



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 counter-terrorism across the UN system and that the important work on preventing violent extremism is firmly rooted in the Strategy

▶ Leadership



At the **9th UN Global Counter-Terrorism Compact Coordination Committee meeting**, Secretary-General António Guterres [stressed](#) the need to “place

data-driven tools and strategies at the heart of our approach to building peace and security – including counter-terrorism efforts”. During his opening statement, USG Voronkov [reaffirmed](#) the importance of the evidence-based and data-centric approaches to confront the terrorist threat with an effective response. (25 Jan)

USG Voronkov, with the co-leads of the [New Agenda for Peace](#) (DPPA, DPO

and ODA), briefed the Africa Group at the first in a series of high-level regional consultative meetings on progress in preparing the Secretary-General’s document. USG Voronkov highlighted the need to strengthen multilateral cooperation to improve the effectiveness of our collective CT/PCVE efforts, stressing the importance of prevention and addressing the conditions conducive to terrorism. (31 Jan)

▶ Highlights

- UNOCT Programme Office on Parliamentary Engagement in Doha, the National Assembly of the Republic of Togo, the African Parliamentary Union, the Interparliamentary Committee of the G5 Sahel, and the Shura Council of the State of Qatar organized a [High-Level Parliamentary Conference](#) in Lomé to exchange views on meaningful involvement of youth in policymaking and legislative processes at local, national, and regional levels in CT/PVE in Africa. (19 Jan)
- UNOCT presented its achievements and programming in 2021-2022 as well as the Centre’s future plans at the [23rd meeting of UNCCT Advisory Board](#) in New York, under the chairmanship of the Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Board was also briefed on the eighth review of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy by its co-facilitators, Canada and Tunisia. (26 Jan)
- UNOCT Programme Office on Parliamentary Engagement in Doha, in cooperation with the Shura Council of the State of Qatar and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Co-operation held the [3rd Counter-Terrorism Coordination Meeting of Parliamentary Assemblies](#) and a policy dialogue on border security and cross-border cooperation aimed at enhancing collaboration among parliamentary assemblies on CT/PCVE. (30-31 Jan)



UNOCT Office Structure

www.un.org/counterterrorism/office-structure





Recent Contributions to UNOCT

UNOCT received contributions in support for the following programmes:

Saudi Arabia: \$300,000 – for supporting the activities of the regional implementation project of the Arab Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategy

Netherlands: \$532,481 – for supporting the Global Countering Terrorist Travel Programme

UNPDF (China): \$1,055,455 – for empowering and engaging youth in Somalia, Mozambique and Nigeria to prevent and counter violent extremism and terrorism under the Global Programme on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (PCVE)

UNPDF (China): \$1,155,030 – for supporting the Counter-Terrorism Early Warning Network for Central Asia under the Joint Plan of Action for the Implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia – Phase IV

► Capacity-building

UN Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT)

UNCCT, UNRCCA, UNODC, UNDP and OSCE held a [briefing](#) on possible technical assistance to Turkmenistan in the implementation of the National Strategy and Action Plan on Prevention of Violent Extremism and Countering Terrorism for 2020-2024 in Ashgabat. (30 Jan)

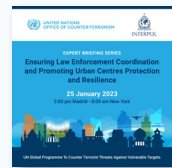


UNCCT with the Executive Office for Control and Non-Proliferation of the United Arab Emirates (EOCN) held a two-day workshop on public-private-partnership (PPP) and information sharing to combat terrorist financing in Dubai. The workshop aimed to discuss best practices in the operationalization of PPP, technical tools and IT solutions, as well as de-risking issues and international information sharing to counter financing of terrorism. (31 Jan-1 Feb)

UNCCT, CTED and UNIDIR completed a [three-day workshop](#) in Madrid for representatives from the Sahel and Maghreb region to promote the Technical Guidelines to facilitate the implementation of Security Council resolution 2370 (2017). Participants had the opportunity to better understand downstream and upstream measures to prevent or deter terrorists from acquiring weapons. (31 Jan-2 Feb)

Special Projects & Innovation Branch (SPIB)

The Global Countering Terrorist Travel Programme held a [five-day training](#) in Mbabane for officials from Eswatini, focusing on foundational areas of and operational Advance Passenger Information (API) and Passenger Name Record (PNR) system, including legislative framework, data privacy and protection, and interagency coordination. (9-13 Jan)



The Global Programme on Countering Terrorist Threats against Vulnerable Targets in partnership with INTERPOL organized an expert-level [online briefing](#), providing a platform to share recommendations, lessons learned and good practices for efficient police cooperation to protect cities and densely populated areas against terrorist attacks. (25 Jan)

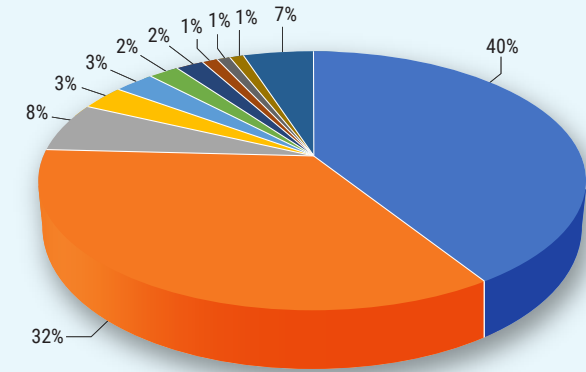
The Global Programme on Autonomous and Remotely Operated Systems held a three-day [online expert consultation](#) on the global challenges and threats associated with Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS). Participants explored priorities in addressing the threat of UAS-related terrorism. (25-27 Jan)



Top Contributors to UNOCT

UNOCT cumulative pledges since inception of the Trust Fund for Counter Terrorism and from other funds to date, amount to \$348.2 million, out of which \$264.2 million has been received from 36 donors. Overall, the top donors to date are:

- Qatar
- Saudi Arabia
- European Union
- United States of America
- UNPDF (China)*
- Netherlands**
- Germany
- Japan
- Russia
- Canada
- Other 26 donors



* Allocation from the UN Peace and Development Trust Fund
** In addition, in-kind contribution provided by the Netherlands (valued at \$11.5 million in 2018) and Hungary (\$534 thousand 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