



2022

ANNUAL REPORT

to the Secretary-General

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Introduction

The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact (“Counter-Terrorism Compact”), launched by the Secretary-General in 2018, has continued to serve as the primary vehicle for coherent, coordinated and increased support to Member States in their implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, as well as other relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. Throughout 2022, the Counter-Terrorism Compact also continued to enjoy strong support from Member States, growing recognition from international partners, and sustained commitment from all its participants towards an “all-of-United Nations” approach that sought to leverage multidimensional expertise and mandates across the United Nations system.

In April, the Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da’esh (UNITAD), and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) joined the Counter-Terrorism Compact, bringing its membership to 45 UN and non-UN entities (the FATF, the International Criminal Police Organization - INTERPOL, the Inter-Parliamentary Union – IPU, and the World Customs Organization - WCO), and making it the largest inter-agency framework across the three pillars of work of the United Nations: peace and security, sustainable development, and human rights.

The Counter-Terrorism Compact’s eight thematic interagency working groups advanced the implementation of their 2021-2022 work plans,

under the strategic guidance of the Counter-Terrorism Compact Coordination Committee, chaired by the Under-Secretary-General for Counter-Terrorism, Mr. Vladimir Voronkov. Counter-Terrorism Compact entities continued ensuring business continuity by engaging and collaborating online, which was further facilitated through the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination [Platform](#) (the “Platform”), launched in March 2020.

The implementation of the Counter-Terrorism Compact was supported by the Counter-Terrorism Compact’s secretariat, a small yet dedicated team operating in the Policy, Knowledge Management and Coordination Branch (PKMCB) of the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT), in line with its mandated policy and coordination functions.

The Counter-Terrorism Compact’s secretariat, funded mainly through the contribution of the State of Qatar provided pivotal substantive and logistical support to enable the effective functioning of the Counter-Terrorism Compact’s Coordination Committee and its eight thematic interagency working groups, which are aligned with the four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. In 2022, the Compact secretariat for the first time received financial support from the Kingdom of Spain which was utilized to provide secretariat support to the servicing of the working groups.

This fourth annual report on the implementation of the Counter-Terrorism Compact was prepared by the Counter-Terrorism Compact secretariat, as foreseen by the Counter-Terrorism Compact document. It draws on the 2022 progress reports submitted by

the eight thematic working groups to the Chair of the Coordination Committee. The report outlines key progress in 2022 and provides a summary of accomplishments in three main areas:

- Consolidation of the inter-agency framework;
- Strategic leadership on counter-terrorism;
- Capacity building support to Member States

Key Deliverables in 2022

A) Consolidation of the inter-agency framework

During the reporting period, the eight Counter-Terrorism Compact working groups progressed in the implementation of their work plans, and held 37 meetings (32 regular quarterly meetings and five in-focus discussions) to facilitate information flow on initiatives and best practices, joint research, and capacity-building. The working group meetings included:

- The 2021-2022 United Nations Multi-Year Appeal for Counter-Terrorism;
- The implementation of the human rights due diligence policy (HRDDP);
- Gendered dimensions of counter-terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism;
- The increasing terrorist threat in parts of Africa;
- Support to victims of terrorism;
- Vulnerable targets protection, including critical infrastructure and soft targets;
- The technical assistance needs and recommendations identified by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), on behalf of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, and based on its country assessments and analysis;
- The Secretary-General's report on terrorist attacks on the basis of xenophobia, racism and other

forms of intolerance, or in the name of religion or belief;

- Counter-terrorism financing; Small arms and light weapons; Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN) and explosive materials;
- The development and implementation of counter-terrorism strategies;
- The misuse of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes;
- Border security and management;
- Resource mobilization; Monitoring and evaluation;
- Weapons of mass destruction; maritime security; Unmanned aircraft systems (UAS);
- Countering terrorist narratives;
- The nexus between terrorism and climate change.

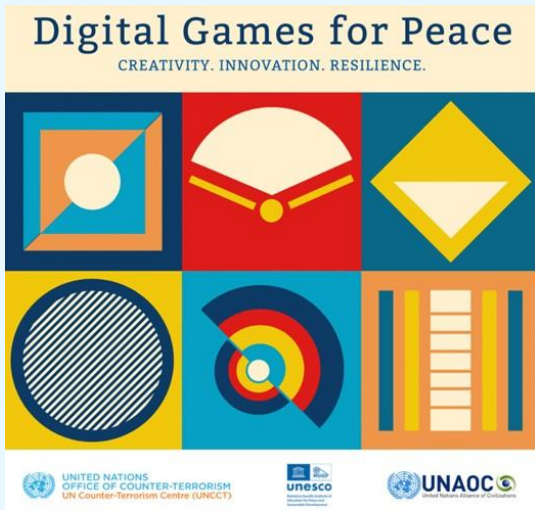
Working groups made additional efforts to ensure the participation of Member States representatives in their meetings, as well as representatives from United Nations entities in the field, in line with the expectation set in the seventh review resolution of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

Since the establishment of the Counter-Terrorism Compact in 2018, UNOCT's Trust Fund has provided seed funding to support a total of 19 joint projects implemented by the working groups, out of which 13 have been completed. A joint project funded by the State of Qatar and implemented by the Working Group on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism Conducive to Terrorism (PCVE) was completed in 2022 as presented in **Box 1**. The remaining joint working group projects, focused on (i) the gender dimensions of counter-terrorism; (ii) the human rights aspects of the use of artificial intelligence in counter-terrorism; (iii) regional cooperation; (iv) technology and security; (v) good practices on preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons; and (vi) interagency coordinated communication in case of chemical and/or biological attacks, continued under implementation.

Box 1: Joint project on “Intercultural Dialogue and Socio-Emotional Competencies for Peacebuilding” implemented by the Working Group on PCVE

In 2022, UNOCT, together with UNAOC and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), completed the joint project titled “Intercultural Dialogue and Socio-Emotional Competencies for Peacebuilding”, which aimed to support young people in developing video games for preventing and countering violent extremism.

The project was implemented in collaboration with the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Education for Peace and Sustainable Development in New Delhi, India, and worked towards strengthening the positive role of youth in preventing and countering violent extremism efforts through co-creating game-based methodologies that develop relevant competencies for intercultural dialogue and socio-emotional learning.



At the launch event of the “Digital Games for Peace Challenge” on 24 February 2022, four winning video game prototypes, designed by 22 young game-changers in South Asia, were presented to potential government and industry sponsors, integrating PCVE-related themes of countering hate speech, gender-based violence, racially motivated violence and problem-solving through intercultural dialogue and social-emotional learning. This was followed by a panel that highlighted social-emotional learning and intercultural dialogue competencies that have been integrated into game mechanics to help

prevent violent extremism and discussed the potential to further foster alternative narrative interventions through games and adjacent platforms. The next step is for the gamers to receive additional industry and practitioner mentoring to fully develop the game proposals and seek funding for development and release.

Concrete steps were also undertaken to advance the implementation of the seven practical steps to enhance regional coordination through the Counter-Terrorism Compact and its impact in the field (**Box 2**), approved by the Coordination Committee in December 2021.

Box 2: Practical steps to enhance regional coordination through the Counter-Terrorism Compact

- (1) Take into account country-specific recommendations from entities that have developed a strong knowledge and expertise in country situations
- (2) Include agenda items focused on addressing thematic issues in specific countries or regions
- (3) Invite field staff of entities to their meetings, including Resident Coordinators and UNCT’s of countries affected by terrorism
- (4) Engage with civil society organizations, women-led organizations and networks, youth, as well as with academic institutions, and the private sector representatives
- (5) Strengthen their engagements with Member States and regional organizations, and invite them to brief during their sessions and/or meetings
- (6) Explore concrete options for collaboration with the GCTF working groups
- (7) Leverage the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Platform to increase the online collaboration between Counter- Terrorism Compact entities and Member States’ focal points, and to grant access of field representatives of Counter-Terrorism Compact entities to working groups’ spaces.

The Counter-Terrorism Compact secretariat carried out an evaluation exercise to draw on the lessons-learned from the implementation of these options. This evaluation showed that the eight Counter-Terrorism Compact working groups have well integrated the seven practical steps, particularly on utilizing country recommendations, adding a regional focus to respective agenda items, and increasing engagement with civil society, women-led organizations and the private sector. Engagement with Member States has also been strengthened, especially through special meetings, briefings and workshops, as well as capacity-building projects and programmes.

To further familiarize Member States and other relevant stakeholders on the structure, objectives and work of the Counter-Terrorism Compact and its Working Groups, including its digital Platform (Box 3), an [informative brochure](#) was published on the UNOCT website in October.



Box 3: United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Platform

The Platform, which is maintained with the support of the State of Qatar, continued to serve as an innovative and need-based coordination tool for Member States and Counter-Terrorism Compact entities.

In 2022, the Platform facilitated the digital interaction and information exchange between over 990 focal points of 45 Compact entities, 136 Member States, 12 regional organizations, and the GCTF. It presently includes over 2,800 resource documents on its various pages and has been visited over 172,000 times since its launch in March 2020.

About the Counter-Terrorism Platform



Key functionalities

The Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination platform provides to designated focal points from Counter-Terrorism Compact entities and Member States the following key functionalities:

- Global Networking
- Searchable Contact Directory
- Thematic Resource Library
- Joint Calendar
- Multi-stakeholder Collaboration
- Dedicated Working Group Spaces
- Joint Planning and Prioritization
- Activity Trackers
- Matrix of UN Projects on preventing and countering terrorism
- CTED Technical Assistance Recommendations

In addition to the collaborative spaces used by working groups in their daily interactions, the Platform features a user-friendly matrix with 705 technical assistance needs and recommendations identified by CTED on behalf of the Counter-Terrorism Committee to inform entities' capacity-building efforts, as well as a matrix of United Nations projects on preventing and countering terrorism.

The Counter-Terrorism Compact secretariat is currently developing a dedicated page in which Member States will be able to provide country-specific information on their national counterterrorism related priorities, good practices, and challenges.

This is another step towards enhancing the Counter-Terrorism Compact's engagement with Member States and its key partners and is expected to facilitate the understanding by Counter-Terrorism Compact entities of the counterterrorism needs and priorities of Member States, foster further information exchange, and enhance Member States' visibility of the efforts carried out through the United Nations system.



The Platform is also used by CTED to share with United Nations entities the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee's technical assessment recommendations and country assessment visit reports, in line with Security Council resolutions 2395 (2017), and 2617 (2021), resulting in their much broader dissemination and ease of access by entities to inform their capacity-building activities.

Counter-Terrorism Compact in Numbers - 2022

45	Compact Entities
136	Member States
12	International/Regional Organizations
38	Inter-agency meetings
994	Total Focal Points
2,808	Documents uploaded
172,412	Visits since launch
705	CTED TA recommendations
24	CTED country assessments

The Counter-Terrorism Compact secretariat also worked on increasing the visibility and outreach on the achievements of the Counter-Terrorism Compact through the development and dissemination of six bi-monthly public [newsletters](#), also published on the UNOCT website and the Platform, an [annual newsletter](#) for 2022, public web stories on the Coordination Committee meetings, and news posts on the Platform.

COUNTER-TERRORISM COMPACT IN NUMBERS

- 46 Compact entities
- 136 Member States
- 12 International/regional organizations
- 1,000 Total focal points
- 3,279 Documents uploaded
- 213,697 Visits with the CT Platform
- 726 CTED TA recommendations
- 27 CTED country assessments

LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION, COHERENCE

- KEY HIGH LEVEL EVENTS**
 - UN Security Council held its first debate on artificial intelligence in connection with personal security 13 July
 - UN Secretary-General launched the policy brief on *How Security for Peace*, 20 July
 - UNOCT AGIS Director and CTED AGIS Chairman concluded a *digital road map for leadership*, 18 July
 - UNOCT AGIS, Secretary and CTED AGIS Chairman briefed the Security Council on the *2nd report of the Secretary-General on the threat posed by ISIL/ISIS*, 21 Aug
 - CT: Open Briefing on border control and security, 18 July
- KEY ISSUES RAISED BY HEADS OF ENTITIES**
 - CTED AGIS Chairman called that there should be a focus on strengthening international and regional cooperation in light of environmental assessment the top priorities for the international community, 18 July
 - UNOCT Director de Maio urged Member States to focus on and support the rights of young people, especially girls: their crucial role in promoting peace and securing their communities, 12 Aug
 - UNOCT AGIS Head highlighted that we must lift the rights and voice of victims of terrorism around the world: all efforts must address the sustainable responses, 23 Aug
 - UNOCT AGIS Headman stressed the need for multilateral cooperation in terrorism and international support to Member States in their endeavours to address the scourge of terrorism, 23 Aug
- ENGAGEMENT WITH MEMBER STATES**
 - The UN in Argentina and UNOCT held a workshop for consultation on measures to prevent terrorist incidents, summit on the basis of UNSCR, 5 July
 - UNOCT AGIS Head and Assistant Director discussed challenges in East Africa: the Sahel, Central Asia, Middle East and Afghanistan, 5 July
 - Secretary-General and UNOCT AGIS Chairman signed a joint declaration on strengthening cooperation in preventing and resolving terrorism, 21 July
 - Secretary-General and UNOCT AGIS Chairman signed a joint declaration on CT leading capacity building, collaborative security, 20 July
 - Secretary-General and UNOCT AGIS Chairman signed a joint declaration on CT leading capacity building, collaborative security, 20 July

To see the published newsletters:
www.un.org/counterterrorism/global-ct-compact

B) Strategic leadership on counter-terrorism

The Coordination Committee, chaired by Under-Secretary-General for Counter-Terrorism Mr. Vladimir Voronkov, met once on 8 June 2022 at principal-level to provide strategic direction to the work of the Counter-Terrorism Compact (**Box 4**).

“Since its launch, the Compact has demonstrated a fundamental truth. Countering and defeating terrorism depends on collaboration”.

Mr. António Guterres, United Nations Secretary-General

Box 4: The Coordination Committee as a forum to discuss developments on the counter-terrorism landscape



UNITED NATIONS OFFICE OF COUNTER-TERRORISM

The 8th Meeting of the United Nations Global Counter-terrorism Coordination Compact

8 JUNE 2022 • 10AM (EST-NY TIME)

United Nations Global COUNTER-TERRORISM Coordination Compact

Against the backdrop of the rapidly growing presence and activity of terrorist groups in parts of Africa, impacting the continent and beyond, the Coordination Committee served as a platform for information exchange on the evolving situation in Africa and its impact in other regions.

United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres opened the 8th Coordination Committee meeting by highlighting the essential coordination role of the Counter-Terrorism Compact. He

expressed concern over the increasing terrorist threat in parts of Africa and stressed that the threat cannot be effectively addressed without tackling the conditions conducive to its spread. The Secretary-General called on all Counter-Terrorism Compact entities to continue supporting Member States in their counter-terrorism efforts, through the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building to help build institutions that are people-centered and grounded in human rights and the rule of law.

The meeting was attended by more than 150 participants, including the heads of Counter-Terrorism Compact entities, high-level representatives from India, Kenya, Nigeria, the State of Qatar, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, EU, and OSCE; as well as the Chairs, Co- and Vice-Chairs of the eight Counter-Terrorism Compact Working Groups.

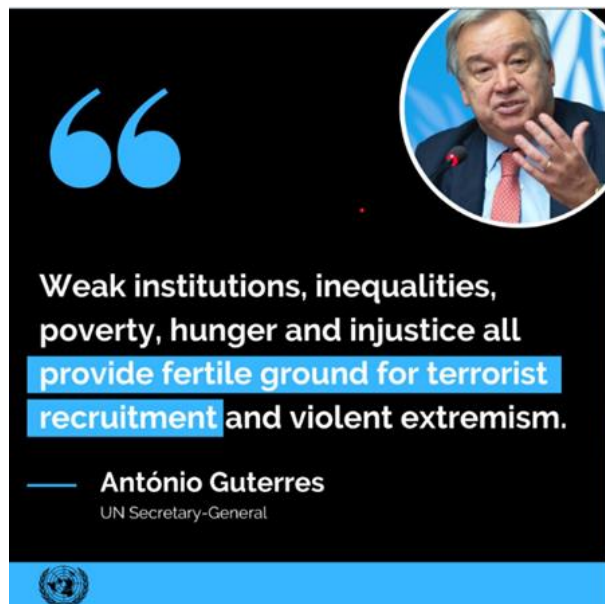
Under-Secretary-General Voronkov shared his concern about the increasing terrorist threat in parts of Africa, which is compounded by complex relationships between terrorists, armed groups, and criminal networks, as well as the political upheaval caused by recent coups d'état. He also noted that the transnational nature of terrorism requires closer international cooperation with regional organizations and partners on the ground, including the African Union.

