



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 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



The United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) and the Kingdom of Norway signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) to formalize their partnership in preventing and countering terrorist travel and serious crimes through the United Nations goTravel software. During the virtual signing ceremony, USG Voronkov stressed that the MoU and MoA "are a symbol of the solid joint commitment of Norway and the UN Countering Terrorist Travel Programme, in line with Security Council resolution

2396 (2017) and international standards and recommended practices of the International Civil Aviation Organization". (7 July)

UNOCT held its Second Quarterly Briefing to Member States. Deputy to the USG Mr. Gregorian thanked UNOCT's 35 donors for their continued support to the work of the office, and provided an overview of the progress in implementing the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in line with the outcomes of the General Assembly's seventh review resolution and the Secretary-General's report on Our Common Agenda. (14 July)

Highlights



• **UNCCT convened a CT TECH Steering Committee meeting** in Brussels to discuss the next phase of the joint UNOCT, INTERPOL and EU initiative. Following the completion of the inception stage of the project, the next phase will concentrate on delivering training

and knowledge development for CT TECH Partner States to leverage new technologies in the fight against terrorism. (7 July)

• **UNOCT and UNRCCA hosted a donor briefing** in New York on counter-terrorism and preventing and countering violent extremism (PCVE) programming in Central Asia within the scope of the Joint Plan of Action (JPoA)



UNOCT Office Structure

www.un.org/counterterrorism/office-structure



► Highlights (cont'd)

project of the region. It offered a platform to discuss new initiatives for cooperation and explore possibilities to promote fundraising for the Phase IV

of JPoA Project to support Central Asian countries in their CT/PCVE efforts. (20 July)

► Capacity Building

UN Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT)

UNCCT, INTERPOL and UNCCRA held a [regional workshop](#) for Central Asian countries and the Caucasus on “Enhancing Information Sharing on Foreign Terrorist Fighters” in Dushanbe, aimed at improving the exchange of information to prevent foreign terrorist fighters movement, and to promote coordination of joint investigations at regional level to counter terrorism. (4-7 July)

The **Global Programme on Detecting, Preventing and Financing of Terrorism** in collaboration with the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG) held an online awareness-raising [workshop](#) for parliamentarians and other government officials of Rwanda. The event raised awareness on terrorism financing threats and vulnerabilities at the national level in order to develop targeted strategies and policies to counter terrorism financing risks. (20 July)

Special Projects & Innovation Branch (SPIB)

The **Global Countering Terrorist Travel Programme** (CT Travel) convened a five-day [training](#) in Chisinau for Moldovan agencies on utilizing an Advance Passenger Information (API) and Passenger Name Record (PNR) systems. The training focused on the legislative framework for API/PNR, the set-up of a Passenger Information Unit

(PIU), engagement and connectivity with the transport industry, the “goTravel” software and its connectivity with INTERPOL databases. (4-8 July)



The **Global Programme on Countering Terrorist Threats against Vulnerable Targets (VT)**, the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism of the OAS and CARICOM-IMPACS co-organized a virtual briefing for the Global Network of Experts on VT – which includes representatives from Member States, IROs, CSOs, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders – to discuss policies, case studies and good practices in the Americas region on reducing the vulnerabilities of tourist sites and strengthening tourism security. (12 July)

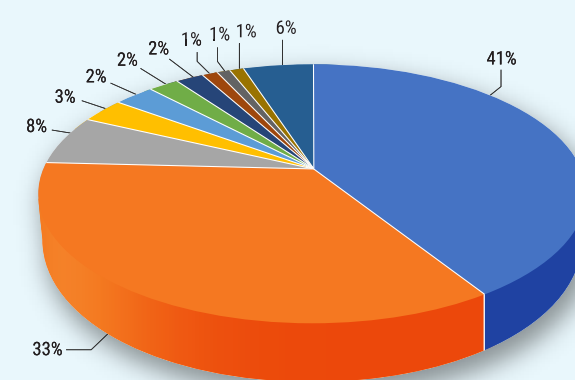
The **CT Travel Programme** held a two-day [consultation](#) in Abuja with Nigerian government representatives on the establishment of API/PNR systems and their implementation. Discussions focused on legal, operational, technical and human rights issues in the use of API/PNR with a view to identify specific areas for capacity-building support and technical assistance. (18-19 July)



Top Contributors to UNOCT

UNOCT cumulative pledges since inception of the Trust Fund for Counter Terrorism and from other funds to date, amount to \$337.6 million, out of which \$254.7 million has been received from 36 donors. Overall, the top donors to date are:

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



* 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