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**COUNTER-TERRORISM**

Coordination Compact

# Annexes to Executive Report

2023 Annual Report to  
the Secretary-General

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## ANNEX I: Working Groups of the Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact

# 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

The working group seeks to promote coordination and coherence to support 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 UN PVE Plan of Action and its recommendations. It also serves as the Secretariat to the Secretary-General's High-Level Action Group on PVE. UNDP, UNESCO and UNAOC serve as Vice-Chairs. All Counter-Terrorism Compact entities are invited to participate in the working group.

#### Coordination and coherence

The working group met four times in 2023 (13 February, 28 April, 9 May, and 15 December). Its meetings and briefings included:

- Insights from the ground through a standing agenda item addressing “an experience from the field”;
- A special meeting to commemorate the International PVE Day with the participation of:
  - UNDP and UNESCO representatives from Central Africa (covering Cameroon, Chad, Gabon), Iraq, Mozambique, the Sahel (covering Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali), Somalia and Thailand;

- The Chairs of the working groups on HRRoL-VoT (OHCHR) and Gender (UN Women), and the Global Center on Cooperative Security (GCCS); and
- UNOCTs Behavioral Insights Hub.
- Secretariat support to the seventh meeting of the Secretary-General’s High-Level Action Group on PVE, which focused on how the United Nations should respond to the strategic challenge of the spread of violent extremism in parts of Africa and its global implications on PVE;
- Thematic exchange views to discuss the response to the spread of violent extremism in parts of Africa;
- Priorities for its 2024-2026 work plan, including further analysis on the climate change – security nexus, online gaming, hate speech, education, intercultural and interreligious dialogue, and mental health;
- Regular updates from members on their activities; and
- Joint mapping/inventory activities included in the work plan.

The working group continued to prioritize its interaction with UN Country Teams (UNCT), inviting UNDP and UNESCO representatives from Central Africa (covering Cameroon, Chad, Gabon), Iraq, Mozambique, the Sahel (covering Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali), Somalia and Thailand to showcase good practices, lessons learned and priorities. The working group also commemorated, for the first time, the International Day for the Prevention of Violent Extremism as and when Conducive to Terrorism, highlighting joint UN initiatives in Africa, Southeast Asia and the Middle East, as well as the integration of the rule of law, human rights and gender as cross-cutting elements in PCVE interventions; and held thematic exchange views to

discuss the response to the spread of violent extremism in parts of Africa.

Additionally, the working group provided Secretariat support for the seventh meeting of the Secretary-General’s High-Level Action Group on PVE, which focused on how the United Nations should respond to the strategic challenge of the spread of violent extremism in parts of Africa and its subsequent global implications on PVE, and for which a briefing paper with guiding questions related to policy, analysis and risks management, programming, and partnerships, was prepared.

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## Research and analysis

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

- Streamlined mapping of over 450 PCVE projects implemented by 20 entities for over 95 Member States addressing all seven priority areas recommended by the United Nations PVE Plan of Action 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;
- Inventory of existing PCVE strategies, plans of action adopted by Member States and regional organizations, as well as PCVE programmatic guidance (UNOCT and UNDP). Support has so far been provided to over 25 Member States and three regional organizations;
- Mapping and analysis of the Counter-Terrorism Compact entities’ PCVE related research and materials for ensuring evidence-based, human rights compliant UN efforts (UNDP);

- Mapping of entities' engagement with civil society on PCVE underscored the need for strengthened engagement with civil society organizations (CSO) working on gender, human rights, and youth (UNESCO).

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, OSAPG, UNESCO and UNOCT will implement a working group project in 2024 entitled "Unpacking the Nexus: prevention of violent extremism, hate speech and hate crime."

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## Technical assistance and capacity-building

The working group continued supporting the development of national action plans, strategies and PCVE coordination on the ground. It was able to establish the status of PCVE strategies and plans of action in more than 60 countries and five regional organizations, as well as 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.

To support PCVE policy coordination and capacity building, in close coordination with Resident Coordinator's Offices and other UN entities, UNOCT has recruited to date National Programme Officers in Jakarta, Indonesia, Manila, the Philippines, and Nairobi, Kenya. The working group also provided support to Central and Southeast Asia through the Strengthening Resilience Against Violent Extremism in Asia (STRIVE Asia) Programme, a joint EU-UN partnership initiative implemented by UNOCT, UNDP, and UNODC.

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## Efforts to enhance regional coordination

During the reporting period, the working group focused on addressing thematic issues in specific countries or regions. It discussed the spread of violent extremism in parts of Africa and its global implications on PVE, particularly during the seventh meeting of the Secretary-General's High-Level Action Group on PVE. The High-Level Action Group meeting provided an opportunity to discuss the threat posed by Al-Qaida, Da'esh, and its affiliates at principal level; with on-the-ground insights from Ms. Zainab Hawa Bangura, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Nairobi (UNON); and a presentation of the main findings and recommendations from UNDP's latest studies, including "[Dynamics of Violent Extremism in Africa: Conflict Ecosystems, Political Ecology, and the Spread of the Proto-State](#)" and "[Journey to Extremism in Africa: Pathways to Recruitment and Disengagement](#)". The members of the High-level Action Group noted the need to rethink the concept of governance beyond capitals and the state authorities by also focusing on local governance, including mayors, governors, and community leaders to fill the vacuums and create responsible and responsive institutions at all levels. In addition, they recommended greater investment in basic services, including education and quality livelihoods, investment in young men and women, fostering intercultural dialogue, communication, and culture, as well as scaling-up exit opportunities and investment in rehabilitation and community-based reintegration services.

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## Concluding observations and way forward

The working group completed several objectives and activities as agreed in its 2023 work plan. The different meetings to discuss the spread of violent extremism in parts of Africa provided an opportunity to present the main findings from UNDP's latest studies, and together with the special event commemorating the International PVE Day, enabled continuous interaction with UNCTs, through the participation of United Nations field representatives in Central Africa, Iraq, Mozambique, the Sahel, Somalia and Thailand; as well as the integration of civil society, youth, human rights and gender in its work.