Guest speakers and representatives from Counter-Terrorism Compact entities underlined that the terrorism threat in the continent deserved the full attention of the international community. They expressed concern about the radicalization, recruitment and criminality of terrorists and violent extremists in several parts of Africa who exploit ethnic, political, economic, and social tensions as well as humanitarian aid, while noting that, limited access to goods and opportunities and a lack of trust towards governments cause a loss in legitimacy of the authorities which is exploited by insurgency movements of fundamentalist networks to capture territory and exploit its resources.

Counter-Terrorism Compact entities highlighted the need to ensure that counter-terrorism efforts considered: (i) the linkages with drug trafficking and other forms of organized crime; (ii) challenges posed by foreign terrorist fighters and issues of prosecution, rehabilitation, and reintegration; (iii)

measures to counter terrorist financing, money laundering and corruption; and (iv) evidence collection from the battlefield and digital spaces. Participants further agreed that the Counter-Terrorism Compact was critical in enhancing collective situational awareness and coordinating assistance to requesting Member States.

The meeting concluded with the endorsement by the Compact Coordination Committee of the Joint Programme of Work for 2022-2023, outlining the strategic priorities for the Counter-Terrorism Compact and its eight Working Groups, including strengthening engagement with Member States and regional organizations.



"We cannot effectively address #terrorism without tackling the conditions conducive to its spread."

-- @antonioguterres at the 8th UN Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact Meeting

During the reporting period, and through the **Working Group on Resource Mobilization and Monitoring and Evaluation**, Counter-Terrorism Compact entities organized a series of virtual and hybrid briefings for Member States, which featured joint presentations of United Nations projects supported by the Multi-Year Appeal for Counter-Terrorism in specific regions, namely Africa (31 May), Asia Pacific (29 September) and Central Asia (in the margins of the High-Level International Conference on Regional Cooperation among Central Asian States within the Framework of the Joint Plan of Action in Tashkent on 4 March, and the High-Level Conference on International and Regional Border Security and Management Cooperation to Counter Terrorism and Prevent the Movements of Terrorists in Dushanbe on 19 October).

The briefings featured joint presentations from CTED, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNICRI, UNOCT, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), UNRCCA, United Nations Resident Coordinators Offices, and UN Women. Together, these events attracted over 500 participants from Member States and experts from across the United Nations system at the global, regional and country levels.



To further strengthen multilateral counterterrorism collaboration across international, regional, national and local levels, the mutually reinforcing **partnership between the Counter-Terrorism Compact and the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF)** continued to evolve throughout 2022. This included the participation at the [Twentieth GCTF Coordinating Committee Meeting](#) (19 September) and the [Twelfth GCTF Ministerial Plenary Meeting](#) (21 September), and the convening of the 8th GCTF-Counter-Terrorism Compact Partnership Consultation (22 September) with the adoption of the [Options Paper: Strengthening Cooperation between the Working Groups of the GCTF and the Counter-Terrorism Compact](#), aimed at enhancing cooperation between respective Working Groups on issues such as the use of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes and gender mainstreaming.

The **Working Group on Border Management and Law Enforcement relating to Counter-Terrorism** launched in March the [Technical guidelines to facilitate the implementation of Security Council resolution 2370 \(2017\) and related international standards and good practices on preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons](#); and the **Working Group on Promoting and Protecting Human Rights, the Rule of Law and Supporting Victims of Terrorism** continued to provide support and guidance to Member States and Counter-Terrorism Compact Working Groups and entities in ensuring respect for human rights and the rule of law in their counter-terrorism efforts and activities. It also led discussions and intensified its work on protecting civic space and addressing cases of intimidation and reprisals in the context of counter-terrorism, the implementation of the UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy, ensuring evidence-based assessment of the impact of the UN support to Member States in the implementation of Pillar IV of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and more broadly dedicated its efforts towards the balanced implementation of the Strategy.

Regarding the promotion and protection of the rights and needs of victims of terrorism, UNOCT launched in February the [Model Legislative Provisions to support the needs and protect the rights of victims of terrorism](#), in collaboration with UNODC and the International Parliamentary Union (IPU). The Working Group also supported the first [United Nations Global Congress of Victims of Terrorism](#), which was convened in September, and featured the expanded version of the [“Memories Campaign”](#), highlighting the importance of remembering and honoring victims of terrorism and providing them with a platform to share their stories.

Through its standing agenda item addressing “an experience from the field”, the **Working Group on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism Conducive to Terrorism** organized interactions with UN country teams, with the participation of UNDP’s Resident and field representatives in Burkina Faso, Mali, Mozambique and Somalia, including from the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), and convened a special meeting on violent extremism in Sub-Saharan Africa to enhance and share knowledge on the dynamics of violent extremism trends in the region.

Additionally, the **Working Group on Criminal Justice, Legal Responses, and Countering the Financing of Terrorism** organized a joint presentation by field-based staff from UNODC, UNOCT and UNITAD on the UN’s coordinated action and support to Iraq; and the **Working Group on Adopting a Gender Sensitive Approach to Preventing and Countering Terrorism** continued its efforts to support gender mainstreaming throughout the Counter-Terrorism Compact by holding briefings on gender-related issues and presenting findings.

Strategic Initiatives

A number of initiatives were undertaken in 2022 under the umbrella of the Counter-Terrorism

Compact to provide strategic leadership for United Nations counter-terrorism efforts, including:

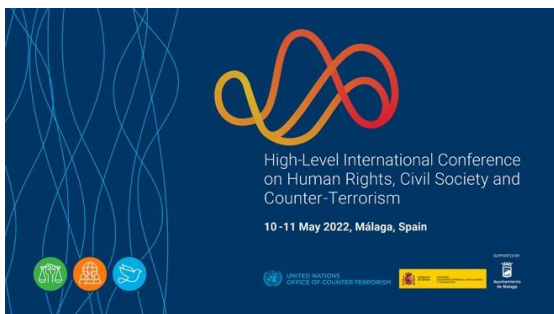
- The [High-Level International Conference on “Regional cooperation among Central Asian countries within the Framework of the Joint Action Plan for the Implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,”](#) held in Tashkent, Uzbekistan on 3-4 March and co-organized with the Institute for Strategic and Regional Studies under the President of Uzbekistan (ISRS), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, UNRCCA and OSCE. It brought together over 500 representatives, including 327 in-person participants from 46 Member States, 29 international and regional organizations and Counter-Terrorism Compact entities, and 11 civil society organizations from Central and South Asia;



- The [Annual Forum of Beneficiaries of Technical Assistance in Doha \(Beneficiaries Forum\)](#), co-organized by UNOCT and the State of Qatar on 28-29 March, with participation from Member States, international and regional organizations, and civil society partners, which for the first time brought together beneficiaries, providers, and donors to assess the results of technical assistance and capacity-building support provided by UNOCT and Counter-Terrorism Compact entities with the financial support of the State of Qatar;



- The first-ever [United Nations High-Level International Conference on Human Rights, Civil Society and Counter-Terrorism](#), held on 10-11 May, in Málaga, Spain, and jointly organized by UNOCT and the Government of the Kingdom of Spain. The event was attended by 430 representatives of Member States, inter-national and regional organizations, United Nations partners, and civil society actors. The Conference resulted in the development of the [Málaga Outcome Document](#), which captures key messages emerging from the exchange of innovative ideas and experiences on how to build human rights and rule of law-compliant responses to terrorism, including by taking into account gender perspectives. It was negotiated within the framework of the Málaga Consultative Group, an informal group led by UNOCT and Spain, comprising representatives from civil society, as well as CTED, OHCHR, and UN Women;



- The [fifth International Day of Remembrance and Tribute to the Victims of Terrorism](#), organized by UNOCT on 21 August on the theme “Surviving Terrorism: The Power of Memories.” The event generated more than 2,000 viewers and recorded 8,000 visits to the United Nations International Day website as well as to the UNOCT and the Victims of Terrorism Support Portal sites. It ensured that victims and survivors of terrorism are recognized and commemorated and enabled the international community to show its solidarity;

United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism @UN_OCT Aug 21, 2022

On the 5th International Day, the @UN stands in solidarity with #VictimsOfTerrorism

📅 Watch: bit.ly/VOT2022-Liveev... - 6 languages

Surviving Terrorism: The Power of Memories w/ @antonioguterres & #GroupofFriends

#UNiteforVictimsofTerrorism #UNCCT

👉 bit.ly/INFO-VOT2022

- The first [United Nations Global Congress of Victims of Terrorism](#), organized by UNOCT with, by and for victims of terrorism and with generous financial support from Germany on 8-9 September. The Global Congress highlighted the level of commitment of the United Nations and the international community towards strengthened global solidarity and unity in support of the rights and needs of victims of terrorism, and it also provided a platform for victims of terrorism to share their experiences, challenges, stories of resilience, and to advocate for the strengthening and upholding of their rights and effective fulfillment of their needs. More than 400 participants attended this event, which included 113 victims of terrorism and victims’ association representatives from all over the world. The Global Congress also featured the [“Memories Campaign”](#), highlighting the importance of remembering and honoring victims of terrorism and providing them with a platform to share their stories;





- The [High-Level Conference on “International and Regional Border Security and Management Cooperation to Counter Terrorism and Prevent the Movement of Terrorists,”](#) held in Dushanbe, Tajikistan on 18-19 October and co-organized with the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, UNRCCA, OSCE, and the EU, with the support of the State of Qatar and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The event brought together over 900 participants from 59 Member States, 18 international and regional organizations, 12 Counter-Terrorism Compact entities, and 30 non-governmental organizations;



- The [Special Meeting of the UN Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee on countering the use of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes](#), supported by CTED in India on 28 and 29 October. The event brought together representatives from Member States, Counter-Terrorism Compact entities, civil society organizations, the private sector, and researchers.

The Counter-Terrorism Committee adopted the [Delhi Declaration](#) committing Member States to prevent and combat digital forms of terror, notably using unmanned aircraft systems (UAS), social media, and online terrorist financing, and expressed intention to develop, with the support of CTED, set of non-binding guiding principles, with a view to assisting Member States to counter the threat posed by the use of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes;



- The preparation of the Secretary-General's [report](#) and [High-Level event](#) on “**Terrorist attacks on the basis of xenophobia, racism and other forms of intolerance, or in the name of religion or belief,**” issued in August, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 75/291 and ahead of its 8th biennial review; and
- The preparation of the Secretary-General's [14th](#) and [15th](#) reports on the threat posed by Da'esh to international peace and security and the range of United Nations efforts in support of Member States in countering the threat.

C) Capacity-building support to Member States

One of the key objectives of the Counter-Terrorism Compact is to improve joint planning, prioritization, monitoring and evaluation of technical assistance and capacity-building support to Member States. Specific progress achieved in 2022 in this regard, under the umbrella of the Counter-Terrorism

Compact working group on Resource Mobilization and Monitoring and Evaluation (RMME), includes:

- Technical assessment recommendations and country assessment visit reports of CTED, on behalf of the CTC, were monitored, updated and made available through the Coordination Platform to all Counter-Terrorism Compact entities to inform the development and provision of capacity-building support, in line with Security Council resolution 2395 (2017) and 2617 (2021);
- As the 2021-2022 United Nations Multi-Year Appeal (MYA) for Counter-Terrorism came to a conclusion, the MYA Sub-Group undertook a lessons learned exercise, which drew on extensive stakeholder feedback and analysis. Member States, the 12 participating UN entities and the managers of the 52 MYA projects confirmed that: (i) two consecutive joint MYAs for counter-terrorism have brought UN entities closer together for coordinated resource mobilization, joint outreach and enhanced programmatic collaboration; (ii) the 2021-2022 MYA was a step change for making the depth and breadth of the UN system's contribution to the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy more visible and transparent; and (iii) despite these achievements, the MYA could not effectively deliver on its objectives of securing sustainable and predictable funding. These lessons learned subsequently informed the design of the UN Joint Appeal for Counter-Terrorism in Africa (www.jointappeal.org), which was launched in 2023.
- The Sub-Group on Evaluation published the Report and Brief of the first system-wide evaluation Meta-Synthesis of evaluation and oversight results under the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, implemented in 2021, and disseminated it widely to internal and external stakeholders. The sub-group also prepared ground in implementing recommendations of the Metasynthesis through conceptualizing the design of a community of

practice, supporting the establishment of an EU-UN partnership on the development of a joint publication, and providing M&E expertise to strengthen the review undertaken by UNOCT to assess methodologies and tools for a results framework to ensure comprehensive, balanced, and integrated implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

- The application to facilitate mapping of existing CT/PCVE activities across the UN system at the global, sub-regional, regional, and national levels – a “Project Matrix” was further enhanced. The “Project Matrix” consists of two parts: (i) a data management application where focal points can input information regarding their entity's projects; and (ii) a Power BI report, where users can access that information through interactive visualizations. During the reporting period, six Counter-Terrorism Compact entities (namely CTED, IOM, UNDP, UNITAR, UNODC, and UNOCT) shared information about 307 projects, bringing the total number of projects in the database to 440 projects from 11 Counter-Terrorism Compact entities. The ‘Project Matrix’ is accessible on the Coordination Platform to Counter-Terrorism Compact entities and Member States through a dashboard.

Increased information exchange and interaction through the Counter-Terrorism Compact working groups has translated into a growing number of joint projects and activities. During the reporting period, the Counter-Terrorism Compact umbrella served as a forum to coordinate information sharing, contributions and discussions on multi-agency capacity-building initiatives, including:

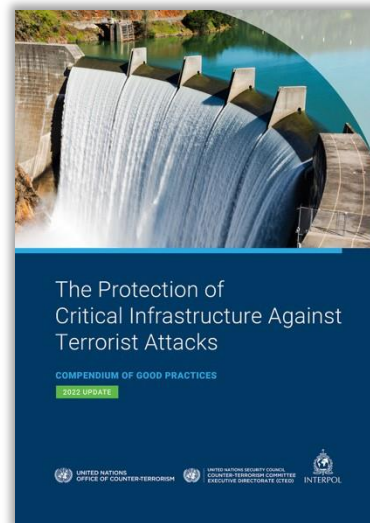
- The implementation of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Travel Programme led by UNOCT together with CTED, UNODC, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), OICT, and INTERPOL, to assist Member States in building their capabilities to detect and counter terrorists and serious criminals. The Programme

continued to attract interest from Member States with 11 new beneficiaries joining in 2022, making a total of 60 Member States having officially joined the Programme by the end of 2022. A major milestone achieved in 2022 was the establishment and inauguration of Passenger Information Units (PIUs) in three beneficiary Member States: Azerbaijan, Botswana and Norway. In addition, Botswana and Norway went live with the UN “goTravel” software solution (the first two Member States) and now have the operational and technical capabilities to collect and analyse passenger data.

- The further implementation of the Global Programme on Prosecution, Rehabilitation and Reintegration led by the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNOCT) in UNOCT, in close cooperation with UNODC and CTED.
- The finalized scoping exercise under the UNOCT-UNICEF chaired Global Framework on all-of-UN Support to Member States on Individuals Returned from Syria and Iraq, which resulted in the establishment of an inter-agency coordination mechanism in Iraq to support the nearly 4,000 returnees from Syria’s al-Hol and al-Roj camps.
- The Global Programme on Countering Terrorist Threats against Vulnerable Targets, led by UNOCT in cooperation with CTED, UNICRI and UNAOC and in close consultation with INTERPOL, developed [five specialized Modules](#) on the protection of “soft targets” (general vulnerable targets protection; urban centres, tourist venues, religious sites, and unmanned aircraft systems); and updated



the [Compendium of Good Practices on Critical Infrastructure Protection](#) produced in 2018. The [updated version](#) of the publication was developed by UNOCT, CTED and INTERPOL in the framework of the working group on Emerging Threats and Critical Infrastructure Protection (ETCIP).



- Under the framework of the Programme on Threat Assessment Models for Aviation Security (“TAM Programme”), UNOCT and ICAO developed and refined the Programme’s methodology, establishing an in-house suite of training and technical assistance materials (Toolbox) for delivery to beneficiary Member States. The Programme’s Toolbox also integrates expertise from external operational-level practitioners around the world.



