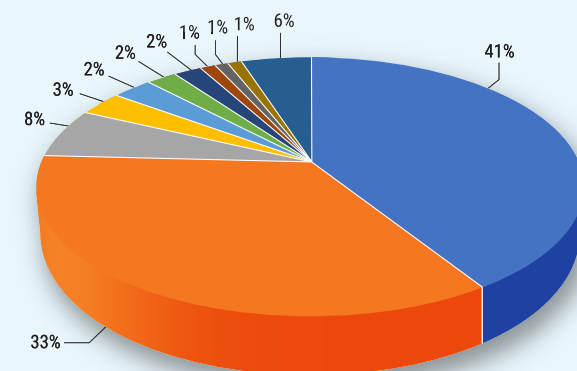
The **Addressing Counter-Terrorism in Aviation Security Programme** (ACTAS) convened a first virtual workshop with the Government of the Philippines' Integrated Project Team (IPT) under the framework of the Programme on Threat Assessment Models for Aviation Security (TAM Programme). ACTAS presented its Country Report and Implementation Plan, and discussed recommendations for structural enhancements to interagency cooperation on threats to civil aviation with the IPT. (19 April)



Top Contributors to UNOCT

UNOCT cumulative pledges since inception of the Trust Fund for Counter Terrorism and from other funds to date, amount to \$336.8 million, out of which \$251.2 million has been received from 35 donors. Overall, the top donors to date are:

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



* 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