The working group highly values and relies on the participation of Pillar IV entities, including OHCHR as Chair of the Working Group on Human Rights, Rule of Law and Victims of Terrorism, and UN Women as Chair of the Working Group on Gender, to ensure that these cross-cutting issues are effectively addressed and synergies ensured with those working groups.

Moving forward, the working group will also follow and explore ways to engage in relevant PCVE activities with the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) and continue strengthening its cooperation and coordination with other Counter-Terrorism Compact working groups; explore opportunities to expand partnerships with other stakeholders; invest in common efforts to work together on joint proposals and resource mobilization; and continue

encouraging all working group members to support and utilize the Platform as a critical tool to support and enhance further coordination and coherence among all Counter-Terrorism Compact members and their activities.

The working group will continue updating its tasks and further advance and implement them in 2024, including activities such as:

- Prioritizing interaction with UNCTs, inviting staff from the field;
- Coordinating support to requesting Member States for the development and implementation of national, regional, and local PCVE action plans; and ensuring meaningful participation of civil society in the development and implementation of PCVE responses;
- Exploring further analysis of the climate change-security nexus and its implications for PCVE; continue addressing hate speech, violent extremism and terrorist narratives online, engaging the private sector, parliaments and parliamentary assemblies; focusing, among other things, on the nexus between video games and violent extremism and on analyzing and tackling terrorist narratives; promoting joint analysis on rule of law and security institutions and its contribution to PCVE efforts; supporting PCVE efforts in West Africa, the Sahel and Africa's sub-continental corridor; and strengthening the nexus between sport, education and PCVE programming.

# 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, 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 international human rights law, international humanitarian law and international refugee law. The Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) chairs the working group, along with INTERPOL and UNODC as Vice-Chairs and WCO as Co-Chair.

#### Coordination and coherence

The working group held meetings on 14 February, 13 June, 5 September, and 30 November 2023.

The main deliverable during the reporting period was concluding the UNOCT-seed funded joint initiative on preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons including regional workshops, 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, launched in March 2022. In line with Security Council 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 (SALW), improvised explosive devices (IEDs), and Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS).





This comprehensive set of technical guidelines was developed under the “One-UN” approach, which benefitted from the specialized expertise of all relevant member entities of the working group. As planned, three regional workshops to promote the technical guidelines were held in Europe (April 2022), the Sahel/Maghreb (February 2023) and the Caribbean region (March 2023), and provided an opportunity to discuss the maturity of practices in preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons and identify areas for improvement of measures at national and regional levels, as well as a foundation for further modifications, revisions, and updates.

The working group also addressed the issues of using biometrics responsibly to detect and identify terrorists and foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) and watchlisting in accordance with Security Council resolution 2396 (2017) through updates of relevant activities and events conducted by working group and other entities, such as the Biometrics Institute and GCTF. In this regard, the working group will continue updating its Compendium on the responsible use and sharing of biometrics in counter-terrorism in 2024, which was developed under a joint initiative in 2018.

The working group followed developments in global implementation of Advance Passenger Information (API) and Passenger Name Records (PNR) requirements in accordance with Security Council resolutions 2178 (2014) and 2396 (2017), and ICAO standards, through the UN Countering Terrorist Travel (CT Travel) Programme.

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

- Developments and activities held by the Action Against Terrorism Unit of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the CT Travel Programme, and the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

- INTERPOL briefing on Responsible Artificial Intelligence Innovation in Law Enforcement.
- Progress update on the working groups joint project to enhance the implementation of the Security Council resolution 2370 (2017) on preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons.
- Briefing by the United States on BMLE-related activities held under GCTF.
- Briefing by the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism on reports on (i) law enforcement and national security agencies use of [spyware](#); (ii) the [use of armed drones in counter-terrorism operations](#) abroad and the domestic use of drones by law enforcement; as well as (iii) Planned Report on the API/PNR, international human rights laws standards, and human rights due diligence.
- The assessment visits planned or conducted by CTED on behalf of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), highlighting recommendations for technical assistance on border management and law enforcement.
- Consultations and progress of the development of the non-binding “Abu Dhabi guiding principles” on the “Threats posed by the use of unmanned aircraft systems for terrorist purposes,” following the Special Meeting of the CTC held in India on 28-29 October 2022 and the Delhi Declaration on countering the use of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes.
- CTED identified technical assistance recommendations shared through the 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.

The working group put special emphasis on identification of gaps and challenges and sharing of good practices from the field on border management and law enforcement cooperation in counter-terrorism. The working group explored ways to better promote the projects and activities of different entities with a view to ensuring appropriate coordination and avoiding overlaps.

In accordance with the work plan, the working group supported the Emerging Threats and Protection of Critical Infrastructure (ETCIP) Working Group, recognizing that there are many interrelated and cross-cutting issues between the mandates of the two working groups.

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## Research and analysis

The working group took note of the trend alerts, reports, guidance, and analytical briefs published by member entities in 2023. Recommendations published by relevant members, such as the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, were referenced and circulated to the working group.

All initiatives developed and/or discussed by the working group have benefitted 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 working group.

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## Technical assistance and capacity-building

During the reporting period, CTED continued to review and upload its technical assistance needs and recommendations on the coordination Platform. CTED also shared the Member State's Overview of Implementation Assessment (OIA), adopted by CTC during the previous stocktaking cycle, unless there was an indication from a Member State that select information or the entire OIA should remain confidential. These recommendations should be linked when designing technical assistance and capacity-building programmes and activities. The Chair of the working group consistently reminded members that linking the recommendations is important to increase the impact and efficiency of technical assistance to Member States.

CTED (in its capacity as Chair), UNOCT, and UNIDIR co-organized two regional workshops to promote 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 February and March. These workshops featured expert presentations by several members of the working group (ICAO, UNODC, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), INTERPOL, WCO), as well as relevant regional entities, including the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC), and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS).