Joint projects seed-funded by UNOCT to incentivize ‘all-of-United Nations’ efforts remained an important aspect of the collaborative efforts undertaken through the Counter-Terrorism Compact in 2022. Working groups completed one project on “Intercultural Dialogue and Socio-Emotional Competencies for Peacebuilding”, and continued their collaboration on six other projects. More details are provided in Section 3 below.

Key results from completed projects and expected results from ongoing projects are presented in Box 5.

Box 5: Counter-Terrorism Compact Working Group projects seed-funded by UNOCT

Key results from completed projects

- **Gender WG:** Convening of the [Global Digital Consultation](#) with civil society from West Africa, the Middle East and North Africa, Central Europe, Asia and Latin America, to inform the 7th GCTS review, May-July 2020 [UN Women, UNOCT, UNODC, CTED]
- **HRRoL-VoT WG:** Development of Basic Human Rights Reference Guides on [Proscription of organizations](#) in the context of countering terrorism, June 2021 [OHCHR, UNOCT]
- **BMLE WG:** Development of a [United Nations Compendium](#) of Recommended Practices for the Responsible Use and Sharing of Biometrics in Counter Terrorism, 2018 [CTED, UNOCT]; Technical guidelines to facilitate the implementation of Security Council resolution 2370 (2017) and related international standards and good practices on preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons 2022 [CTED, UNOCT, UNIDIR]

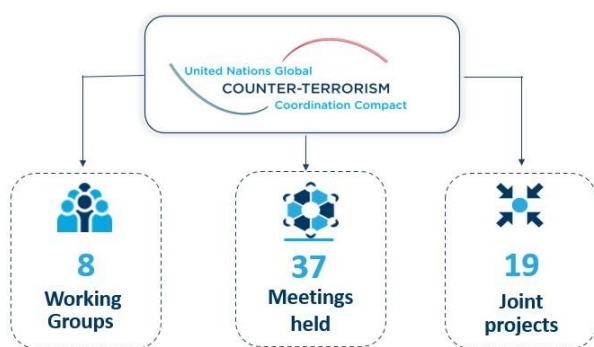
- **RMME WG:** Completion of the first UN system-wide [meta-synthesis](#) of evaluations under the GCTS, Dec 2021 [UNOCT, UNODC]
- **PCVE WG:** 8-month long [Digital Games for Peace Challenge](#) that showcased 4 game concepts for PVE as an effective educational tool, designed by young game-changers in South Asia, 2022 [UNESCO, UNAOC, UNOCT]

Expected Results from Ongoing Projects

- **BMLE WG:** Developing Guidelines for Member States to Facilitate the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 2370 and the Relevant International Standards and Good Practices [CTED-IMO-INTERPOL-UNIDIR-UNODC-UNODA-WCO-UNOCT]
- **ETCIP WG:** Ensuring Effective Interagency Interoperability and Coordinated Communication in Case of Chemical and/or Biological Attacks Phase III [UNOCT-INTERPOL]
- **CJLR-CFT WG:** Developing a Compendium of Existing Good Practices on Data Protection Rules to Facilitate International Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism [UNODC-CTED]
- **NARS WG:** Enhancing regional Counter-Terrorism Cooperation [UNOCT-CTED]
- **HRRoL-VoT WG:** Human Rights aspects of the use of artificial intelligence in counter-terrorism [OHCHR-UNOCT-UNICRI]
- **Gender WG:** Promoting the implementation of UN Guidelines of Gender-sensitive approaches to Screening, Prosecution, Rehabilitation and Reintegration [UNODC-UN Women-CTED-UNOCT]

Progress in the Work of the Counter-Terrorism Compact Working Groups

The eight working groups of the Counter-Terrorism Compact progressed in the implementation of their work plans, including by convening 37 meetings in 2022 (32 regular quarterly meetings and five in-focus discussions), to facilitate information flow on initiatives and best practices, joint research, and capacity-building.

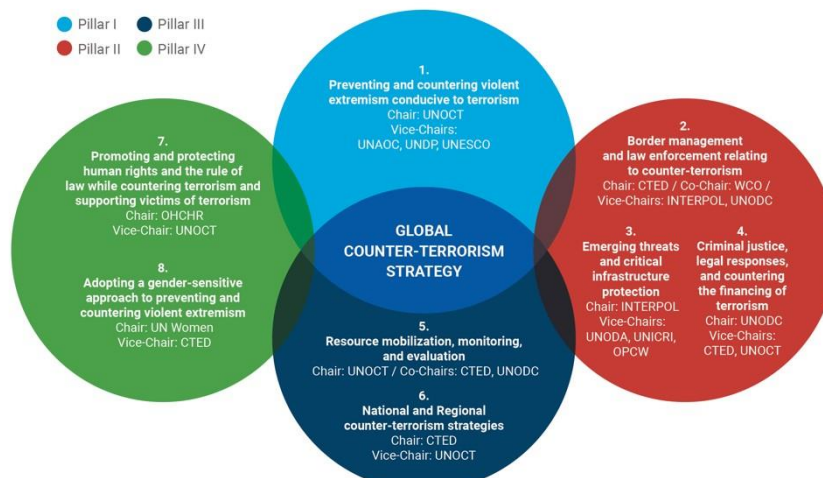


Working groups also made additional efforts to ensure the participation of Member States representatives in their meetings, as well as representatives from United Nations entities in the field, in line with the expectation set in the seventh review resolution of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

Throughout 2022, working groups' activities entailed different levels of complexity and efforts, such as the organization of coordination meetings and implementing joint working group projects, and the facilitation of dedicated and in-depth thematic briefings on, *inter alia*: the 2021-2022 United Nations Multi-Year Appeal for Counter-Terrorism; gender mainstreaming; the increasing terrorist threat in parts of Africa; CTED's technical assistance needs and recommendations; the Secretary-General's report on terrorist attacks on the basis of xenophobia, racism and other forms of intolerance, or in the name of religion or belief; support to victims of terrorism; countering the financing of terrorism; the misuse of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes; vulnerable targets protection, including critical infrastructure and soft targets; prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration; and monitoring and evaluation.

Working groups also drafted technical guidelines; provided support and guidance to Member States and Counter-Terrorism Compact entities in ensuring respect for human rights and the rule of law in their counter-terrorism efforts; mainstreamed gender throughout the Counter-Terrorism Compact; and updated repositories of data.

THE 8 COMPACT WORKING GROUPS UNDER THE FOUR PILLARS OF THE UN GCCTS



Pillar I

Measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism

Working Group on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism Conducive to Terrorism (PCVE)

Mandate, primary objectives and composition

This working group seeks to promote coordination and coherence to support the PCVE efforts of Member States, in line with international law, including international human rights law, international humanitarian law and international refugee law, with an essential focus on gender equality and youth empowerment.

The working group, chaired by UNOCT, is guided by the United Nations Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism (A/70/674) and its recommendations. It also serves as the Secretariat to the Secretary-General's High-Level Action Group on Preventing Violent Extremism. UNAOC, UNDP and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) serve as Vice-Chairs. All Counter-Terrorism Compact signatories are invited to participate in the working group.

Coordination and coherence

The working group met four times in 2022 (10 February, 6 May, 29 August and 17 November) with

two regular meetings, and a special meeting on violent extremism in Sub-Saharan Africa; and another one on the preparation of the Secretary-General's report on terrorist attacks on the basis of xenophobia, racism and other forms of intolerance, or in the name of religion or belief (issued in August), and on which the working group will continue facilitating coordination on the PCVE dimension of these efforts.

The working group also leveraged "all-of-UN" support to requesting Member States for the development and implementation of national and regional PCVE plans of action, and discussed the latest developments related to the implementation of the ASEAN Bali Work Plan, which implementation will continue to be supported under the working groups' framework in line with the needs and priorities set by ASEAN Member States.

The working group served as a forum for thematic exchanges on whole-of-society approaches to PCVE; linkages between climate change, security and its implications for PCVE; and the application of behavioural insights in PCVE; and continued prioritizing interaction with UN country teams, with the participation of UNDP field representatives in Burkina Faso, Mali, Mozambique and Somalia, including from the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM).

The working group's meetings and briefings during the reporting period included:

- A special meeting on violent extremism in Sub-Saharan Africa, which provided an opportunity to present the main findings from UNDP's study on "Dynamics of Violent Extremism in Africa: Conflict Ecosystems, Political Ecology, and the Spread of the Proto-State", with a broader focus on the community, society, political system, and the group-level dynamics of violent extremist groups
- A presentation of the work being conducted by UNOCT's Behavioural Insights (BI) Hub, specifically on its BI Knowledge Bank that includes: BI4PVCE database and BI informed M&E database;
- A special meeting on the preparation of the Secretary-General's report on terrorist attacks on the basis of xenophobia, racism and other forms of intolerance, or in the name of religion or belief, which was issued in August. A background paper with questions was prepared for this meeting to help develop a greater understanding of the motivations, objectives, organization and the threat posed by these groups. The working group will continue facilitating coordination on the PCVE dimension of these efforts;
- A preparatory discussion on the next meeting of the Secretary-General's High-Level Action Group on PVE that will revolve around the "Dynamics of violent extremism in Africa," and will be tentatively held during the second quarter of 2023;
- A discussion on the latest developments related to the implementation of the ASEAN Bali Work Plan, and the outcomes of the second ASEAN-US Regional Workshop on PCVE in South-East Asia, co-organized by UNOCT and the Governments of Indonesia and the United States in Bali in August;
- UN Women briefing on the activities of the Gender working group and areas of possible engagement, including the following priority thematic areas beyond capacity-building

support to Member States and advocacy: (i) civil society engagement in CT & PVE at all levels; (ii) gender mainstreaming and PRR based on CTED recommendations; and (iii) gender equality and CT gender-related updates; and

- A discussion on UNICRI's latest research on climate change, security risks and violent extremism in the Sahel. The working group decided to continue exploring further analysis on this topic, with the convening of an expert retreat in 2023 aimed at formulating a clearer, nuanced perspective to better understand the existing linkages, and any implications for United Nations PCVE engagement with Member States and related programming.

Research and analysis

PCVE working group included joint mapping/inventory activities in its work plan and undertook several mappings and inventories including:

- Mapping of entities' engagement with civil society on PCVE underscored the need for strengthened engagement with CSOs working on gender, human rights, and youth (UNESCO);
- Mapping and analysis of Compact entities' PCVE related research and materials for ensuring evidence-based, human rights compliant UN efforts (UNDP);
- Inventory of existing PCVE strategies, plans of action adopted by Member States and regional organizations as well as PCVE programmatic guidance including a summary on the role of behavioral insights (UNOCT and UNDP). So far, support has been provided to over 25 Member States and three regional organizations;
- Streamlined mapping of over 450 PCVE projects implemented by 20 entities for over 95 Member States addressing all seven priority areas recommended by the UN PVE Plan of Action with the resource mobilization and monitoring and

evaluation working group mapping of existing CT/PCVE activities across the Counter-Terrorism Compact as a joint planning and resource mobilization tool to avoid duplication and ensure data/reporting consistency (UNOCT);

- A background paper on the preparation of the Secretary-General's report on terrorism based on xenophobia, racism, and other forms of intolerance, or in the name of religion or belief was prepared, including questions to help develop a greater understanding of the motivations, objectives, organization and the threat posed by these groups.

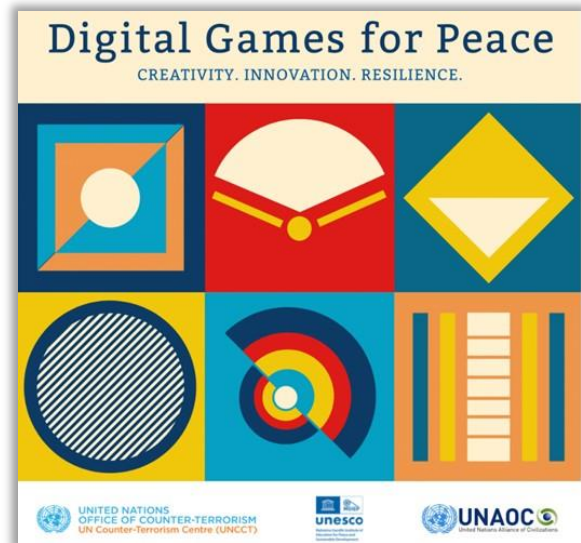
Technical assistance and capacity-building

The working group continued supporting the development of national action plans, strategies and PCVE coordination on the ground. The working group was able to establish the status of PCVE strategies and plans of action in more than 60 countries and 5 regional organizations. It provided support to the implementation of the “Work Plan of the ASEAN Plan of Action to Prevent and Counter the Rise of Radicalisation and Violent Extremism 2019-2025,” also known as the ASEAN Bali Work Plan.

Complementing coordination mechanisms established at the regional level, the working group can play a key role in ensuring that such support is coherent and well-coordinated, up-to-date with the latest trends and developments, and aligned with international standards and good practices, to help advance the various priority areas set out in the Bali Work Plan. Its implementation will continue to be supported under the working groups' framework in line with the needs and priorities set by ASEAN Member States.

To support PCVE policy coordination and capacity building in close coordination with Resident

Coordinator's Offices, and other UN entities, UNOCT recruited National Programme Officers in Jakarta, Manila and Nairobi. The working group also provided support to Central and Southeast Asia through UN-EU STRIVE Asia initiative (implemented by UNOCT, UNDP, and UNODC).



The working group completed the UNOCT seed-funded project on “Intercultural Dialogue and Socio-Emotional Competencies for Peacebuilding” led by UNESCO, UNAOC and UNOCT-UNCTD and implemented in collaboration with the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Education for Peace and Sustainable Development in New Delhi, India. The project worked towards strengthening the positive role of youth in PCVE efforts through co-creating game-based methodologies that develop relevant competencies for intercultural dialogue and socio-emotional learning.

At the launch event of the “Digital Games for Peace Challenge” on 24 February 2022, four winning video game prototypes, designed by 22 young game-changers in South Asia, were presented to potential government and industry sponsors, integrating PCVE-related themes of countering hate speech, gender-based violence, racially motivated violence and problem-solving through intercultural dialogue and social-emotional learning. This was followed by

a panel that highlighted social-emotional learning and intercultural dialogue competencies that have been integrated into game mechanics to help prevent violent extremism and discussed the potential to further foster alternative narrative interventions through games and adjacent platforms. The next step is for the gamers to receive additional industry and practitioner mentoring to fully develop the game proposals and seek funding for development and release.

DigitalGamesForPeace challenge



The challenge called upon youth (aged 18-35) from South and Southeast Asia to submit their applications for a chance to develop innovative ideas on the use of games for peacebuilding.

The working group has and will continue closely coordinating its efforts with the implementation of the Secretary-General's Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech. To this end, the Office for the Prevention of Genocide and UNESCO presented a working group project proposal entitled "*Unpacking the Nexus: prevention of violent extremism, hate speech and hate crime,*" with the objective of developing a technical guidance note. The project will be implemented in 2023 subject to the availability of funds.

In 2023, the working group will also seek to better understand and address the exploitation of online gaming communities for radicalization and recruitment.

Efforts to enhance regional coordination

The working group focused on addressing thematic issues in specific countries or regions with its Special Meeting focused on "*Violent Extremism in Sub-Saharan Africa.*" This meeting provided an opportunity to discuss the threat posed by Al-Qaida, Da'esh, Al-Shabaab and Boko Haram and also to engage with UNDP representatives in the field to discuss about the situations in Burkina Faso; Mali, together with MINUSMA; Mozambique; and Somalia, together with UNSOM.

The working group Chair (UNOCT) informed of UNOCT's plan to further strengthen its collaboration with African Member States, particularly those in East Africa, with the launch of its Regional Programme Office in Nairobi in March; and proposed the following options to strengthen collaboration with the GCTF CVE Working Group and GCTF-inspired institutions: (i) further analyzing the PCVE dimension of the terrorist threat on the basis of xenophobia, racism and other forms of intolerance, or in the name of religion or belief, including on the issue of counter-narratives; (ii) coordinating support to requesting Member States on regional, national and local PCVE plans of action, benefitting more from the individual experience of GCTF Members; (iii) further enhance our cooperation to reinforce our engagement with civil society organizations, as flagged in the Counter-Terrorism Compact-GCTF Joint Options Paper endorsed in September; and (iv) continue exploring further analysis on the nexus between climate change and security and its implications for PCVE.

