



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

▶ Leadership

On the margins of the **General Debate of the 77th UN General Assembly**, USG Voronkov held 34 bilateral meetings with representatives from Member States and international and regional partners to discuss ongoing and future cooperation, and exchange views on current global and regional terrorist threats.

At the third **Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Friends of Victims of Terrorism (GoF)**, USG Voronkov stressed the critical role of the GoF and emphasized the need to place the rights and needs of victims and survivors of terrorism at the centre of all discussions. (22 Sep)



▶ Highlights



UN GLOBAL CONGRESS OF VICTIMS OF TERRORISM
Advancing the rights and needs of victims of terrorism

“ (...) Today's Congress is not only to benefit victims. It is an essential part of our efforts to prevent and end terrorism everywhere. Amplifying the voices and views of victims and survivors is the ultimate demonstration that the terrorists will never prevail.

Remarks by UN Secretary-General Guterres, delivered by Deputy Secretary-General Mohammed

VoT to be held on a rotational basis every two years and announced that the first one will be hosted by Spain. (8-9 Sep)

Under the framework of the **UN Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact**, an [online expert-level briefing](#) was held to showcase how the [UN Multi-Year Appeal](#) for Counter-Terrorism can contribute to countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism in the Asia-Pacific region through its inter-agency projects, with a focus on enhancing national and regional capacities. (29 Sep)



UNOCT held the first **UN Global Congress of Victims of Terrorism**, which represented a milestone towards strengthened global solidarity and international unity in support of victims of terrorism (VoT). The [Global Congress](#) brought together 113 victims of terrorism and victims' associations from 29 Member States to directly share their experiences, challenges, and stories of resilience. During the Congress, USG Voronkov called for an international conference on



UNOCT Office Structure

www.un.org/counterterrorism/office-structure



Recent Contributions to UNOCT

UNOCT received contributions in support of the following programmes:

- **USA: \$1,680,797** for Strengthening Partner Nations' Capacity to Counter Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism in South and Southeast Asia, Central Asia, North Africa and Middle East, Sub-Saharan Africa.
- **USA: \$330,215** for support to the Global Programme on Countering Terrorist Threats against Vulnerable Targets to build the capacity of priority countries to prevent, protect, mitigate, investigate, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks against vulnerable targets.
- **Germany: \$256,113** for the Global Victims of Terrorism support programme.

► Capacity-building

UN Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT)

UNCCT and NATO held a [National-Level Exercise](#) (NLE) in Amman, Aqaba and Zarqa for 2500 Jordanian officials. The NLE aimed at enhancing national capabilities to prepare for and respond to a terrorist attack involving chemical, biological, radiological & nuclear weapons (CBRN) and comprised field and table-top exercises to test the country's National Crisis Plan on CBRN. (10-12 Sep)

UNCCT, in collaboration with the **Financial Intelligence Authority of Uganda** held two workshops in Kampala for Ugandan officials and non-profit organisation (NPO) regulators. The event aimed to support operationalizing the national asset-freezing mechanism and the implementation of the risk-based approach to regulating and monitoring the NPO sector. (12-16 Sep)

UNCCT with UNODC and UNRCCA held a [course](#) on financial investigations in Ashgabat for government officials from Turkmenistan to provide technical assistance on how to develop effective and comprehensive policies on anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism. (13-15 Sep)

UNCCT jointly with CEPOL, Eurojust, Europol and the Czech Police concluded a [course](#) in Prague for law enforcement and judicial professionals from the Western Balkan region. The course aimed to raise awareness on efforts to counter and prevent the use of cryptocurrencies to finance terrorism, including by offering perspectives on analysis and financial intelligence exchange. (19-23 Sep)

Special Projects & Innovation Branch (SPIB)

The **Global Programme on Countering Terrorist Threats against Vulnerable Targets** [launched](#) five new thematic guides dedicated to the protection of vulnerable targets against terrorist attacks. The [guides](#) focus on soft targets and complement the 2018 United Nations [Compendium](#) of Good Practices on the Protection of Critical Infrastructure against Terrorist Attacks. (6 Sep)



The **Global Countering Terrorist Travel Programme** (CT Travel) held an interactive [training](#) for 41 Togolese officials in Lomé to build national capacity to implement, manage and maintain an Advance Passenger Information (API) and Passenger Name Record (PNR) system. The participants gained insight into the legal and regulatory framework related to API/PNR data and the operationalization of a Passenger Information Unit. (5-9 Sep)

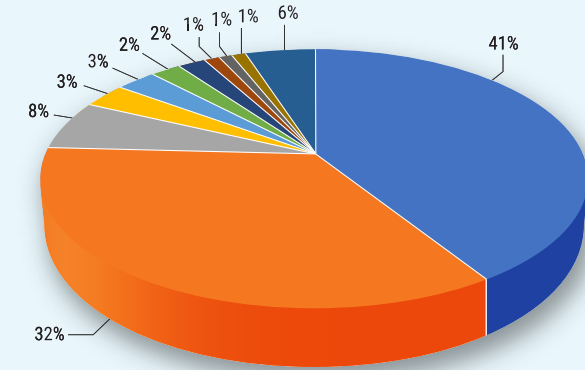
With the support of the **CT Travel Programme**, Norway launched its new Passenger Information Unit (PIU) to detect and prevent the movement of terrorists and criminals, becoming the first member state to achieve this milestone and to utilize the UN software solution "goTravel". (30 Sep)



Top Contributors to UNOCT

UNOCT cumulative pledges since inception of the Trust Fund for Counter Terrorism and from other funds to date, amount to \$340.2 million, out of which \$256.2 million has been received from 36 donors. Overall, the top donors to date are:

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