The working group was regularly briefed on the activities of the CTC, capacity building initiatives and projects led by UNOCT on areas under the working groups' mandate, and on developments of the eighth review of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

(GCTS), as well as side events organized on the margins of the Third CT Week in June 2023.

The working group also initiated discussions on the threats posed by the use of UAS for terrorist purposes, including by supporting the development of the non-binding “Abu Dhabi guiding principles” adopted by the CTC in December 2023.

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## Advocacy and visibility

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 was released to all Member States in March 2022, 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 on the official websites of CTED, UNOCT and UNIDIR, and are available in [English](#) and [French](#).

A dedicated biometrics web page 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 counter-terrorism, developed by the working group. The web page also promotes United Nations’ 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 2024.

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## Efforts to enhance regional coordination

Under the Technical guidelines joint project, regional expert workshops were held with [Sahel/Maghreb](#) and [Caribbean](#) countries with the participation of relevant regional entities and representatives from Algeria, the Gambia, Guinea, Libya, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Spain, Tunisia, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, and Suriname. Similar workshops will be organized in 2024 in cooperation with relevant regional organizations.

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 2024.

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 United Nations and the United States; and will continue engagement on this issue. For the way forward, the Chair of the working group will plan to invite regional organizations, civil society and other non-governmental organizations and private sector actors to brief the working group and discuss areas of interest.

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## Concluding observations and way forward

Throughout 2023, the working group continued its active work through regular meetings and in the activities under the joint project on the implementation of Security Council resolution 2370 (2017) and related international standards and good practices on preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons.

The working group will continue the work related to UAS, including the implementation of CTC's [non-binding "Abu Dhabi guiding principles"](#) on the "Threats posed by the use of UAS for terrorist purposes" and share information on developments and activities in this field.

In 2024, the working group will continue implementing its ongoing, long-term initiatives on biometrics and watchlisting, and follow progress of the global implementation of API and PNR, including their expansion to the other domains, such as maritime travel. All relevant working group member entities will be engaged in further developing these initiatives and designing activities.

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 initiate a joint project to develop a guidance/manual containing all-UN approach assisting Member States to establish a systematic risk management methodology applicable to identify terrorism related threats and to mitigate risks at national and sector specific levels.

The working group will continue addressing and exploring more in-depth issues related to human rights and gender and age implications in all areas under its mandate ways to provide Member States with concrete guidance on human rights-compliant law enforcement and border management practices. 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 to establishing how to improve integration of relevant analysis, reports, and recommendations of the United Nations human rights mechanisms, including the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), human rights treaty bodies, independent special procedures of the Human Rights Council, as well as OHCHR, as it designs technical assistance and capacity-building efforts.

The working group will explore ways to engage in the relevant activities under GCTF, including watchlisting, maritime security, and 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"; and will further increase cooperation and coordination with other Counter-Terrorism Compact working groups. The group will continue its 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 (ETCIP) 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 Compact entities to utilize the Platform as a critical tool to support and enhance further coordination and coherence among all Compact entities and their activities.

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

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## Mandate, primary objectives, and composition

Throughout 2023, the working group was chaired by INTERPOL and vice-chaired by OPCW, UNICRI and UNODA. The Terms of Reference has 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 of the 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 CBRN materials, and to enhance the protection of critical infrastructure, including infrastructure housing such materials, against terrorist attacks, in line with international law, including international human rights, humanitarian and refugee law.

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## Coordination and coherence

During the reporting period, the working group met for four quarterly meetings (22 March, 31 May, 6 November, and 14 December). Through these meetings, both signatory and external entities presented current and upcoming initiatives and events, frequently soliciting support, guidance, or cooperation from working group members.

The working group, with support from the Counter-Terrorism Compact Secretariat, maintained a 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.

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. The working group continued frequent engagement and consultation with the BMLE working group Chair, CTED, to ensure a clear division of labor and alignment, particularly regarding Security Council resolution 2370 (2017), a shared resolution of interest under the BMLE and ETCIP working groups Terms of Reference. The working group suggested holding a joint BMLE-ETCIP working group meeting in 2024.

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## Research and analysis

2023 saw several substantive interventions and briefings which brought new knowledge, outcomes, research and analysis to the working group and the larger counter-terrorism community. In May, one thematic briefing took place on the use of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes and for countering terrorism, featuring briefings from both signatory and external entities, brought valuable insight and expertise to the discussion on this cross-cutting issue.

Several working group members and some external entities took the opportunity to brief one another on their research and analytical findings, including:

- OPCW and UNOCT briefings on the Project “Interoperability in Response to Chemical and Biological Attacks;”
- UNICRI briefing on the main findings from the report on “CBRN Proliferation Financing: A Perspective from Southeast Asia;”
- UNICRI briefing on artificial intelligence (AI);
- CTED briefing on the development of UAS and ICT Guiding Principles;
- 1267 Monitoring Team briefing on its Threat Assessments;
- Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism briefing on the Human Rights Implications of the Development, Use and Transfer of New Technologies in the context of Counter-Terrorism and countering and preventing Violent Extremism;
- Briefing by the World Organisation of Animal Health (WOAH) on its joint project with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and INTERPOL on Agro-Crime.

Members of the working group leveraged the forum to provide advanced notice of reports and publications to seek feedback from the working group, including the six reports developed within the framework of the UNOCT-INTERPOL joint initiative “CT TECH”, as well as the UNOCT-Conflict Armament Research (CAR) report on the [“Acquisition, Weaponization, and Deployment of UAS for Terrorism-related Purposes”](#). All working group members could consider leveraging the forum to develop a coordinated approach to both leverage collective expertise and avoid duplications and gaps identified by Member States.

The working group’s Chair and Vice-Chairs continued to engage with the 1540 Group of Experts and UNODA to explore opportunities for supporting Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). This dialogue will continue into 2024 in the hope of devising a thematic briefing or other activity in the working group, which will provide support to the implementation of the resolution.