Regarding addressing thematic issues in specific countries or regions, apart from the discussion on violent extremism in Sub-Sharan Africa, the working group also discussed the ASEAN Plan of Action to Prevent and Counter the Rise of Radicalization and Violent Extremism and its implementation plan,

known as the Bali Work Plan; the outcomes of the second ASEAN-US Regional Workshop on P/CVE in South-East Asia; the work of UNOCT's International Hub on Behavioural Insights to Counter Terrorism based in Doha, Qatar; and the main findings of UNICRI's research on "*Perceptions of Climate Change and Violent Extremism: Listening to Local Communities in Chad.*"

The working group also worked with the resource mobilization and monitoring and evaluation (RMME) working group in consolidating the PCVE project matrix with the RMME working group mapping of existing CT/PCVE activities across the Counter-Terrorism Compact as a joint planning and resource mobilization tool to avoid duplication and ensure data/reporting consistency. Both matrices were merged in an application powered by Business Intelligence (BI) and envisioned as a central repository for all working group members for reporting and information sharing purposes.

Concluding Observations and Way Forward

The working group completed several objectives and activities as agreed in its 2021-2022 work plan. The special meeting on violent extremism in Sub-Saharan Africa provided an opportunity to present the main findings from UNDP's latest study on "*Dynamics of Violent Extremism in Africa,*" and also allowed to continue prioritizing interaction with UN country teams, with the participation of UN field representatives in Burkina Faso, Mali, Mozambique and Somalia; and also integrating civil society, youth, human rights and gender in its work. Outstanding activities from the work plan will be implemented in 2023.

Moving forward, and as Secretariat for the Secretary-General's High-Level Action Group on PVE, the working group proposed for its next meeting to focus on the dynamics of violent extremism in Africa. At this meeting, which will tentatively take place during the second quarter of 2023, the main findings and recommendations from UNDP's studies on the African continent will be presented for principals to discuss how the United Nations should respond to the strategic challenge of violent extremist groups devolving into proto-state competitors for Government authority.

The working group will continue exploring further analysis on the nexus between climate change and security and its implications for PCVE, with the convening of an expert retreat in 2023, aimed at formulating a clearer, nuanced perspective to better understand the existing linkages, and any implications for United Nations PCVE engagement with Member States and related programming, bearing in mind the mandates and comparative advantages of working group entities; and will also seek to better understand and address the exploitation of online gaming communities for radicalization and recruitment. Coordinating support to requesting Member States on regional, national and local PCVE plans of action will also remain a priority.

It is important to flag that on 20 December, in its resolution [77/243](#), the General Assembly declared 12 February as the International Day for the Prevention of Violent Extremism as and when Conducive to Terrorism, in order to raise awareness of the threats linked to violent extremism, and to enhance international cooperation in this regard. It also invites the Office of Counter-Terrorism, in collaboration with relevant Counter-Terrorism Compact entities, to facilitate the observance of the International Day. In 2023, the working group will raise awareness of the International Day and coordinate any activities organized by Counter-Terrorism Compact entities, including on communications.

Pillar II

Measures to Prevent and Combat Terrorism

Working Group on Border Management and Law Enforcement relating to Counter-Terrorism (BMLE)

Mandate, primary objectives and composition

The working group's primary objective is to implement comprehensive and coordinated approaches to address terrorism in the context of cross-border activities, including through prevention, contingency planning, management and implementation of effective counter-responses, with the aim of providing assistance to Member States to implement counter-terrorism measures on border management and law enforcement issues, in line with international law, including human rights, humanitarian and refugee law. CTED chairs the working group, along with INTERPOL and UNODC as Vice-Chairs and WCO as Co-Chair. The working group's terms of reference and 2021-2022 work plan were revised and adopted in February 2022.

Coordination and coherence

The working group held virtual meetings on 31 January, 14 June, and 15 October 2022, and coordinated actively also through email exchange.

The main deliverable during the reporting period was the finalization and launch in March 2022 of the

Technical guidelines to facilitate the implementation of Security Council resolution 2370 (2017) and related international standards and good practices on preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons. The project benefits from seed funding provided by UNOCT. In line with resolution 2370 (2017), the technical guidelines look at measures for preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons with a specific focus on small arms and light weapons, improvised explosive devices and unmanned aircraft systems.



This comprehensive set of technical guidelines is a unique product developed under the "One-UN"

approach, which benefitted from the specialized expertise of all relevant member entities of the BMLE WG. In April, UNCCT/UNOCT, CTED, and UNIDIR jointly organized a workshop for Europe to promote the Technical Guidelines with UNODC, ICAO, UNMAS, INTERPOL, WCO and the European Commission providing expert support. This workshop was the first one in a series of regional events to discuss the maturity of practices in preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons and identify areas for improvement of measures at national and regional levels. The workshop also aimed at providing a foundation for further modifications, revisions and updates of the technical guidelines. Similar workshops will be organized in 2023 in the Maghreb/Sahel and Caribbean regions.

The working group also addressed the issue of using biometrics responsibly to detect and identify terrorists and FTFs in accordance with resolution 2396 (2017). Activities under the joint biometrics initiative included organization of regional workshops to raise awareness on the recommended practices to a responsible use and sharing of biometrics according to the planned workplan.

The Regional Expert Workshop to Raise Awareness and Enhance the Capacity of Member States in the Responsible Use and Sharing of Biometric Data to Detect, Prevent, Investigate and Prosecute Terrorist Offences and Other Serious Crimes at Borders with Southeast Asian states was held in February 2022; national workshop with Tajikistan and Thailand in March 2022 in a hybrid format. In 2023, the Chair and UNCCT will explore the possibility to convene consultations within the working group and with civil society to discuss the UN Compendium, with the view to mainstreaming human rights, privacy and data protection principles.

The working group followed developments in implementation of API and PNR requirements in accordance with resolutions 2178 (2014) and 2396

(2017) through the UN Countering Terrorist Travel Programme and plans to organize dedicated briefing in 2023.

In accordance with its work plan, the working group held dedicated briefings on:

- Status of the working group joint project to enhance implementation of Security Council resolution 2370 (2017) on preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons;
- The assessment visits conducted by CTED on behalf of the CTC highlighting recommendations for technical assistance on border management and law enforcement;
- Integrating gender aspects especially in the field of BMLE by CTED's gender coordinator;
- UNOCTs Global Programme on Autonomous and Remotely Operated Systems (AROS) and the Programme on National-Level Interagency Coordination Mechanism – Fusion Cells under which CTED leads the capacity consultation component in partnership with the programme partners UNOCT, UNPOL, INTERPOL and CAERT;
- UNOCT-UNODC Project on Addressing the terrorism-arms-crime nexus: Preventing and combatting the illicit trafficking of small-arms and light weapons and their illicit supply to terrorists - Supporting the implementation of Security Council resolution 2370 (2017) and the Madrid Guiding Principles under which capacity consultations, led by CTED, were conducted with Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. This project is implemented in close collaboration with CTED and UNODA;
- Developments under the UN Global Programme on Countering Terrorist Threats against Vulnerable Targets and the capacity consultations, led by CTED, with beneficiary countries;
- Relevant events and activities organized by organizations such as GCTF focusing on watchlisting and maritime security and the Biometrics Institute on the use and sharing of Biometrics;

- The outcomes of the Special Meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) held in India on 28-29 October and the Delhi Declaration on countering the use of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes;
- CTED identified technical assistance recommendations shared through the Counter-Terrorism Compact coordination platform to which all working group members focal points have access.

The Chair consistently encouraged all working group members to fully utilize the coordination platform and upload relevant documents and materials to share with working group members.

Research and analysis

The working group has taken note of the trend alerts, reports, guidance, and analytical briefs published by member entities in 2022. Recommendations published by relevant members, such as the Special Rapporteur on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in counterterrorism, have been referenced and circulated to the group.

All initiatives developed and/or discussed by the group benefit from CTC/CTED assessments and recommendations, including where relevant, good practices developed by Member States. Also, gaps and challenges identified by CTED are addressed when designing activities of the group.

Technical assistance and capacity-building

During the reporting period, CTED continued to upload its technical assistance needs recommendations from 2016 to date in the coordination platform. CTC/CTED country assessments and technical

assistance needs are shared with Compact entities and Member States. Additionally, CTED also shared with Compact entities the Member State's Overview of Implementation Assessment (OIA) adopted by the CTC during the previous stocktaking cycle, unless there was indication by the Member State that select information or the entire OIA remain confidential. These recommendations should be linked when designing technical assistance and capacity building programmes and activities. The Chair consistently reminded members that linking the recommendations is important in order to increase the impact and efficiency of technical assistance to Member States.

CTED (Chair), UNOCT/UNCCT, and UNIDIR co-organized the launch event of the Technical guidelines to facilitate the implementation of Security Council resolution 2370 (2017) and related international standards and good practices on preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons in March. The event aimed at raising awareness and knowledge of the different ways and means through which terrorist groups and those who commit acts of terrorism acquire various types of weapons, as well as, at promoting collective action for the implementation of resolution 2370 (2017), relevant subsequent resolutions, good practices and different measures to prevent the acquisition of different types of weapons by terrorist groups.

The launch of the *Technical guidelines* is an important development in assisting States in implementing Security Council resolution 2370 (2017) and other relevant resolutions in an area that many States struggle and continue to face multiple challenges. The technical guidelines are the first of its kind compiling all relevant international instruments and tools facilitating member states' implementation efforts, and benefit from expertise of all relevant working group members. UNIDIR has been acting as substantive lead entity in their development, and the guidelines are expected to serve as a practical tool to support the implementation of

resolution 2370, relevant subsequent resolutions, good practices, and international standards and guidelines. The document may also be used by relevant Counter-Terrorism Compact entities to support Member States in such efforts, including to support the CTC assessments and in facilitation of technical assistance to States; and represents one of several means and methods available to support Member States and the technical community of practice in preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons, including SALW and ammunition, UAS and components, and IED components.

The working group was regularly briefed on the capacity building initiatives and projects led by UNOCT on areas under the working groups' mandate.

Advocacy and visibility

The Technical guidelines document was launched to all Member States in March, emphasizing the working group's work on a highly technical area of preventing terrorist access to weapons and explosives, and UAS and their components. CTED, UNOCT and UNIDIR will continue to lead the work to promote the technical guidelines and raise visibility among Member States as well as other regional and international organizations. The Technical Guidelines were designed and published in the official websites of CTED, UNOCT and UNIDIR, and will be translated into French.

The dedicated biometrics webpage was launched during the 2020 Virtual Counter-Terrorism Week, and it promotes the *Compendium of recommended practices for the responsible use and sharing of biometrics in counterterrorism*, developed by the working group. The webpage also promotes UN work in this area and provides further resources for Member States. The Compendium was used as a practical tool during the regional and national expert workshops organized in 2022. This work will continue in 2023.

Efforts to enhance regional coordination

Under the Technical guidelines joint project, a regional expert workshop was held with European countries with the participation of the European Union. Participants from Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Germany, France, Hungary, Moldova, Portugal, Romania, Switzerland, Türkiye, and the United Kingdom attended the event.

The workshop was the first in a series of regional events to be co-organized by CTED, UNOCT, and UNIDIR to promote the Technical Guidelines, discuss the development of practices to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons, and identify opportunities for strengthening relevant measures at the national and regional levels. The workshop also aimed to provide a foundation for further amending, revising, and updating the Technical Guidelines, which are intended as a living, working reference document. Similar workshops will be organized in 2023 in cooperation with relevant regional organizations.

To link developments and implementation of biometrics in counterterrorism at the regional level, relevant regional organizations were invited to participate in the *Regional Expert Workshop to Raise Awareness and Enhance the Capacity of Member States in the Responsible Use and Sharing of Biometric Data to Detect, Prevent, Investigate and Prosecute Terrorist Offences and Other Serious Crimes at Borders* in Southeast Asia and Central Asia, which was coordinated with UNRCCA.

CTED's geographical desks were also invited to update the working group on regional developments and technical assistance needs in the field of border management and law enforcement. This practice will be continued in 2023.

The working group was kept updated and actively engaged in the relevant initiatives developed under the GCTF, such as the watchlisting initiative, co-led by the UN and the United States; and will continue engagement on this issue, especially addressing concerns related to human rights in watchlisting.

Concluding Observations and Way forward

Throughout 2022, the working group continued its active work through regular meetings and email exchange. The member entities engaged actively in the work and in particular in the development, finalization and launch of the *Technical guidelines to facilitate the implementation of Security Council resolution 2370 (2017) and related international standards and good practices on preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons*. Awareness raising activities and promotion of the technical guidelines will continue in 2023. The working group will also engage in keeping the guidelines up to date.

In 2023, the working group will continue implementing its ongoing, long-term initiatives on biometrics and watchlisting. All relevant working group member entities will be engaged in further developing these initiatives and designing activities. The working group will also continue to address different travel modes terrorists and FTFs are using to cross borders, initiate work on exploring different aspects of UAS use, and share information on activities under the mandates of different working group member entities. The working group will also initiate work to enhance implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions contributing to Member States' capacity to develop efficient National Border Management Strategies and Action Plans, inclusive of counter-terrorism elements.

The working group plans to organize dedicated and thematically and/or regionally focused briefings;

and will continue implementation and integration of CTC/CTED recommendation, the 2015 Madrid Guiding Principles on Foreign Terrorist Fighters and the 2018 Addendum, and the 2022 Delhi Declaration.

The working group will address and explore more in-depth issues related to human rights and gender and age implications in all areas under its mandate. This will be done through dedicated briefings by relevant entities/experts and non-members (including civil society, academia, etc.). The working group will dedicate work in establishing how to improve integration of relevant analysis, reports and recommendations of the United Nations human rights mechanisms, including the Universal Periodic Review, human rights treaty bodies, independent special procedures of the Human Rights Council, as well as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights as it designs technical assistance and capacity-building efforts.

The working group will explore ways to engage in the planned update of the Good Practices in the Area of Border Security and Management in the Context of Counterterrorism and Stemming the Flow of "Foreign Terrorist Fighters" that will take place from the Q2 2023 in cooperation with the GCTF FTF-working group leadership; and will further increase cooperation and coordination with other Counter-Terrorism Compact working groups. The group continued the practice of inviting the Chairs of other working groups to its meetings. In particular, the group will engage with the working group on Emerging Threats and Critical Infrastructure Protection in support of its work.

The working group will also explore further opportunities to partner with other stakeholders that could support activities under its mandate; and will continue to encourage all Counter-Terrorism Compact entities to utilize the Coordination platform as a critical tool to support and enhance further coordination and coherence among all Counter-Terrorism Compact entities and their activities.

Working Group on Emerging Threats and Critical Infrastructure Protection (ETCIP)

Mandate, primary objectives and composition

Throughout 2022, the Chairmanship of the working group was held by UNICRI in Q1 and Q2, OPCW in Q3, and INTERPOL in Q4. There have been no changes to report in terms of the working group's membership. The Terms of Reference have not been revised since their latest review and submission to the Counter-Terrorism Compact Coordination Committee on 11 December 2020.

The main focus of the Working Group is to promote coordination and coherence in the work Counter-Terrorism Compact entities, subject to their respective mandates, decisions, decision-making processes, and programmatic actions, to support the efforts of Member States to prevent and respond to emerging terrorist threats, including those related to the misuse of chemical, biological, nuclear and radiological (CBRN) materials, and to enhance the protection of critical infrastructure, including infrastructure housing CBRN materials, against terrorist attacks, with respect for human rights and the rule of law as the fundamental basis, in line with international law, including international human rights, humanitarian and refugee law.

Coordination and coherence

During the reporting period, and in line with Work Plan Task A.1, the working group met for four quarterly meetings (22 April, 30 June, 11 October, 16

December). Through these meetings, both signatory and external entities presented on current and upcoming initiatives and events, frequently soliciting support, guidance or cooperation from working group members.

In line with Work Plan Task A.2, the working group, with support from the Counter-Terrorism Compact Secretariat, maintained an up-to-date list of working group's focal points, allowing the working group and its members to communicate more frequently and efficiently with one another, both in and outside the working group's framework.

In line with Work Plan Task A.3, in an effort to identify cross-cutting elements and facilitate joint work with other Counter-Terrorism Compact working groups, the working group invited external entities to give thematic presentations.

During the implementation of the working group's 2019-2020 Work Plan, the Chair and Vice-Chairs sought to enhance the general awareness of working group entities on the mandates, activities and efforts of one another. The guiding objective of this effort was to offer a starting point for any working group entity interested in better integrating its work with other organizations, better understanding internal working methods and more easily identifying partners for cooperation. In February 2021, the ETCIP Resource Document 1 was published, as the first iteration of this effort. In the working group's 2021-2022 Work Plan, Task A.4 was added to specifically build on this area. Briefings that touched on entity mandates during the report

¹ The resource document provides detailed insight into the ways in which members of the ETCIP conduct their work and support Member States, in line with their respective mandates. This document is divided in four sections, using inputs provided by members of the Working Group: Projects and Programmes, Research and Analysis, Support to

National/Regional Planning, and Support to National/Regional Planning, specific to Critical Infrastructure Protection. This document was developed by the INTERPOL Chairmanship, in line with the ETCIP Work Plan 2019-2020, with support from UNICRI, UNODC, OPCW, UNODA and ETCIP entities.

period included UNOCT, OSCE, OPCW, CTED, 1540 Committee, FATF, INTERPOL, UNICRI, and others.

In line with Work Plan Task A.5, ad hoc coordination meetings were organized in support of the implementation of specific working group's initiatives. And in line with Work Plan Task A.6, the working group continued frequent engagement and consultation with the BMLE working group Chair, CTED, to ensure a clear division of labour and alignment, particularly regarding UNSCR 2370, a shared resolution of interest under the BMLE and ETCIP working groups Terms of Reference.

Research and analysis

The working group's Work Plan identified three tasks to be implemented over the course of 2021 and 2022. In line with Task B.1, the 2021 period saw several substantive interventions and briefings which brought new knowledge, outcomes, research and analysis to the working group and the larger counter-terrorism community. While no thematic briefings took place in 2022, concrete plans for several of them in 2023 are underway. At present, the UNOCT/UNCCT Global Counter-Terrorism Programme on Cybersecurity and New Technologies has proposed several ideas for thematic discussions related to the joint UNCCT-INTERPOL initiative called CT-TECH concerning emerging technologies.

In line with Task B.2, several working group members and some external entities took the opportunity to brief one another on their research and analytical findings, including:

- UNOCT briefing on the “Global Programme on Preventing and Responding to WMD/CBRN Terrorism - Examples on Fostering regional cooperation”;

- UNICRI briefing on the Project “Enhancing capacities to prevent the trafficking of radiological and nuclear material”;
- The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) briefing on its work;
- CTED briefing on the project to develop and promote the technical guidelines to facilitate the implementation of Security Council resolution 2370 (2017);
- 1540 Committee's Group of Experts briefing on the 2021-2022 Comprehensive Review;
- OSCE briefing on the event “Regional Expert Workshop in Central Asia on the Protection of Vulnerable Targets against Terrorist Attacks” (16-18 November 2022);
- INTERPOL briefing on the Global Congress on Chemical Security & Emerging Threats (25-27 October 2022);
- UNICRI and OPCW briefing on the Inter-Agency Network of Focal Points initiative;
- OPCW briefing on objective C3 in the 2021-2022 Work Plan, titled “Ensuring Effective Inter-Agency Interoperability and Coordinated Communication in case of Chemical and/or Biological Attacks - Phase III”;
- UNOCT briefing on the “UN Global Programme to Counter Terrorist Threats against Vulnerable Targets: developing guides on good practices and delivering technical assistance and capacity-building”;
- UNOCT briefing on “Protecting Vulnerable Targets against Terrorist Attacks: The Compendium of Good Practices and its Five Thematic Guides”;
- UNOCT briefing on “Current CBRNE threats against critical infrastructure and capacity building measures”.

In line with Work Plan Task B.3, the working group's Chair and Vice-Chairs continued to engage with the 1540 Group of Experts and UNODA (Vice-Chair) in order to explore opportunities for supporting UNSCR 1540 and its 2022 Comprehensive Review process. This dialogue will continue into 2023 in the hopes of devising a thematic briefing or other activity in the framework of the working group, which will provide support to the implementation of the resolution.

Technical assistance and capacity-building

The working group's Work Plan identified four tasks to be implemented over the course of 2021 and 2022.

Several working group members provide technical assistance, capacity-building and awareness-raising to their respective Member States, therefore, for the sake of brevity, this section will focus specifically on initiatives carried out, or coordinated within, the framework of the working group. This section does not represent a comprehensive overview of all activities carried out by working group entities.

In line with Work Plan Task C.1, the working group has received regular briefings on technical assistance and capacity-building initiatives implemented by working group entities, including but not limited to, the OPCW's support to interoperability and communication in case of chemical attacks; UNICRI's coordination of the Inter-Agency Network of Focal Points as well as capacity building efforts to prevent trafficking of radiological and nuclear material; the UNOCT Global Programme on the Protection of Vulnerable Targets and Global Programme on Preventing and Responding to WMD/CBRN Terrorism; CTED technical guidance for capacity building in support of the implementation of the Security Council resolution 2370 (2017); and INTERPOL's CBRNE and Vulnerable Targets Sub-Directorate programming.

Initiative: Protection of Critical Infrastructure from Terrorist Attacks in Accordance with Resolution 2341 (2017) and Soft Targets in Accordance with Resolution 2396 (2017), with a focus on developing an additional component on Soft Targets Protection (UNOCT, CTED, INTERPOL)

UNOCT, CTED and INTERPOL continue to implement this initiative (Work Plan Task C.2) under the working group and pursuant to UNSCRs 2341 (2017) and

2396 (2017). The initiative involved the successful implementation of several workshops in the 2018-2019 period; however, the COVID-19 pandemic has limited regional engagement since 2020. Instead, the 2021-2022 period was used to focus efforts on revising the 2018 *Compendium of Good Practices on the Protection of Critical Infrastructure Against Terrorist Attacks*, which builds on requests made from Member States participating in workshops under this project, and following concluding observations made in the 2019 working group's report.

At the same time, the UNOCT Global Programme on the Protection of Vulnerable Targets has developed thematic guidance modules on mitigating threats to religious sites and places of worship, urban centres and touristic venues, and threats associated with unmanned aerial systems in coordination with the working group and aligned under the Compendium. The cooperation and coordination between this working group Initiative and the UNOCT Global Programme is a major success for the working group. The result will be well-coordinated, with clear guidance provided to Member States on the various important dimensions of UNSCRs 2341 and 2396.

Initiative: Ensuring Effective Interagency Interoperability and Coordinated Communication in Case of Chemical and/or Biological Attacks Phase III (OPCW)

OPCW, together with implementing partners WHO, OCHA, INTERPOL, BWC-ISU, UNICRI, and UNOCT, continue to implement this initiative (Work Plan Task C.3), building on the successful completion of the first two phases. While the COVID-19 pandemic delayed the implementation of Phase III, which had been expected to begin in early 2020, during the course of 2021 the project document was finalized, and a funding agreement was reached with UNOCT. An outline of the project was presented to the working group at its meeting of 9 December 2021, and subsequent updates were presented in 2022. During the reporting period, substantial planning

took place to organise three workshops scheduled for 2023. The first workshop, on information exchange, tentatively planned for the end of March, followed by a second workshop, on cooperation between operation/emergency response centres. A third workshop, on deployment, is tentatively scheduled for June.

Initiative: CONTACT - Enhancing Capacities to Prevent the Trafficking of Radiological and Nuclear Material (UNICRI)

Within the framework of its CONTACT Programme (Work Plan Task C.4), UNICRI carried out assessments, national and regional training sessions and regional workshops. CONTACT is aimed at enhancing capacities of intelligence and law enforcement agencies to carry out counter radiological and nuclear (RN) trafficking operations, in particular to assist agencies that are responsible for preventing and prosecuting RN smuggling activities by collecting and intercepting intelligence information, including through the organization of undercover operations where governmental officers infiltrate criminal networks or act as offenders to prevent and stop criminal activity. The programme is generously funded by the governments of Canada, Norway, United Kingdom and United States.

Advocacy and visibility

The working group's Work Plan identified one task to be implemented over the course of 2021 and 2022. For information related to working group's activities regarding Work Plan Task D.1, see above Coordination and Coherence, Task A.3.

Efforts to enhance regional coordination

During the reporting period, the working group did not have a specific section nor task dedicated to

enhancing regional coordination, however several of its activities in 2022 gathered participation from outside the Counter-Terrorism Compact framework, including the briefing by OSCE on 'Regional Expert Workshop in Central Asia on the Protection of Vulnerable Targets against Terrorist Attacks'. For more information, see above Coordination and Coherence, Task A.3, and Advocacy and Visibility.

Concluding Observations and Way forward

Despite continuing challenges with in-country implementation of technical assistance and capacity-building initiatives brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic, working group entities continued to leverage the working group to coordinate efforts, share novel analysis and research, and seek the expert support and engagement of one another. Throughout 2022, the working group enjoyed high levels of participation in its activities, as well as active discussion sessions following thematic or technical presentations – all in a virtual context.

With the implementation of the joint OPCW-UNOCT/UNCCT project on "Ensuring Effective Interagency Interoperability and Coordinated Communication in Case of Chemical and/or Biological Attacks" and revision of the *Compendium of Good Practices on the Protection of Critical Infrastructure Against Terrorist Attacks*, the next year holds opportunities for extensive engagement between working group entities. The working group will seek to build on the successes it had in the past with Thematic Discussion Groups to address emerging issues or *ad hoc* requests from the Counter-Terrorism Compact secretariat. These fora allow for agility in exercising the working group's mandate and have a strong track record in stimulating successful engagement.

Looking forward, and based on working group's entities contributions in 2022, the following thematic areas of focus may define its 2023 activities, including but not limited to CBRN matters, the protection of vulnerable targets from terrorist

attacks, and emerging technologies and their exploitation by terrorist actors. The Chair and Vice-Chairs will continue to monitor feedback from working group entities and Member States, and change course as needed.

Working Group on Criminal Justice, Legal Responses and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (CJLR-CFT)

Mandate, primary objectives and composition

The working group derives its mandate from the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/RES/60/288), especially its Pillars II, III and IV on preventing and countering terrorism, building States' capacity and strengthening the role of the United Nations and ensuring human rights and the rule of law – the successive biennial review resolutions on the Strategy, as well as relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

The main focus of the working group is to promote coordination and coherence between its members, within their respective mandate to support Member States reinforce the critical role of the criminal justice sector and their efforts in countering the financing of terrorism in line with the universal legal framework against terrorism, especially the 19

international conventions and protocols related to terrorism and relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, as well as international law, including human rights, humanitarian and refugee law.

The working group is chaired by UNODC and vice-chaired by CTED and UNOCT. During the reporting period, the working group admitted two new members: the United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by

ISIL/Da'esh (UNITAD) and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

The working group's work plan underwent two separate revision processes during the reporting period. The first took place in the first quarter of the year and was the continuation of the process initiated at the end of 2021. The objective of this update was to better reflect the priorities of the 7th review of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy within the working group's work plan. The work plan was subsequently endorsed by the Working Group in April. Following guidance received by the Counter-Terrorism Compact secretariat in October, the work plan underwent a second review process. This time, to update activities to cover the period of 2023. In response to this call, the working group reviewed the work plan for a second time and introduced language to strengthen alignment with the outcomes of the 7th Meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Compact Coordination Committee.

Coordination and coherence

During the reporting period, the working group convened four quarterly meetings (on 18 March; 24 June; 14 October; and 13 December). Each meeting featured an interactive discussion and/or presentation (March – briefing by field representatives; June – presentation by the Gender Working Group; October – presentation by the Special Rapporteur on promoting human rights while

countering terrorism; and December – presentation by CTED on the Delhi Declaration).

With respect to information sharing, each quarterly meeting featured a tour de table, which allowed members to exchange updates of past and upcoming activities with a view of maximizing coordination and coherence. This was further supported by a parallel process in which working group members would populate the internal matrix of upcoming activities on a quarterly basis, which is hosted on the Counter-Terrorism Compact Coordination Platform.

Entities primarily dealing with countering financing of terrorism (CFT) convened regularly and frequently under the framework of the working group and continued to conduct monthly coordination calls, which were streamlined into the subsequent quarterly meetings to brief wider working group members on relevant discussions. Thus, each meeting contained a standing agenda item entitled “Update on the Monthly CFT Coordination Calls” delivered by UNODC.

In this context, some topics of focus during these calls included, but were not limited to, trafficking of cultural property in Syria and Iraq; links between organized crime groups and terrorist organizations; and raising or laundering funds transnationally, among other topics.

Technical assistance and capacity-building

During the first quarterly meeting of the working group on 18 March, a collaborative and interactive presentation was jointly delivered by UNODC, UNOCT and UNITAD on the UN’s coordinated action and support to Iraq.

Moreover, during the reporting period, UNODC continued to deliver technical assistance under phase II of the battlefield evidence initiative. Phase I of the project was led by CTED and focused on the development of guidelines.

During phase II, support was provided to create task forces of “evidence officers” in Niger and Burkina Faso to be deployed to the battlefields and accompany counter terrorism operations conducted by the military forces to guide the process of collecting information in a way that would allow using such information to generate admissible evidence in investigating and prosecuting terrorism acts by criminal justice actors.

In addition, and to ensure sustainability of knowledge concerning the management of battlefield evidence, cooperation with different training academies (justice, police, gendarmes and military) was increased. Several train-the-trainer activities were implemented and support to develop training curricula was offered. Iraq, Philippines, Mozambique and Nigeria have all benefitted from assistance under the framework of the initiative in 2022.

Advocacy and visibility

The Chair of the working group routinely reminded members to update the internal matrix of upcoming activities hosted on the Counter-Terrorism Compact Coordination Platform. At the same time, the Platform was also used to highlight the work of the working group as it hosted relevant documents, namely meeting minutes, work plan, terms of reference, and matrix, among other relevant resources.

Efforts to enhance regional coordination

With respect to one of the outcomes of the 7th Counter-Terrorism Compact Coordination Committee Meeting (inviting field staff to contribute to meetings), the working group worked towards this objective by organizing a joint presentation by UNODC-UNOCT-UNITAD on the UN’s coordinated action and support to Iraq.

Furthermore, the working group mobilized efforts to implement the outcomes of the 7th Counter-Terrorism Compact Coordination Committee Meeting of December 2021 by initiating an update of its work plan in December 2022 to ensure its alignment with the 7th Meeting's outcomes.

As part of this update, the working group further enhanced alignment between the work plan and the outcomes of the mobilized efforts to implement the outcomes of the 7th Counter-Terrorism Compact Coordination Committee Meeting by introducing new language on initiating and establishing contact between civil society organizations, women-led organizations, child rights organizations, youth, academic institutions and private sector, as well holding dedicated discussions on issues with a clear regional or thematic focus (in the context of briefings by field representatives). As the update was only initiated in December, the working group will work to implement the aforementioned activities in the subsequent reporting period.

In line with the GCTF-Compact Joint Options Paper, the working group continued to enjoy good collaboration with the GCTF. In June and September, the working group's Chair was invited to the GCTF Criminal Justice and Rule of Law working group and to the 8th GCTF-Counter-Terrorism Compact Partnership Consultation respectively, to provide an update on the working group's activities.

Further, strengthening the working group's cooperation within the GCTF and GCTF-inspired institutions is a shared priority and is reflected accordingly in the working group's work plan.

Concluding Observations and Way forward

One of the challenges encountered during the reporting period was trying to accommodate all activities outlined in the working group's work plan within just four quarterly meetings. With respect to the CFT work stream, members were able to engage frequently and regularly due to their monthly coordination calls.

One mitigatory measure that can be adopted to address this issue in the future is to shorten the length of time allocated to speakers and presenters (from 30 minutes to 10 minutes). This in turn would allow the quarterly meetings to feature more presentations and/or more speakers, and ultimately facilitate a more collaborative and interactive forum.

Pillar II

Measures to build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard

Working Group on Resource Mobilization and Monitoring and Evaluation (RMME)

Mandate, primary objectives and composition

The working group seeks to facilitate coordinated resource mobilization efforts, in particular through a consolidated United Nations Multi-Year Appeal for Counter-Terrorism, and to support the sharing of evaluate knowledge and development of a common monitoring and evaluation framework and accompanying tools. It also supports and advocates for the use of CTED technical assistance needs and recommendations in programme development, and the use of relevant recommendations aimed at promoting respect for human rights and international law. UNOCT chairs the working group with CTED and UNODC as co-chairs. The membership in the working group is open to all compact entities, including in its two sub-groups: Sub-Group on Evaluation (chaired by UNODC, co-chaired by UNOCT, and UNICRI) and Sub-Group on Multi-Year Appeal (chaired by UNOCT).

The Sub-Group on Evaluation facilitates sharing of evaluation practices and lessons learned among members of the RMME and other Working Groups, as feasible, to promote a coordinated common approach to assessing the effectiveness of CT and PCVE projects implemented by Compact entities.