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## Technical assistance and capacity-building

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 train-the-trainer methodology; the Global Programme on Countering Terrorist Threats against Vulnerable Targets and the Global Programme on Autonomous and Remotely Operated Systems (AROS); INTERPOL’s CBRNE and Vulnerable Targets Sub-Directorate programming; UNODC’s CBRN Terrorism Prevention Programme, and WCO’s programming in the area of emerging threats.

***Initiative: Protection of Critical Infrastructure from Terrorist Attacks in Accordance with Security Council Resolution 2341 (2017) and Soft Targets in Accordance with Security Council Resolution 2396 (2017), with a focus on developing an additional component on Soft Targets Protection:*** UNOCT, CTED and INTERPOL continue to implement this initiative under the working group and pursuant to Security Council resolutions 2341 (2017) and 2396 (2017). The 2022-2023 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. The [updated Compendium](#) includes contributions from Member States, working group entities, and international experts, and was [launched](#) in a high-level event in June 2023. It presents updated guidance on the various important dimensions of Security Council resolutions 2341 and 2396, and features new material, including policy and strategic documents, legal instruments, cases studies and tools.

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

OPCW, together with WHO, OCHA, INTERPOL, UNODA, UNICRI, and UNOCT, completed the implementation of this initiative building on the successful completion of the first two phases. During the reporting period, three workshops were held on (i) information exchange (27-28 March, in The Hague, the Netherlands, hosted by OPCW); (ii) on cooperation between operation/emergency response centers (5 May, in Lyon, France, hosted by INTERPOL); and (iii) on deployment (26-27 June, in The Hague, hosted by OPCW).

***Initiative: CONTACT – Enhancing Capacities to Prevent the Trafficking of Radiological and Nuclear Material:***

Within the framework of its CONTACT Programme, 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 Canada, Norway, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

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## Advocacy and visibility

The working group benefited from presentations on initiatives, as well as enhanced collaborative relationships by inviting external entities, including the Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP), the Executive Office of the United Nations Secretary-General, IAEA, and WOAHA, to brief the working group on their projects.

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## Efforts to enhance regional coordination

In 2023, although the working group did not have a specific section nor task dedicated to enhancing regional coordination, it sought to invite external partners from outside the Counter-Terrorism Compact framework, including briefing by regional organizations.

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## Concluding observations and way forward

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. During the reporting period, the working group enjoyed high levels of participation in its activities, as well as active discussion sessions following thematic or technical presentations.



In 2024, 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. 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 2023, several thematic

areas of focus may define its 2024 activities, including but not limited to CBRN matters, the protection of vulnerable targets from terrorist attacks, new 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 GCTS (A/RES/60/288), especially its Pillars II, III and IV on preventing and countering terrorism, building Member States' capacity and strengthening the role of the United Nations and ensuring human rights and the rule of law – the successive 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 international human rights law, international humanitarian law and international refugee law.

The working group is chaired by UNODC and vice-chaired by CTED and UNOCT. During the reporting period, the working group admitted IMF as an observer.

The working group advanced implementation of its work plan by promoting the sharing of good practices through interactive discussions and presentations during its meetings in the reporting period, as well as initiated engagements with CSOs. In line with the outcomes of the seventh meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Compact Coordination Committee, the working group ensured closer engagement with GCTF.

### **Coordination and coherence**

During the reporting period, the working group convened four quarterly meetings (on 3 March, 14 June, 16 October, and 13 December). Each meeting featured an interactive discussion and/or presentation [March – briefing by the Counter-Terrorism Compact entities on their work in Nigeria and wider region; June – presentation by the



Financial Action Task Force (FATF) on its latest report on money laundering and terrorist financing and CTED's gap assessment; October – co-chairs of the GCTF Criminal Justice Rule of Law Working Group (Italy and Nigeria); and December – briefing by a civil society representative from the Lebanese Association for Victims of Terrorism and FATF's presentation on revision of Recommendation 8.

Entities primarily dealing with countering the financing of terrorism (CFT) convened regularly 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.

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 Coordination Platform.

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## Research and analysis

FATF launched its [report](#) on "Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in the Art and Antiquities Market", co-led by the United States and the European Commission. It aims to improve better understanding of vulnerabilities with various objects and markets; Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (ML/TF) threats, methods and techniques and providing risk indicators and best practices to

help prevent, detect, investigate, and prosecute ML/TF activities in the market.

IMF held a briefing on its [handbook](#) on "Countering the Financing of Terrorism: Good Practices to Enhance Effectiveness" to assist policymakers and practitioners in identifying key CFT-related challenges and good practices. The handbook was developed with UNOCT, CTED, 1267 Monitoring Team, INTERPOL, Egmont Group and Europol, and in consultation with FATF.

To further raise awareness on certain aspects of CFT and related capacity-building activities, CTED delivered a briefing in June on its gaps assessment in implementing key CFT provisions of Security Council resolutions based on 1267 Monitoring Team inputs and reports, as well as FATF and FATF-Style Regional Bodies (FSRBs) mutual evaluation reports.

In June, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism briefed on its [position paper](#) on International Human Rights Law Considerations for Counter-Terrorism Financing Regulation of Crowdfunding, Virtual Assets, and New Payment Technologies.

Within a joint activity with the Working Group on Protecting and Promoting Human Rights and the Rule of Law and Supporting Victims of Terrorism, the co-leads of the respective working groups have made advancements on the draft of a guidance document on terrorism financing and human rights, including by inviting Counter-Terrorism Compact entities to provide feedback and comments.

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## Technical assistance and capacity-building

In 2023, 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, UNODC supported Member States upon their request, namely in Burkina Faso, Mozambique, the Niger, Nigeria, and the Philippines. In addition, new phases of technical assistance were initiated for Chad to address battlefield evidence.

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## Advocacy and visibility

The Chair of the working group routinely reminded members to update the internal matrix of upcoming activities hosted on the 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.