The Sub-Group on the Multi-Year Appeal (MYA) led the implementation of the donor engagement plan for the Appeal and organized joint briefings on inter-agency initiatives supported by the Appeal, shared best practices in using the Appeal, planned joint communications and kept track of the resources mobilized until the Appeal concluded in December 2022.

Coordination and coherence

During 2022, the working group held four quarterly meetings and a series of briefings to Member States through its sub-groups.

In this context, the working group organized a series of virtual and hybrid briefings for Member States, which featured joint presentations of UN projects supported by the MYA in specific regions, namely Africa (31 May), Asia Pacific (29 Sept), Central Asia at two in-person side events at the High-Level International Conference on Regional Cooperation among Central Asian States within the Framework of the Joint Plan of Action (JPOA), Tashkent (4 March) and the High-Level Conference on International and Regional Border Security and Management Cooperation to Counter Terrorism and Prevent the Movements of Terrorists, Dushanbe (19 Oct).

The briefings featured joint project presentations from CTED, INTERPOL, IOM, ICAO, UNDP, UNICRI, UNOCT, UNODC, UNRCCA, UN Resident Coordinators Offices and UN Women. Together, these events attracted over 500 participants from Member States and experts from across the UN system at the global, regional and country level.

The working group's MYA Sub-Group promoted the effective and systematic use of the Appeal by UN Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities as an outreach and resource mobilization tool both at headquarters and at regional and national levels. This was achieved through a series of virtual and hybrid briefings at global and regional level, which featured joint initiatives across a broad thematic range and with a specific geographic focus. The Sub-Group organized and promoted the events based on a joint communications plan, which resulted in increased awareness by Member States, international organizations and other stakeholders of the Appeal as well as increased recognition of the added value of well-coordinated United Nations support for counter-terrorism and the prevention of violent extremism. The 52 initiatives of the Multi-Year Appeal were also accessible via an interactive dashboard on the UNOCT website, which served as a one-stop-shop to search and access information on the initiatives.

Within the appeal period from July 2021 to December 2022, the initiatives under the MYA reported over \$15 million in contributions from 18 donors – Australia, Canada, China, the EU, France, Germany, India, Italy, Monaco, Morocco, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. UNOCT allocated an additional \$23.6 million to 15 initiatives under the MYA funded from contributions by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the State of Qatar to the UN Trust Fund for Counter-Terrorism.

The Sub-Group on Evaluation has continued its efforts to further strengthen coordination and cooperation relating to facilitating the preparation of a Management Response and to disseminating the results of the first system-wide evaluation Meta-Synthesis of evaluation under the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, which was completed in 2021. The Sub-Group has also contributed to increased coordination within the working group by actively participating in its meetings and by organizing and participating in a dedicated meeting between the Sub-Group on Evaluation and the Sub-Group on the Multi-Year Appeal to explore areas for closer collaboration.

To further strengthen coordination and coherence within the Sub-Group on Evaluation, members developed the Terms of Reference (ToRs) for the Sub-Group, including information on membership, admin structures, as well as cooperation modalities. The Sub-Group also improved the coordination of planning and implementing joint evaluations, whereby the first joint evaluation of the Counter-Terrorism Travel Programme is currently ongoing.

Sub-Group members also provided input to the review undertaken by UNOCT to assess methodologies and tools for a results framework to ensure comprehensive, balanced, and integrated implementation of the GCTS (in support of para. 93 of A/RES/75/291). In these areas, the Sub-Group provided M&E expertise related to the discussion on

the need for a results framework and participated in dedicated focus group discussions. The Sub-Group further supported and reviewed the first draft of the UNOCT Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Toolkit for PCVE Action Plans.

In delivering all these activities, the sub-groups met regularly throughout the year including meeting quarterly as provided for in the terms of reference.

The Working Group secretariat further enhanced an application to facilitate mapping existing CT/PCVE activities across the UN system at the global, sub-regional, regional, and national levels – a 'Project Matrix'. The application consists of two parts, a data management application where focal points can input information regarding their entity's projects, and a Power BI report, where users can access that information through interactive visualizations. Focal points from 11 RMME Working Group entities (namely UNODC, DPPA, IOM, Interpol, UNITAR, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICRI, CTED, OHCHR, and UNOCT) have been provided with extensive training materials, including a video tutorial (accompanied with a step-by-step power point instructions), and 4 open training sessions with an attendance of 12 participants. In 2022, six entities (namely UNDP, UNODC, IOM, UNITAR, CTED and UNOCT) have updated 307 projects in the project matrix, bringing the total number of projects in the database to 440 projects from 11 participant entities.

Research and analysis

Efforts made under the Sub-Group on Evaluation through dedicated presentations of results of the first system-wide Meta-Synthesis on evaluation and oversight results under the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy led to an active engagement and dialogue among compact entities that facilitated learning. A survey for WG members on the utility of the Meta-Synthesis confirmed its usefulness,

whereby 85% of respondents rated the report as useful or extremely useful. Results of the study were presented to a wide audience in 2022, including to Member States and Compact entities at the Beneficiaries Forum of Technical Assistance in Doha, Qatar (Mar), and to the UNODC Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (May).

The Sub-Group on Evaluation developed the concept note for a Joint EU/UN Compendium of Good Practices for Measuring Results in Counter-Terrorism and Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism that will build on expertise and experience in evaluation across the UN, EU, GCTF- inspired institutions, and Member States at large, as well as on in-depth research in this area.

Advocacy and visibility

Throughout 2022, the RMME Working Group organized a series of virtual and hybrid briefings for Member States, which featured joint presentations of UN projects supported by the MYA in specific regions, namely Africa (31 May), Asia Pacific (29 Sept), Central Asia at two in-person side events at the High-Level International Conference on Regional Cooperation among Central Asian States within the Framework of the Joint Plan of Action (JPoA), Tashkent (4 March) and the High-Level Conference on International and Regional Border Security and Management Cooperation to Counter Terrorism and Prevent the Movements of Terrorists, Dushanbe (19 Oct).

The briefings featured joint project presentations from CTED, INTERPOL, IOM, ICAO, UNDP, UNICRI, UNOCT, UNODC, UNRCCA, UN Resident Coordinators Offices and UN Women. Together, these events attracted over 500 participants from Member States and experts from across the UN system at the global, regional and country level. The events were jointly promoted through social media (Twitter) and online (web stories on the UNOCT

website), thus further increasing the reach of the message of the UN system working jointly on the implementation of the Global Strategy.

On the evaluation front, the working group launched and disseminated the results of the Metasynthesis report through various high-level fora including Beneficiaries Forum in March 2022 and a side event on the margins of the UNODC's Governing Board in May 2022.

Concluding Observations and Way forward

Challenges

- **Multi-Year Appeal**

Despite its significant achievements, it became evident that the Multi-Year Appeal could not effectively deliver on its main objectives of securing sustainable and predictable funding. Yet, the need for unearmarked and multi-year financial support is more critical than ever for a coherent UN system response to counter terrorism and prevent violent extremism. As the biennial Appeal came to a close, the working group completed a comprehensive lessons learned exercise with the participation of Member States who contributed to projects in the Appeal, the twelve Compact entities participating in the appeal, and the managers of the 52 projects to inform the design of a new appeal.
- **Mapping of CT and P/CVE projects**

The consolidated mapping of all CT and P/CVE projects across all Compact entities ('project matrix') is essential in providing visibility into the UN-system wide projects and funding gap. Currently, each compact entity uses their own systems to manage projects. The challenge is in convincing Compact entities to commit their resources in providing comprehensive and

accurate inputs to a central mapping exercise. While it may require time and resources, it is crucial in improving transparency and coordination of system-wide CT and P/CVE efforts. The working group continues to work towards streamlining and simplifying these efforts using available technology and leveraging the Counter-Terrorism Compact Coordination Platform. Although collected by the working group, the information is relevant for all working groups and all Compact entities collectively.

Opportunities

- **New UN Joint Appeal for Counter-Terrorism in Africa**

The working group seized the momentum created by the 2021-2022 Multi-Year Appeal and its lessons learned to design the new UN Joint Appeal for Counter-Terrorism in Africa (www.jointappeal.org) to be launched in 2023 with a view to incentivizing strategic joint UN system action for a more visible, transparent and effective multilateral contribution to the Global Counter Terrorism Strategy in Africa.
- **Evaluation**

While implementing the recommendations of the Metasynthesis study in 2023 and developing the Compendium of Good Practices for Measuring Results in Counter-Terrorism and Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism, the Sub-Group on Evaluation will use this opportunity to strengthen internal and external partnerships in order to establish a knowledge platform on M&E for better communication of results and sharing of lessons learned and good practices.

Working Group on *National and Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategies (NARS)*

Mandate, primary objectives and composition

The working group derives its mandate from the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/RES/60/288; hereinafter “GCTS”), the successive biennial review resolutions on the Strategy, as well as the General Assembly resolution [A/RES/75/291](#) and Security Council resolutions 1963 (2010), 2129 (2013), 2395 (2017) and 2617 (2021).

The working group aims to promote coordination, complementarity, and coherence in the work of the Compact entities, promote a whole-of-government and a whole-of-society approach when Member States and/or regional organizations develop or update their respective counter-terrorism strategies with a view to ensuring that these strategies are comprehensive and integrated reflecting all Pillars of the GCTS and aforementioned Security Council resolutions. Comprehensive and integrated counter-terrorism strategies should ensure respect for human rights and the rule of law as the fundamental basis, in line with international law, including human rights, humanitarian and refugee law, and should ensure gender equality and youth empowerment, by engaging both: multiple ministries and governmental bodies beyond law enforcement agencies, as well as a wide range of non-governmental agencies, including diverse representatives of civil society, academia, think tanks and the private sector.

UNOCT/UNCCT and CTED Co-chair the working group. It remains a “whole of Compact” working group, with all Compact entities as members.

Coordination and coherence

In 2022, the Working Group met virtually four times amidst the pandemic. It held in-depth discussions on counter-terrorism measures, including on their respective counter-terrorism strategies, in relevant Member States that were visited by CTED on behalf of the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee, and following CTED’s securing visited Member States’ consent to share their respective findings in line with Security Council resolution 2395 (2017). A few of these Member States also sought UN advice in support of developing a counter- terrorism strategy during the onsite CTC assessments. The working group also continued to build synergies with other working groups on cross- cutting issues, including gender mainstreaming, countering the financing of terrorism, protecting and promoting human rights and the rule of law, and youth and civil society engagement.

CTED provided comprehensive briefings on lessons learned from Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Finland, Iraq, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, and Uzbekistan in employing a whole-of-government and a whole-of-society approaches when addressing or developing comprehensive and integrated approach or a strategy in countering terrorism. Findings demonstrate an increased trend in engaging a wide range of governmental agencies that may not traditionally work on security related matters, which is a positive development as it demonstrates the increased attention given to conditions conducive to terrorism. Hence, Member States systematically have increased addressing social and economic matters in their counter-terrorism strategies. There has also been an increase in engaging non-governmental bodies when developing these strategies. At the

same time, the extent of engaging this sector differed across Member States, including the engagement of civil society in consultations and implementation of a strategy.

UNOCT provided a comprehensive briefing on the development of the Arab Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategy, including a contextual overview on its collaboration with the Arab Interior Ministers Council (AIMC) and the development of the regional strategy in line with the UN global Counter Terrorism Strategy, relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions and international counterterrorism instruments. UNCOT highlighted that this strategy would put the Arab region at the forefront of global counter-terrorism efforts and explained that its role was to provide technical expertise and support on its development and further in its implementation. The working group entities shared their views on the future plan of action aimed at implementing the strategy.

UN Women provided comprehensive updates on the Gender working group's continuing programs, pointing out the difficulties posed by anti-terrorism policies and legislation, which have a direct bearing on the advancement of gender equality and women's empowerment. The working group was considered to be well-positioned to assist in implementing Security Council Resolution 1325 since it helps to outline ideas for what gender-responsive and gender-transformative assistance in a nation might entail when all stakeholders work together to support these demands.

UNOCT also briefed on the Joint Plan of Action (JPoA) for Central Asia, which is supported by UNOCT and UNRCCA and the advancements made there in the area of gender mainstreaming over time.

UNOCT-OSESG provided a comprehensive briefing on the threat of terrorism and violent extremism in the Great Lakes, including lessons learned from

other subregions in Africa highlighting the need for counter-terrorism expertise capable of conducting analysis on the development of the threat of terrorism, noting the importance of exchanging information at both the regional and national levels to counter this phenomenon. Additional lessons learned will be also shared with the working group in the future, including with view to enhancing regional coordination.

The working group recognized the importance of the Bogota Principles, which were developed by the then CTITF Office, CTED and many other Member States and United Nations bodies in 2013, in providing a reference document for Member States or regional organizations in developing a comprehensive and integrated counter-terrorism strategies. Cognizant of the evolving threats of terrorism and the increasing need for a diverse and multidisciplinary approach in developing a comprehensive and integrated strategy, the working group reiterated the importance for updating the Bogota Principles. To such end, the working group and its Co-Chairs will consider avenues for convening another international conference in 2023 to update the Bogota Principles.

Technical assistance and capacity-building

The working group continued efforts to promote coordination and facilitate consultations on the implementation of existing national and regional CT Strategies to encourage mutually reinforcing and where possible joint programming leveraging the respective mandates and maximizing the comparative advantages of Global Compact entities.

Briefings provided by CTED on assessment visits summarized lessons learned and good practices identified so far, demonstrating the extent to which a counter-terrorism strategy could be comprehensive

and integrated. These were useful for entities to note in particular in the event that they are engaged with the same Member States on matters addressed under the adopted counter-terrorism strategies.

Lessons learned and good practices include:

- **First**, the strategy has to address multiple measures relating to different areas, such as law enforcement, intelligence sharing, countering terrorism-financing, justice, border control, military, gender aspects, and human rights.
- **Second**, the strategy should also be holistic by addressing factors that could lead to or measures conducive to terrorist activities such as socio-economic, educational and/or developmental factors.
- **Third**, strategies that are integrated and multidisciplinary should engage a wide range of different stakeholders from both sectors: governmental (e.g., ministry of interior, ministry of justice, education department/ ministry, media/ministry of information, judiciary, etc.) and non-governmental (e.g., media, civil society, private sector; faith-based organizations; religious leaders; women's groups; local stakeholders at provincial and/or municipal levels).
- **Fourth**, for a comprehensive and integrated strategy to be effective, a State has to have a mechanism/structure in place to oversee/coordinate its implementation, and ideally an action plan by setting up measurable indicators and timelines for the achievement of identified objectives in the strategy.

CTED briefed the working group on a number of assessment visit reports uploaded in the Counter-Terrorism Coordination Platform. CTED also promoted the usage of the Platform as a working space and to share information, events, and relevant materials, in particular for the purpose of future capacity building projects.

The working group continued its coordinated support to the development and implementation of national and regional CT strategies based on Member States requests, needs and priorities to promote integrated and comprehensive, whole-of-government and whole-of-society efforts for counter-terrorism, in line with international obligations, relevant UN documents, based on human rights and the rule of law.

With the support of working group members, a number of Member States and a regional organization were advised/assisted in a coherent and coordinated manner by the UN in the development or implementation of CT strategies.

Advocacy and Visibility

The working group organized briefings for other working groups and will explore possibilities for inviting Member States to brief them on the support provided to national governments and regional organizations on national and regional CT strategies as the case with Iraq in 2020. It has contributed to sharing of materials and documents on the Counter-Terrorism Compact Coordination Platform; and continues to develop and implement a communications plan to contribute to increase the visibility of the UN efforts to counter terrorism through the activities undertaken by the working group.

Concluding Observations and Way forward

The Working Group will continue to prioritize engagement with Member States and regions based on adopted priority recommendations of the Counter-Terrorism Committee assessment visits to Member States, and based on the requests of Member States in developing national integrated and comprehensive counter-terrorism strategies. Prioritizing engagement with regions is based primarily on requests submitted by the relevant organizations.

Some of the plans for 2023 include:

- Brief the working group on CTC assessment findings, in particular with regards to the lessons learned for developing a national comprehensive and integrated counter-terrorism strategy following visits;
- Invite Chairs of other working groups to brief on cross cutting areas related to comprehensive and integrated counter-terrorism strategies;
- Explore avenues for acquiring field support by UN country teams, UN partners and/or regional organizations that may be in a position to allocate resources to advise Member States (or regional organizations, as applicable) on the development of comprehensive and integrated counter-terrorism strategy;
- Seek funding to organize a conference to review and update and the Bogota Principles that engages all relevant stakeholders; and
- Provide advice to any entity seeking the working group's input for the development of national or regional comprehensive counter-terrorism strategies.