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## Efforts to enhance regional coordination

With respect to one of the outcomes of the seventh Counter-Terrorism Compact Coordination

Committee Meeting, and to ensure concrete steps to align its efforts, the working group initiated an update of its work plan for the period 2024-2026. As part of this, the working group focused on including external partners for new perspectives and synergies and further enhanced cooperation with civil society organizations, including the Lebanese Association for Victims of Terrorism (AVT-L) which was invited to brief on its work.

In line with the Counter-Terrorism Compact-GCTF options paper, the working group continued to enjoy good collaboration with the GCTF and invited the GCTF Criminal Justice and Rule of Law Working Group to provide an update and explore synergies between the two working groups on its activities. 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.

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## Concluding observations and way forward

The working group continued its efforts to address one of the challenges that remained encountered during the reporting period to accommodate all activities outlined in the working group's work plan within just four quarterly meetings. With respect to the work stream, members were able to make more concrete briefings and presentations during the reporting period.

# Pillar III

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## Measures to Build States' Capacity to Prevent and Combat Terrorism and to Strengthen the Role of the United Nations System in this Regard

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

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#### **Mandate, primary objectives, and composition**

The objective of the working group is to facilitate coordinated resource mobilization efforts, in particular through a UN Joint Appeal for Counter-Terrorism (the current iteration of which focuses on Africa) and support the development of a common monitoring and evaluation framework and accompanying tools. The working group also supports and advocates for the use of assessments, analyses, and recommendations by CTED in the design and development of technical assistance and capacity-building efforts. It is chaired by UNOCT and co-chaired by CTED and UNODC. The membership in the working group is open to all Counter-Terrorism Compact entities, including in its two sub-groups: the Task Force on the Joint Appeal (chaired by the Joint Appeal Secretariat based in UNOCT) and the Sub-Group on Evaluation (chaired by UNODC, co-chaired by UNOCT and UNICRI).

The Task Force on the Joint Appeal was set up in 2023 to lead the implementation of the UN Joint Appeal for Counter-Terrorism in Africa. It is comprised of representatives from the 16 Compact entities participating in the ten multi-partner flagship initiatives supported by the Joint Appeal.

The Sub-Group on Evaluation shares evaluative knowledge, best practices and lessons learned; promotes coordination and collaboration among Compact entities and other partners in the planning and implementation of evaluations as well as the development of evaluation guidance and tools; and supports the development of a common monitoring and evaluation framework within the United Nations system to measure and assess the implementation of the GCTS.

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#### **Coordination and coherence**

During 2023, the working group held three quarterly meetings (28 March, 1 August, and 28 November)

which provided an interactive platform for information exchange on Compact-wide efforts under the resource mobilization and monitoring and evaluation workstreams, while fostering enhanced dialogue and collaboration with non-Compact partners such as Member States and civil society organizations through briefings on joint areas of interest and discussions on cooperation opportunities.

The meetings featured progress updates by the Sub-Group on Evaluation and the Joint Appeal Task Force on the work undertaken under the M&E and resource mobilization workstreams, including as related to the Compendium of Good Practices for Measuring Results in CT/PCVE and the Joint Appeal; expert presentations on practical tools for impact assessment to support donor reporting and UNOCT's Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Toolkit for PCVE Action Plans; and briefings by Compact partners such as the Gender Working Group and by non-Compact partners, including GCTF, the International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law (IIJ), and the International Centre for Counter-Terrorism (ICCT) on M&E initiatives and good practices. The Sub-Group on Evaluation also briefed the Gender Working Group on 12 September on its work and initiatives, including its efforts in integrating and mainstreaming gender perspectives into evaluation processes and products.

Following the launch of the Joint Appeal in June, a dedicated Task Force was set up with representation from 16 Counter-Terrorism Compact entities and partners to steer the effective management of the Joint Appeal with support from a Secretariat based in UNOCT. The Task Force coordinated the preparation of project documents for the ten flagship initiatives under the Joint Appeal and developed a work plan for promoting and managing the Joint Appeal in 2023-2024, including through a series of outreach events and hybrid briefings for potential funding partners and

stakeholders. In the last quarter of 2023, the Chair and Co-Chairs of the working group, together with project managers of the ten initiatives, led an initial round of briefings for interested funding partners. A strategic dialogue on the Joint Appeal was initiated with the Gender Working Group on 12 September as well as at the Tenth GCTF-Counter-Terrorism Compact Partnership Consultation on 12 October.

Building on the three expert workshops held in 2023 for the development of the Compendium of Good Practices for Measuring Results in CT/PCVE, the Sub-Group on Evaluation established and piloted the Community of Practice (CoP) in Monitoring and Evaluation for CT/PCVE. The CoP is hosted on the UNOCT Connect & Learn Platform with 16 members from Counter-Terrorism Compact entities, civil society, and Member States. The Community, once operationalized, will serve as an interactive space for M&E experts and practitioners to share M&E approaches and good practices, explore innovative solutions, exchange lessons learned, and support joint evaluations, eventually leading to more effective and evidence-based CT/PCVE interventions.

In 2023, the working group members continued to utilize the Counter-Terrorism Project Matrix that maps CT/PCVE activities across the United Nations system at the global, regional, sub-regional and national levels.

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## Research and analysis

In 2023, the working group, through its Sub-Group on Evaluation, continued to advance the implementation of the recommendations from the first system-wide meta-synthesis of evaluation and oversight results under the GCTS commissioned by the working group in 2021.

In response to the meta-synthesis recommendation to strengthen evaluation knowledge and capacities of internal and external stakeholders, the working group, together with the European Union, developed the "[Compendium of Good Practices for Measuring Results in Counter-Terrorism and Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism](#)", to support programme managers, evaluators and M&E experts to effectively monitor and evaluate the results of CT/PCVE initiatives and strengthen the implementation of targeted, efficient and impactful CT/PCVE interventions across the EU, UN and Member States. The Compendium provides 26 illustrative examples under five good practice areas [(i) evaluation design and process for measurable outcomes, (ii) leveraging innovative tools and rigorous approaches, (iii) advancing a 'do no harm' approach, (iv) integrating gender perspectives, and (v) learning and purposeful use of evaluation results] from the UN, EU, GCTF-Inspired Institutions, and Member States.