Pillar IV

Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism

Working Group on Promoting and Protecting Human Rights and the Rule of Law while Countering Terrorism and Supporting the Victims of Terrorism (HR-VoT)

Mandate, primary objectives and composition

The mandate of the Working Group on Promoting and Protecting Human Rights, the Rule of Law and Supporting Victims of Terrorism is drawn from the four Pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and in particular from Pillars I and IV which reaffirm that the promotion and protection of human rights for all and the rule of law is essential to all components of the Strategy, recognizing that effective counter-terrorism measures and the protection of human rights are not conflicting goals, but complementary and mutually reinforcing, and stressing the need to promote and protect the rights and needs of victims of terrorism.

The Working Group's main objectives are to: 1) support the efforts by Member States to ensure respect for human rights and the rule of law as the fundamental basis for the fight against terrorism, and

to promote and protect the rights of victims of terrorism; 2) Provide guidance to Member States to ensure that their counter-terrorism measures are in accordance with their obligations under international humanitarian law; and 3) Support Member States and other Working Groups in addressing gaps through mainstreaming human rights expertise through the Counter-Terrorism Compact, prioritizing prevention and ensuring a human-rights based approach to victims of terrorism.

The chair of the Working Group is the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the vice-chair is the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT). The Working Group comprises 27 members and observers who meet on a quarterly basis to share information on progress of the work plan implementation and discuss relevant issues. The Working Group is committed to bringing external briefers including civil society actors and victims of terrorism to participate in its discussions and brief

members on specific areas such as civic space and ensuring a human rights-based approach to victims of terrorism.

Coordination and coherence

During the reporting period, the working group held four meetings on 9 February, 17 June, 6 October, and 1 December. During these meetings, members discussed a range of issues including the impact of counter-terrorism measures on civic space, addressing cases of intimidation and reprisals for cooperation with the UN with a focus on counter-terrorism, ensuring a human rights and victims-centered based approach to victims of terrorism, and human rights and countering the financing of terrorism. Meetings also included discussions on regional and country-specific issues, such as the outcome of the visit of the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms while Countering Terrorism, to Uzbekistan.

As part of the working group's commitment to engaging civil society actors and organizing external briefings for members on relevant areas of concern, the working group invited external briefers to two of its four quarterly meetings. The first briefing was conducted by a civil society representative who highlighted the impact of counter-terrorism measures on shrinking civic space, including proscription of organizations, intimidation, and reprisals for cooperation with the UN. The second briefing featured for the first time a dialogue with two victims of terrorism, who shared their reflections on the UN's role in promoting and protecting the needs and rights of victims of terrorism. A third victim also shared reflections on the outcomes of the first United Nations Global Congress of Victims of Terrorism and ensuring a human-rights and victims-centered approach to the victims of terrorism agenda.

The working group continued to engage closely with other Counter-Terrorism Compact working groups, such as the working group on Criminal Justice, Legal Responses, and Financing of Terrorism to produce a guidance paper on human rights and countering the financing of terrorism. The guidance paper is expected to be finalized in 2023 and circulated to all Counter-Terrorism Compact working groups.

Additionally, the working group continued its close cooperation with the working group on Adopting a Gender Sensitive Approach to Preventing and Countering Terrorism (GWG) on ensuring the integrated and balanced implementation of the Global Counter Terrorism Strategy, consistent with international human rights standards and principles. On 17 June, GWG briefed working group's members on its efforts towards ensuring gender mainstreaming, including in the areas of technical assistance, service delivery, and infrastructure support, and stressed the need to implement the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in a gender-responsive manner. In a joint effort, both working groups aim to work towards developing benchmarks on human rights and gender equality to assist Compact working groups carry out necessary quality assurance in ensuring the effective mainstreaming of gender and human rights issues when delivering on their respective annual work plans. This activity, originally planned for 2022, remains subject to the availability of funding and has been postponed to 2023.

Furthermore, as part of its normative mandate and as chair of the working group, OHCHR attended all meetings of the Counter-Terrorism Compact working groups and participated in discussions, providing technical support towards strengthening human rights mainstreaming and integration in all Counter-Terrorism Compact activities and work. OHCHR also briefed Compact working groups on the latest report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on "Terrorism and Human Rights", which addresses the relationship between equality, non-discrimination,

and counter-terrorism, focusing on the extent to which State responses to terrorism adhere to the rights to equality and non-discrimination in accordance with international human rights law.

Research and analysis

The working group continued its thematic research and analysis into pressing areas of focus. This includes joint research led by OHCHR, UNICRI, and UNOCT/UNCCT on the human rights aspects of the use of artificial intelligence in counter-terrorism. The research, which is expected to be finalized in early 2023, aims to provide guidance to Counter-Terrorism Compact entities and Member States on how artificial intelligence technology can be used in counter-terrorism efforts in full compliance with human rights. The research is conducted with the support of seed funding provided by UNOCT through the Counter-Terrorism Compact.

Moreover, in a joint activity with the working group on Criminal Justice, Legal Responses, and Financing of Terrorism, CTED and OHCHR have completed the first draft of a guidance paper on terrorism financing and human rights. The guidance, expected to be finalized in 2023, serves in clarifying the human rights obligations on countering the financing of terrorism pursuant to Security Council Resolution 2462 (2019).

Technical assistance and capacity-building

OHCHR developed an internal guidance document to UN staff on addressing intimidation and reprisals for cooperation with the UN with a focus on counter-terrorism. OHCHR briefed members of the Working Group on the guidance, which addresses—among other issues—the role of entities involved in counter-

terrorism and in preventing and countering violent extremism, including heads of entities, country or regional offices and peace missions in addressing cases of reprisals and intimidation against civil society actors and individuals for their cooperation with the United Nations. On the same note, OHCHR also briefed working group entities on the latest Secretary-General Report on Reprisals highlighting global trends with a focus on the use of counter-terrorism and national security measures against organizations and individuals for their cooperation with the UN. The issue of reprisals, along with the broader impact of counter-terrorism measures, was further addressed through a briefing conducted by a civil society organization, providing a country-specific example to demonstrate the devastating impact.

The working group also continued to engage in discussions and provide technical guidance on the implementation of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy by all UN entities involved in counter-terrorism and preventing and countering violent extremism, particularly regarding the implementation of their relevant activities at the regional and field levels.

In February 2022, UNOCT, UNODC and IPU under the auspices of the working group co-launched the [Model Legislative Provisions to Support the Needs and Protect the Rights of Victims of Terrorism \(MLP\)](#). The Model Legislative Provisions serve as a model for the review of existing national laws and procedures related to victims of terrorism, and towards the development of national legislation where applicable. The MLP offers guidance on the implementation of laws and procedures to support adaptation of best practice in the field of supporting and assisting victims of terrorism in different countries and provides suggestions for the formulation of provisions based on different legal systems. They will also serve to systematize and promote the exchange of information between Member States regarding good practices in supporting and protecting victims of terrorism. As

called for in the Secretary-General's report on "Progress made by the United Nations system in supporting Member States in assisting victims of terrorism" (A/74/790), the pilot project seeks to enhance the capacity of Member States to promote and protect the rights and support the needs of victims of terrorism.

In 2022, responding to Member States' challenges and requests, UNODC developed a manual entitled "An ecological framework for psychosocial child assessment: a resilience-focused model for children associated with armed and organized criminal groups, including those designated as terrorist groups" in order to provide guidance for policymakers and practitioners on a holistic and comprehensive child sensitive approach to carrying out psychosocial assessments that promotes positive social outcomes of rehabilitation and reintegration efforts.

In 2022, UNODC continued supporting Central Asia countries by delivering a regional training of trainers on child sensitive communication and trauma-informed approaches to child interviewing, focusing on children who have been returned from conflict zones, benefiting 30 professionals from 13 Kazak and Uzbek institutions.

UNODC, under the Project '[STRIVE Juvenile: Preventing and Responding to Violence against Children by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups](#)', provided support to partner countries, namely Indonesia, Iraq, and Nigeria, in their development and implementation of comprehensive national responses to prevent and counter terrorism and violent extremism affecting children, in full respect of human rights, gender equality and international law. As part of STRIVE, and during the reporting period, UNODC elaborated case studies from the three STRIVE partner countries aimed to collect data on specific cases of children including their experiences of recruitment, exploitation, disengagement and social reintegration. This research will

inform policy and programmatic responses to support child victims of terrorism.



Under the STRIVE, UNODC support to the Government of Nigeria led to the adoption of an important political declaration, the "[Nigeria Call for Action](#)", which formally recognizes and outlines key principles that will inform actions aimed to protect children from terrorism and violent extremism and acknowledges that such children should be considered and treated primarily as victims of crime, while prioritizing their rehabilitation and reintegration. UNODC also developed a guidance note on applying a comprehensive approach to the treatment of children associated with terrorist and violent extremist groups that supports practical strategies to promote prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration and the protection of children in contact with national authorities in line with international standards and norms. Furthermore, in Nigeria, UNODC engaged 133 professionals in building their capacity on the treatment; rehabilitation and reintegration; and psychosocial assessments of children and juveniles associated with terrorist and violent extremist groups.



Advocacy and visibility

During the working group meetings, members briefed on their major activities in 2022. UNOCT briefed members on the High-Level International Conference on Human rights, Civil society and Counter-Terrorism, organized by UNOCT and the Kingdom of Spain in Málaga, Spain, on 10 and 11 May 2022. The Conference included participants from Member States, including high-level officials, UN entities, and civil society organizations. Thematic discussions focused on: (1) human rights and the rule of law as the cornerstone of effective counter-terrorism efforts; (2) protection of principled humanitarian action; (3) victims and survivors of terrorism; (4) civil society efforts for preventing and countering terrorism; and (5) the role of the UN counter-terrorism architecture.

In advance of the High-Level International Conference on Human Rights, Civil Society, and Counter-Terrorism, the Kingdom of Spain and the UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism organized a dedicated workshop for civil society on Enhancing Civil Society Leadership and Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in Counter-Terrorism. The workshop was held on 9 May 2022, and included over 90 organizations from 43 countries and five continents and was preceded by a month-long virtual consultations. Discussions presented during the workshop and those expressed during consultations held in the lead-up to the workshop are reflected in an [outcome document](#) produced by civil society organizations.

The working group supported the first United Nations Global Congress of Victims of Terrorism organized by UNOCT at the UN Headquarters on 8 and 9 September 2022. The Global Congress served as a critical milestone towards strengthened global solidarity and unity in support of the rights and needs of victims of terrorism. The event was

attended by over 400 participants, and opening remarks were delivered by the President of the 76th General Assembly and the Deputy Secretary-General during the high-level opening session. The Congress included participants from Member States, UN entities, civil society organizations, and victims of terrorism. The programme of the Global Congress consisted of six overarching themes reflecting the rights and needs ascribed to victims of terrorism. The themes emerged as the outcome of extensive consultations with victims, in particular, within the framework of the “Model Legislative Provisions to Uphold the Needs and Protect the Rights of Victims of Terrorism”, and were informed by lessons learnt through capacity development activities with victims, engagement with Member States, outcomes of handbooks and other toolkits, the General Assembly resolution on the “Enhancement of International Cooperation to Assist Victims of Terrorism” ([A/RES/73/305](#)), and the Secretary-General’s report on “Progress made by the United Nations system in supporting Member States in assisting victims of terrorism” (A/74/790). These themes are:

- (i) recognition and remembrance;
- (ii) new and emerging threats;
- (iii) protecting the rights of victims of terrorism;
- (iv) rehabilitation, assistance and support;
- (v) the rights of victims of terrorism with specific needs; and
- (vi) access to justice.

The Congress further included the launch of the expanded version of the [“Memories Campaign”](#), which highlights the importance of remembering and honoring victims of terrorism. The Global Congress concluded with a [Chair’s Summary](#), which outlined seven concrete action points as next steps to chart the future of the international victims of terrorism agenda. UN Web TV mainstreamed the Global Congress live and all sessions are currently available on demand.

In October 2022 and following the publication of the Basic Human Rights Reference Guide on proscription of organizations by the working group in 2021, OHCHR produced and made publicly available an easy-to-read infographic articulating the nine guiding principles contained in the proscription guide to ensure human rights compliance regarding the proscription of organizations. The infographic aims to raise awareness of UN entities, Member States, and civil society actors on the topic, in addition to bringing more visibility to the work and publications of the working group. The infographic is available on OHCHR's website

Efforts to enhance regional coordination

As part of its commitment to enhance regional and field coordination and to ensure that the working group conducts country specific briefings based on analysis and recommendations of the UN human rights mechanisms, the Special Rapporteur on Counter-Terrorism and Human Rights briefed working group entities on her country assessment visit to Uzbekistan in late 2021. The Special Rapporteur highlighted key aspects of the visit, including: 1) return and repatriation, 2) the legal framework governing the overall regulation of extremism and terrorism in Uzbekistan; and 3) regional security and its impact on Uzbekistan, including the assessment of security and other officials; the situation in Afghanistan especially Afghan national stranded in Uzbekistan with expired visas; and the human rights situation of Afghan nationals in the region.

The Special Rapporteur also briefed members on her latest thematic report which highlights the inextricable link between the core objectives of the United Nations to maintain, build and preserve peace and promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms in the context of

peacemaking, and recommendations to the UN system.

Additionally, OHCHR briefed working group members and other Counter-Terrorism Compact working groups on the latest High Commissioner's report on Terrorism and Human Rights. The report addresses the relationship between equality, non-discrimination, and counter-terrorism, focusing on the extent to which State responses to terrorism adhere to the rights to equality and non-discrimination in accordance with international human rights law.

Efforts towards global and regional coordination were visible during the High-Level International Conference on Human rights, Civil society and Counter-Terrorism, led by UNOCT and the Kingdom of Spain, as well as the civil society workshop held ahead of the Conference led by the Special Rapporteur on Counter-Terrorism and Human Rights and the Kingdom of Spain. In that regard, Member States, UN entities, and civil society organizations from various regions engaged in rich discussions and consultations pertaining to counter-terrorism and human rights.

In its work on promoting and protecting the rights and needs of victims of terrorism, UNOCT, under the umbrella of the working group, engaged various stakeholders and participants, including Member States, UN entities, civil society actors and victims of terrorism from different countries and regions in all the activities conducted in 2022. This included the commemoration of the International Day of Remembrance and Tribute to the Victims of Terrorism on 21 August, the launch of the "Memories Campaign", and the first United Nations Global Congress of Victims of Terrorism held on 8 to 9 September 2022.

Finally, on engaging with the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF), the working group

participated in the Eighth GCTF-Counter Terrorism Compact Partnership Consultation and shared with participants updates on the working group's work and activities, along with highlighting pressing human rights developments and the crucial need for international cooperation and genuine efforts to place human rights at the center of all counter-terrorism efforts.

Concluding Observations and Way forward

Building on the stronger human rights language adopted during the seventh review of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the working group and its entities made relentless efforts towards mainstreaming human rights in the Counter-Terrorism Compact activities and Member States counter-terrorism efforts. Despite the progress, integrating

human rights considerations into counter-terrorism efforts remains an area that requires constant attention and genuine commitment by all UN entities and Member States in order to translate such commitment to concrete steps.

This includes, *inter alia*, the allocation of adequate resources such as seed funding for entities leading on human rights, the robust application of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy in all relevant UN activities and developing evidence-based evaluation and robust methodology to assess and measure the impact of the UN system in supporting States in promoting and protecting human rights. Such efforts would play a key role in strengthening the efforts that lead to more comprehensive and coherent implementation of the overall Strategy consistent with human rights and would allow the working group to enhance its impact in line with its terms of reference/objectives.

Working Group on Adopting a Gender Sensitive Approach to Preventing and Countering Terrorism (GENDER)

Mandate, primary objectives and composition

The working group derives its mandate from the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/RES/60/288), and the successive biennial review resolutions on the Strategy, including the 7th review of the Strategy from 2021². The primary objectives of the working group are to support gender mainstreaming, promote gender equality, and integrate the women, peace and security agenda priorities within the framework of the Counter-Terrorism

Compact. This is achieved through the pursuit of specific policy and operational outcomes that feed into the work of the Counter-Terrorism Compact Coordination Committee and the UN system more broadly, which aim to support Member States in mainstreaming gender perspectives, promoting gender equality, as well as integrating the women, peace and security agenda priorities into their efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism, in line with international law including international human rights law, international humanitarian law and refugee law.