The Compendium was launched on 20 June at a side event co-organized by the working group, the European Union, and the State of Qatar on the margins of the Third CT Week. The event raised awareness of the wealth of information offered by the Compendium and provided an opportunity to exchange views on how existing M&E resources and tools such as the Compendium, the meta-synthesis, and the CoP, can be further leveraged and built upon to strengthen the impact of CT/PCVE interventions.

The Sub-Group on Evaluation further promoted coordination and collaboration among Compact entities in the planning and conduct of joint evaluations, including (i) the joint independent mid-term evaluation of the UN Countering Terrorist Travel Programme, managed by UNOCT and UNODC, and (ii) the Joint Independent Final Evaluation of the Project "Supporting the Management of Violent Extremist Prisoners and the Prevention of Radicalisation to Violence in Prisons", managed by

UNOCT and UNODC. The Sub-Group also reviewed technical evaluation publications, including UNOCT's Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Toolkit to Support Action Plans to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism, as well as project proposals under the Joint Appeal for Counter-Terrorism in Africa.

The Sub-Group also initiated the conceptualization of a research initiative for the implementation of the meta-synthesis recommendation to partner with research sectors of the UN and beyond on 'grounded research' to leverage findings from research and evaluations for evidence-informed design and implementation of CT/PCVE policies and programmes.

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## Technical assistance and capacity-building

During the reporting period, the working group designed the UN Joint Appeal for Counter-Terrorism in Africa, which through its ten strategic multi-partner initiatives across the continent, seeks to steer and incentivize a new generation of United Nations system action for a more visible, transparent, and effective multilateral contribution to the implementation of the GCTS in Africa. Under the interagency expert guidance of the Sub-Group on Evaluation, UNOCT's Human Rights and Gender Section and the Joint Appeal Secretariat, the project proposals of the ten competitively selected initiatives were systematically refined to ensure rigorous focus on results and impact, human rights-based and gender-responsive approaches, and transparent monitoring and evaluation. The ten flagship initiatives are set to commence in 2024 subject to the timely and adequate funding of the Joint Appeal.



## Joint Appeal for Counter-Terrorism in Africa

The Joint Appeal is based on the outcomes and lessons learned from a comprehensive stakeholder consultation on the 2021-2022 Multi-Year Appeal for Counter-Terrorism. For the first time, the RMME Working Group competitively selected initiatives from across the United Nations system through a call for proposals based on their potential of achieving transformative and impactful results while advancing human rights-based and gender-responsive approaches.

The Joint Appeal was launched during a dedicated side event on the margins of the Third CT Week on 22 June together with the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Qatar, Morocco, Tunisia, and Nigeria.

The Joint Appeal supports ten strategic multi-partner flagship initiatives across the African continent, which will be delivered starting in 2024 by 16 partner entities: UNOCT, UNODC, CTED, UNDP, UN Women, OHCHR, UNICRI, ICAO, IMO, INTERPOL, IOM, OICT, UNAOC, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNESCO and WCO.

To ensure effective coordination across the initiatives and partner entities, a Joint Appeal Secretariat was established within UNOCT. The Joint Appeal Secretariat will promote the Joint Appeal at the global level, connect funding partners to projects, and facilitate consistent monitoring and tracking of results in close coordination with the working group.

To this effect, a dedicated website was developed and launched for the Joint Appeal ([www.jointappeal.org](http://www.jointappeal.org)), which is designed to

serve as a transparent partnership platform to connect beneficiaries, UN entities and funding partners of the ten initiatives at national, regional and global levels. As projects will commence implementation in 2024, the website will be continuously developed to feature progress updates, results reporting, impact stories, lessons learned, and latest funding information.

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## Advocacy and visibility

In 2023, the working group enhanced efforts to raise the visibility of its work with internal and external partners, including through outreach activities with Member States and civil society organizations; participating as speaker in key events, such as the Tenth GCTF-Counter-Terrorism Compact Partnership Consultation meeting (October), Hedayah's Eight Annual International CVE Research Conference (October), and INDEED International Policy and Practitioners' Forum (November); and disseminating working group knowledge products through online platforms and various fora.

Through the Joint Appeal, the working group is seeking to set new standards for transparency of programme implementation, the monitoring, evaluation and reporting of results, facilitating effective partnerships, and ensuring due recognition and visibility for funding partners. To this effect, a dedicated [website](#) was created, which contains information on the Joint Appeal and its ten multi-partner initiatives.

In 2023, UNOCT supported the consultative process of the eighth review of the GCTS, which mandated the United Nations to assess the impact, based on a results framework, of activities by UN entities towards the implementation of the four pillars of the Strategy (OP 96). In response, the Sub-Group on



Evaluation developed an initial concept/funding proposal that sets out the proposed approach for the implementation of the General Assembly mandate for further consideration by the working group which will inform the development of a detailed terms of reference in 2024. During the reporting year, efforts were also made at different levels to raise resources required for the mandated assessment of impact.

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## Efforts to enhance regional coordination

Throughout the reporting period, the working group strengthened its collaboration with Member States, regional organizations, and civil society, particularly through the joint development with the European Union of the Compendium of Good Practices for Measuring Results in CT/PCVE, with the technical support of the Management Group consisting of experts from the UN, EU, and GCTF-Inspired Institutions [Hedayah and the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF)].

The working group sought to enhance its collaboration with civil society organizations, by (i) holding briefings introducing the work of the working group, (ii) inviting civil society representatives to its quarterly meetings and encouraging their participation in working group initiatives (e.g., M&E Community of Practice), and (iii) participating in events organized by civil society partners to explore further avenues of cooperation.

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## Concluding observations and way forward

In 2023, the meta-synthesis study recommendations continued to provide a comprehensive framework to inform the work of the RMME Working Group in the

area of monitoring and evaluation, with significant work invested in strengthening evaluation knowledge and capacities of stakeholders through the development and dissemination of the Compendium of Good Practices for Measuring Results in CT/PCVE, as well as in creating a knowledge platform through the launch of the M&E Community of Practice. While the Sub-Group on Evaluation will develop terms of reference for the Community of Practice in 2024, the Community's full operationalization to ensure its utility and sustainability will require dedicated resources.

The General Assembly's mandate, through the eighth review resolution of the GCTS, to assess the impact of activities carried out by UN entities for the implementation of the Strategy, provides a unique and timely opportunity to develop a unified system-wide results framework to measure and evaluate the results of CT/PCVE efforts of Compact entities. In 2024, the working group will prioritize engagement with all Compact entities and other partners to advance the implementation of this important mandate, and continue its resource mobilization efforts, including through fundraising events organized under the Joint Appeal.

With its Task Force comprised of representatives of 16 participating entities and project managers of ten initiatives, as well as its dedicated website, the Joint Appeal offers a new generation of field-focused, results-oriented and transparent multi-partner collaborations in support of the implementation of the GCTS. The ambitious design of the Joint Appeal grounded in lessons learned of the 2021-2022 Multi-Year Appeal has required significant planning, coordination, and joint preparatory efforts across participating entities. The competitive selection of projects from across the United Nations system, the rigorous refinement of projects proposals, the setting up of a dedicated Joint Appeal Secretariat in UNOCT, and creating an all-new, visually appealing website has taken until the end of 2023. While



limited outreach to potential funding partners was undertaken in 2023, partnership engagement and resource mobilization efforts will be intensified in

2024, alongside implementation of the ten flagship initiatives.

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

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### **Mandate, primary objectives, and composition**

The working group derives its mandate from the GCTS, the successive review resolutions on the Strategy, and relevant Security Council resolutions. The working group aims to promote coordination, complementarity, and coherence in the work of the Counter-Terrorism 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 relevant provisions of 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 international human rights law, international humanitarian law, and international 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.

During the reporting period, the chairing of the working group was re-structured, with CTED serving as Chair and UNOCT as Vice-Chair. It remained a

“whole-of-Compact” working group, with all Counter-Terrorism Compact entities as members.

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### **Coordination and coherence**

In 2023, the working group met four times (16 March, 30 May, 19 October, and 12 December), during which it held in-depth discussions on Member States’ measures in developing national comprehensive and integrated counter-terrorism strategies. Discussions addressed progress made in employing a whole-of-government and a whole-of-society approach and challenges based in this regard. These include the wide range of governmental agencies involved in the process as opposed to only law enforcement agencies. Discussions also addressed the extent to which these strategies address human rights and gender aspects.

The working group also continued to build synergies with other Counter-Terrorism Compact working groups on cross-cutting issues, including gender mainstreaming in counter terrorism strategies. To such end, the Gender Working Group and the NARS Working Group exchanged briefings at their respective meetings as part of the ongoing efforts on advocating for gender mainstreaming in the Counter-Terrorism Compact's work.

CTED provided comprehensive briefings on lessons learned and good practices from Canada, Central

Asia, Europe, Iraq, and the South Pacific in applying whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches when addressing or developing comprehensive and integrated approaches or strategies for counter-terrorism. Presentations also addressed the extent to which human rights, the rule of law, and gender aspects were addressed in these processes and their outcomes. Lessons learned from engaging civil society were also presented, and UN Women provided a briefing and highlighted efforts to advocate for gender mainstreaming in the Counter-Terrorism Compact's activities through policy and technical support

CTED briefed on its engagement with civil society in the development of comprehensive and integrated counter-terrorism strategies in Southeast Europe. Lessons learned revealed that most States in the region have adopted national counter-terrorism strategies, but engagement with civil society remains uneven. A multi-stakeholder approach has been incorporated by some States, and international agencies and donors have provided training and capacity-building for local CSOs. In some Member States, there have been significant strides in mainstreaming gender in national strategies.

UNOCT briefed on a human rights capacity building project in Iraq which aimed at, inter alia, effectively implementing its counter-terrorism strategy, which was adopted in 2019, including supporting Iraqi authorities incorporate human rights into their counter-terrorism efforts. UNOCT, with the support of the working group, had contributed to the counter-terrorism strategy revision in 2021, which resulted in a better incorporation of human rights.

During the reporting period, the working group invited external entities to enhance cooperation and strengthened its engagement with regional and civil society organizations. The Council of Europe provided a presentation on its regional [Counter-Terrorism Strategy for 2023-2027](#) and the Strong

Cities Network provided an update on its work connecting 210+ cities globally to prevent hate and extremism in all its forms.

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## Technical assistance and capacity-building

The working group continued efforts to promote coordination and facilitate consultations on the implementation of existing national and regional counter-terrorism strategies to encourage mutually reinforcing and where possible joint programming leveraging the respective mandates and maximizing the comparative advantages of Counter-Terrorism Compact entities.

Briefings provided by CTED on assessment visits summarized lessons learned and good practices such as (i) employing a whole-of-government approach and a whole-of-society approach; (ii) promoting human rights and the rule of law; (iii) mainstreaming gender aspects; (iv) addressing factors that could lead to or measures conducive to terrorist activities such as socio-economic, educational and/or developmental factors; and (v) ensuring there is a mechanism in place to oversee/coordinate the implementation of the strategy. Evaluation of counter-terrorism strategies is also a key good practice, to determine their effectiveness and impact, especially to address emerging threats and challenges.

CTED briefed the working group on several assessment visit reports uploaded in the Platform, and promoted its use 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.

The working group recognized the importance of the “Bogota Principles” on National and Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategies developed in 2013, the fact that ten years have passed since its adoption, and that the threat of terrorism has evolved since then. There is an increasing need for a diverse and multidisciplinary approach in developing a comprehensive and integrated strategy. To this end, the working group will consider further avenues for convening another international conference in 2024 to update the “Bogota Principles”.

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## Advocacy and visibility

The working group organized a briefing for the Counter-Terrorism Compact’s Gender Working Group on efforts in integrating gender aspects in the development of national comprehensive and integrated counter-terrorism strategies.