² Available at: <https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/un-global-counter-terrorism-strategy>

Following a consultative process, the working group adopted a biennial work plan for 2021-2022 focused on four main outputs: (1) Support the Counter-Terrorism Compact efforts to ensure the adoption of a gender sensitive approach to CT and PCVE; (2) Increase the knowledge base on gender sensitive approaches to CT and PCVE; (3) Support UN led CT and PCVE policy development and related processes through technical assistance; and (4) Strengthen advocacy on gender perspectives in CT/PCVE at the global and regional levels.

In 2022, the working group carried out its thematic briefings during its quarterly meetings. The thematic briefings were introduced in 2020 to provide focused, in-depth discussions on the priorities identified. This is also to ensure the integration of gender dimensions in the work of the Counter-Terrorism Compact and all relevant policies and programs³. The thematic briefings helped build synergies among the different Compact initiatives related to the GCTS Pillar IV.

During the reporting period, the working group focused on implementing the remaining activities in the AWP 2021 – 2022, most importantly its work in building capacity on gender dimensions in Screening, Prosecution, Rehabilitation and Reintegration (SPRR); and continued its efforts to support gender mainstreaming throughout the Compact through holding briefings on gender-related issues and presenting findings.

The working group is chaired by UN Women, with CTED as Vice-Chair. Nineteen Counter-Terrorism Compact entities are members of the working group, with IOM, IPU and UNHCR serving as observers. No additions were made to the Terms of Reference (ToRs).

³ The thematic briefings cover specifically (i) engagement with women's CSOs; (ii) gender dimensions of screening, prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration of individuals associated with UN listed terrorist

Coordination and coherence

The working group convened four quarterly meetings in 2022: on 16 February, 25 May, 26 October, and 14 December. The first meeting included an overview of the working group's annual work plan, an update by CTED on SCR 2617, and a thematic briefing on engagement with women-led civil society. The second meeting included an update on the implementation of the annual work plan; an overview on the WPS agenda and debate to take place in October; an update on the Málaga Conference; and a thematic briefing on gender and PRR. The third meeting covered the WPS agenda, preparation for the Uzbekistan workshop on 2-3 November, and a thematic briefing on gender equality and counter-terrorism. The final meeting included updates on the UNOCT Global Gender Programme and Global Framework, a debrief on the Uzbekistan workshop, and a thematic briefing on gender and PRR.

During the reporting period, the working group increased gender mainstreaming across the Counter-Terrorism Compact through conducting briefings to all working groups except the working group on Emerging Threats and Critical Infrastructure Protection. The briefings focused on providing updates on the work of the working group with the aim to build synergies for horizontal coordination with the rest of the Compact, and also the briefings include priority issues pertaining to gender-based approaches to CT/PCVE, in line with the outcomes of the seventh GCTS review resolution.

Three Counter-Terrorism Compact working groups (NARS, PCVE and HRRoL-VoT) expressed interest in further implementing recommendations of the Global Digital Consultation and increasing cooperation with the working group. In 2023, the

groups (PRR); and (iii) gender equality in the context of counter terrorism.

working group looks forward to engaging with all interested working groups to advance gender-based approaches to support the implementation of the GCTS in its entirety.

Furthermore, the working group availed all its members to present on priority issues. This included an update by UNOCT on the Málaga Conference on Human Rights, Civil Society and Counter-Terrorism; a presentation by the Special Rapporteur on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in counterterrorism on the workshop organized in advance of the Conference with civil society organizations; and updates by UNOCT on the Global Gender Programme and the Global Framework on PRR. These updates assist in bringing members of the working group up to date with different but relevant streams of work.

Regarding the working group's work plan Activity A3 on the development of a benchmark on human rights and gender equality for Global Compact Activities and UN-supported CT/PCVE responses will be carried over to 2023. The brief guidance note/paper (to be drafted jointly with OHCHR, CTED and OCT) will assist the Chairs and Co-chairs of the Compact working groups carry out necessary quality assurance in ensuring the effective mainstreaming of gender and human rights issues when delivering on their respective annual work plans.

Research and analysis

UN Women conducted an analysis on CT and PCVE terminology and its impact on gender equality and women's empowerment based on a questionnaire survey sent out to the working group. Responses were received from the Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect, OHCHR and UN Women. UN Women recommends the working group to continue to support internal discussions on how to minimize the risk of CT and

PCVE-related terminologies in statements, policy documents and programmes, and encourages the creation of policy documents on terminology. During the Global Digital Consultation, civil society noted that the analysis on how different mandates use terminology in their programmes, statements and official documents, constitutes an important challenge, and further requested the UN to ensure the conformity with international law by checking if those instruments are not condoning malpractices by using the same terms used by national actors based on their inconsistent domestic CT frameworks. This discussion and analysis took place under the thematic briefing on gender equality and counter-terrorism.

Technical assistance and capacity-building

Technical assistance and capacity building were carried out through corresponding activities of annual work plan as follows:

- The working group, with UNODC's on-the-ground support, organized a workshop on the gender dimensions of social reintegration of returnees (under the framework of PRR - Activity C1) in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. The workshop took place on 2-3 November and was attended by line ministries and national services providers, as well as experts from Tajikistan and Kazakhstan involved in PRR processes at the national level. The workshop was funded by UNOCT through seed funding from 2019. An independent expert consultant, Dr. Katherine Brown, provided technical support and developed the final report.
- The workshop included active discussion among participants indicating strong ownership and interest of line ministries to advance their work following a gender-based approach and to further exchange knowledge with neighboring countries. During the discussion, some challenges were identified, including limited coordination among

stakeholders, and limited understanding of gender-based approaches, among other issues like the quality assurance of service providers and accountability.

- The leading service provider, Barqaror Hayot (a national civil society organization), also raised challenges related to probation procedures, application of judicial decisions, and follow-up.

Barqaror Hayot also stressed the need to develop special procedures for returnees as they cannot be subjected to the same rules governing the issuance of civic documentation, for example. They also stressed the need for increased quality assurance and supervision on the guardianship and adoption procedures that are put in place for returnees, and finally, they called for stricter qualifications for medical and legal service providers who are specially trained to work with victims and children.

- An outcome report of the workshop is being prepared with recommendations that can be supported by the UN Country team and the Counter-Terrorism Compact. The working group may also conduct follow-up activities, in alignment with relevant other UN-led programmes.
- Through the provision of briefings to different Counter-Terrorism Compact working groups (Activity C2), the Chair and Vice-chair of the working group contributed to increasing the capacity of the Counter-Terrorism Compact in increasing gender mainstreaming. Through these briefings, the working group extended/offered its support to assist Counter-Terrorism Compact working groups and entities in carrying out their obligation of gender mainstreaming upon request. In the reporting period, six briefings were organized (see points 2.1 – 2.4 above).

Advocacy and visibility

Advocacy activities were carried out through several tracks. Under the current annual work plan, the main advocacy activity in 2022 took place through activity C1, reported above, and the briefings to the Counter-Terrorism Compact working groups (Activity C2).

Concluding Observations and Way forward

An important objective of the working group is the increase of gender mainstreaming throughout the Counter-Terrorism Compact. This is a substantive and time-intensive undertaking to ensure that the remit of all the working groups from policies to programmes are informed by gender analysis and are gender-responsive.

- UN Women and CTED offered to brief each of the Counter-Terrorism Compact working groups on mainstreaming gender in the activities of the respective working groups and to extend support when needed to assist with gender mainstreaming. In the reporting period, six briefings on gender-related topics were organized as part of the quarterly meetings of the Compact working groups.
- However, it remains contingent on the leadership of the Chairs of each working group to reach out to the gender working group to seek assistance in advancing gender mainstreaming in their respective work. The Counter-Terrorism Compact secretariat as well as UNOCT gender unit can provide added support to ensure effective gender mainstreaming through supporting coordination for gender briefings and technical support, respectively. The working group plans to continue providing these briefings in 2023 to four working groups, including NARS, PCVE, and HRRoL-VoT.

- The working group, with the support of the Counter-Terrorism Compact secretariat, will extend an invitation to all working groups to brief the working group on their efforts to mainstream gender in their work.

During the reporting period, the working group faced challenges in resource mobilization to implement the annual work plan in its entirety. There is an urgent need for systematic support to funding the Counter-Terrorism Compact annual work plans and in particular, those supporting the implementation of GCTS' pillar 4. This is an issue that was raised several times, including by Member States. UN Women, in its capacity as Chair, offers to support Counter-Terrorism Compact efforts in resource mobilization, including through the work of the RMME working group. However, it is highly recommended that seed funding for the working group be secured annually to ensure the implementation of its annual work plan. For 2023, it is anticipated that funding will remain to be a challenge, and the working group will continue to deliver with existing/in-house capacities to the extent possible.

There needs to be a renewed commitment and follow-up to the recommendations generated by the Global Digital Consultation (Public Statement and Outcome Report). The working group will work on the implementation of some of those recommendations and advocates for the Counter-Terrorism Compact to allocate increased resources in relation to gender equality and women's human rights. It is also important that some of the Global Digital Consultation recommendations are consistent with the Málaga Conference outcome document. It is recommended that the complementarity of work and contribution to engaging civil society be strengthened.

For the way forward, the working group's annual work plan for 2023 carries over the remaining activities from 2022, mainly the development of benchmarks, and continuation of gender mainstreaming efforts through briefings and advocacy. One follow-up activity to the Tashkent workshop will be agreed upon based on the outcome report to be implemented in 2023 under the framework of the working group.

Finally, the working group will provide support to the co-facilitators of the 8th review by organizing briefings with independent civil society as a best practice from the 7th GCTS review.

Conclusion

The Counter-Terrorism Compact made steady progress throughout 2022 in enhancing coherence and coordination to support Member States' efforts in preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism in line with the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. The working groups also made good progress in implementing their corresponding work plans.

Collaboration between entities grew stronger, despite remaining constraints stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic. The support provided by UNOCT, through the Counter-Terrorism Compact secretariat, as well as the operationalization and continuous enhancement of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Platform, was key to ensuring and strengthening smooth and solid online collaboration. Continued commitment and shared ownership among Counter-Terrorism Compact entities, as well as the leadership of working group chairs were instrumental in advancing the implementation of the Counter-Terrorism Compact.

Key Priorities for 2023

Building on the recommendations formulated during the meetings of the Coordination Committee and the Counter-Terrorism Compact Joint Programme of Work for 2022-2023 adopted in June, the Compact will focus on three overarching priorities in 2023:

1. Enhancing engagement and coordination in supporting Member States through: (i) the development of a dedicated page in the Coordination Platform, in which Member States

can provide country specific information on their national counterterrorism related priorities, good practices and challenges; (ii) increased use of CTED recommendations; (iii) development and implementation of national and regional counterterrorism strategies and PCVE plans of action; (iv) facilitating Member States' briefings in the Coordination Committee and working group meetings; (v) renewing emphasis on the rule of law, gender equality, human rights, and humanitarian action in Member States' efforts and United Nations capacity-building support; (vi) tackling the misuse of new and emerging technologies; and (vii) addressing the rise in terrorist attacks on the basis of xenophobia, racism and other forms of intolerance, or in the name of religion or belief.

2. Strengthening partnerships and cooperation with regional organizations, as well as the inclusion of civil society, academia, and the private sector, both at strategic and practical levels.
3. Fostering joint planning in and ensuring a coherent and effective approach to resource mobilization through: (i) developing monitoring and evaluation methodologies to assess the impact of the Counter-Terrorism Compact's efforts in supporting the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy; and (ii) providing guidance for the development of the next iteration of the United Nations Multi-Year Appeal for Counter-Terrorism.

In furtherance of the above priorities, the Counter-Terrorism Compact secretariat will continue to re-tool the Platform to allow for greater effectiveness of joint efforts and to increase transparency and visibility of United Nations' counter-terrorism work towards Member States.

Member States, as beneficiaries of, and donors to United Nations efforts, play a central role in determining the priorities for the Counter-Terrorism Compact and incentivizing progress in coherence and coordination. The Counter-Terrorism Compact will further align its work with the outcomes and priorities

outlined during the Third United Nations Counter-Terrorism Week and the Eighth review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, as well as the needs and expectations of Member States to further strengthen a coordinated and coherent response to the evolving terrorism landscape.

ANNEX I: Members and observers of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact in 2022

Members

1. 1267 Committee Monitoring Team
2. 1540 Committee Expert Group
3. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)
4. Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED)
5. Department for Safety and Security (DSS)
6. Department of Peace Operations (DPO)
7. Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA)
8. Department of Global Communications (DGC)
9. Executive Office of the Secretary-General Rule of Law Unit (EOSG RoL)
10. Financial Action Task Force (FATF)
11. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
12. International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)
13. International Labor Organization (ILO)
14. International Organization for Migration (IOM)
15. Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)
16. Office of Information and Communications Technology (OICT)
17. Office of Legal Affairs (OLA)
18. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
19. Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth
20. Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide (OSAPG)
21. Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict (OSRSG-CAAC)
22. Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (OSRSG-SVC)
23. Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children (OSRSG-VAC)
24. Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)

25. Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms while Countering Terrorism
26. United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC)
27. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
28. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
29. United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
30. United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)
31. United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)
32. United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh (UNITAD)
33. United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
34. United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT)
35. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
36. United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (UNOSAA)
37. United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC)
38. World Customs Organization (WCO)
39. World Health Organization (WHO)

Observers

1. Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)
2. International Maritime Organization (IMO)
3. Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)
4. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
5. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
6. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

ANNEX II: Working group structure and composition in 2022

Pillar I Preventing and countering violent extremism conducive to terrorism (PCVE)	
Chair: UNOCT	Members and observers: Participation in the working group is open to all Counter-Terrorism Compact entities
Vice-Chairs: UNAOC, UNDP, UNESCO	

Pillar I Preventing and countering violent extremism conducive to terrorism (PCVE)	
Chair: CTED	Members: 1267 Monitoring Team, 1540 Group of Experts, CTED, DPO, ICAO, IMO, INTERPOL, UNODA, IOM, OHCHR, OPCW, UNDP, UNICRI, UNITAR, UNOCT, WCO, WHO, Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism Observers: DESA, UNICEF, UNHCR
Vice-Chairs: INTERPOL, UNODC Co-Chair: WCO	
Pillar II Preventing and countering violent extremism conducive to terrorism (PCVE)	
Chair: INTERPOL	Members: 1267 Monitoring Team, 1540 Group of Experts, CTBTO, CTED, DGC, DPPA, DPO, DSS, ICAO, IMO, OHCHR, OPCW, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICRI, UNITAR, UNOCT, UNODA, UNODC, Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, WCO, WHO, OLA Observers: OCHA
Vice-Chairs: UNODA, UNICRI, OPCW	
Pillar II Criminal justice, legal responses and countering the financing of terrorism (CJLR-CFT)	
Chair: UNODC	Members: 1267 Monitoring Team, CTED, DPO, DPPA, EOSG Rule of Law Unit, FATF, INTERPOL, OSAPG, OHCHR, OLA, OSRSG-SVC, Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICRI, UNITAR, UNOCT, WCO Observers: OCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF
Vice-Chairs: CTED, UNOCT	

ANNEX III: Working group structure and composition in 2022

Pillar III Resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation (RMME)	
Chair: UNOCT	Members and observers: Participation in the working group is open to all Counter-Terrorism Compact entities
Co-Chairs: CTED, UNODC	

Pillar IV Promoting and protecting human rights and the rule of law while countering terrorism and supporting victims of terrorism (HR-ROL-VOT)	
Chair: OHCHR	Members: 1267 Monitoring Team, CTED, DGC, DPO, DPPA, EOSG Rule of Law Unit, ICAO, IMO, INTERPOL, OHCHR, OLA, OSRSG-CAAC, OSAPG, OSRSG-VAC, OSRSG-SVC, Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, UN Women, UNDP, UNICRI, UNITAR, UNOCT, UNODC
Vice-Chair: UNOCT	
	Observers: OCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF

Pillar IV Adopting a gender sensitive approach to preventing and countering terrorism (GENDER)	
Chair: UN Women	Members: DPPA, DPO, EOSG Rule of Law Unit, ICAO, OHCHR, OSRSG-SVC, OSRSG-VAC, OSAPG, Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental
Vice-Chair: CTED	
	Observer: UNHCR



UNITED NATIONS
OFFICE OF COUNTER-TERRORISM

For more information:

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