The working group invited external partner organizations and non-governmental bodies to share experiences on developing counter-terrorism strategies and on engaging local actors, as well as to raise partners’ awareness about the NARS Working Group efforts’ in promoting a whole-of-government and a whole-of-society approach in countering terrorism in a holistic manner.

The working group contributed to the sharing of materials and documents on engagement with civil society in developing comprehensive and integrated

counter-terrorism strategies on the Platform and continues to develop and implement a communications plan to contribute to increase the visibility of United Nations efforts to counter terrorism through the activities undertaken by the working group.

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## Concluding observations and way forward

The working group will continue to prioritize engagement with Member States and regions based on priority recommendations resulting from the CTC assessment visits to Member States and the requests of Member States in developing national integrated and comprehensive counter-terrorism strategies.

Some of the plans for 2024 include:

- A briefing to the working group on CTC assessment findings, in particular with regard to the lessons learned on developing national comprehensive and integrated counter-terrorism strategies.
- Inviting Chairs of other working groups to brief on cross-cutting areas related to comprehensive and integrated counter-terrorism strategies.
- Exploring avenues for mobilizing support in the field by UNCTs, United Nations 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 strategies.
- Seeking funding to organize a conference to review and update the “Bogota Principles.”
- Providing advice to any entity seeking the working group’s input for the development of national or regional comprehensive counter-terrorism strategies.

# Pillar IV

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## Measures to Ensure Respect for Human Rights for all and the Rule of Law as the Fundamental Basis of the Fight against Terrorism

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

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#### **Mandate, primary objectives, and composition**

The mandate of the working group is drawn from the four Pillars of the GCTS, 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: i) 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; ii) provide guidance to Member States to

ensure that their counter-terrorism measures are in accordance with their obligations under international humanitarian law; and iii) support Member States and other working groups in addressing gaps through mainstreaming human rights expertise throughout the Counter-Terrorism Compact, prioritizing prevention and ensuring a human-rights based approach to victims of terrorism.

The working group is chaired by OHCHR, with UNOCT as Vice-Chair. It comprises 27 members and observers, which 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.

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## Coordination and coherence

In 2023, the working group continued to provide 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 and activities and take a victim-centric approach to PCVE efforts. The working group held four meetings (31 March, 21 July, 31 October, and 8 December), which focused on three thematic areas: (i) the need to ensure inclusive and meaningful civil society participation, which is critical to combating terrorism in an effective and sustainable manner; (ii) the relevance of human rights, in particular international human rights law, to the design, use, and regulation of digital technology; and (iii) strengthening the evaluation of the effectiveness of counter-terrorism policies and programming, including their human rights compliance. intensified its work on protecting civic space and addressing cases of intimidation and reprisals in the context of counter-terrorism, including providing a platform for CSOs to discuss issues of concerns with members.

The fourth quarterly meeting served as a mini retreat to take stock of key achievements, reflect on existing gaps and challenges and exchange views on opportunities and priority areas for its enhanced engagement, effectiveness, and impact. All working group meetings also discussed how to further victims' rights.

As part of the effort to enhance engagement between the Counter-Terrorism Compact and civil society, the working group benefited from briefings by civil society actors that focused on (i) the impact of content moderation on civil society actors and civic space; (ii) evaluation and monitoring of counter-terrorism initiatives through the lens of international human rights law; and (iii) opportunities and challenges for CSO engagement.

The working group further intensified its work on protecting civic space and addressing cases of intimidation and reprisals in the context of counter-terrorism, including providing a platform for CSOs to discuss issues of concerns with members. It held a Chatham House discussion (4 May) which featured consultations on the preparation a Global Study on the Impact of Counter-Terrorism Measures on Civil Society and Civic Space, led by the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism.

The working group also supported several capacity-building and advocacy activities to further the rights and support the need of victims of terrorism, including the launch of the pilot project to implement the Model Legislative Provisions to Support the Needs and Protect the Rights of Victims of Terrorism (MLP) and the outcomes of the first UN Global Congress of Victims of Terrorism held on 8-9 September 2022 in New York.

To augment a more human rights-based and needs-driven UN programming and policy in the provision of technical assistance to Member States and to ensure easy access of counter-terrorism related analysis and recommendations of United Nations human rights mechanisms for Counter-Terrorism Compact entities, the working group produced a pilot matrix of counter-terrorism related recommendations of United Nations Human Rights mechanisms for two regions (United Nations human rights treaty bodies, Universal Periodic Review and Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council) – the Sahel and Central Asia. The matrix was developed pursuant to the seventh review of the GCTS and will be expanded to include other regions in the coming years.

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## Research and analysis

The working group continued its thematic research and analysis on pressing areas of focus. This includes the development of a joint report, led by OHCHR, UNICRI, and UNOCT, on the human rights aspects of the use of AI in counter-terrorism, expected to be finalized in 2024.

During the reporting period, under a joint activity with the Working Group on Criminal Justice, Legal Responses, and Financing of Terrorism, CTED and OHCHR continued working on a draft of a guidance document on the financing of terrorism and human rights. The guidance aims to clarify the human rights obligations on countering the financing of terrorism. In this regard, and to continue enhancing engagement with civil society, both working groups are planning to organize further discussions to clarify inputs received with those actors in 2024.

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## Technical assistance and capacity building

UNOCT and UNODC started working with the Philippines, the first beneficiary of the Model Legislative Provisions pilot project, to implement concrete measures at the national level to better support victims and survivors of terrorism and to develop tools to systematize this assistance.

Additionally, UNODC and UNOCT supported Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger in their efforts to ensure better support to victims of terrorism by the criminal justice system and better assistance to victims, including regarding mental health needs.

UNODC supported the Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (EAPCCO) in developing the Eastern Africa Regional Guidelines for

Standardized Human Rights-Based Terrorism Prevention Responses for law enforcement in Eastern Africa.

In 2023, UNODC continued delivering technical assistance to Nigerian investigators, prosecutors, judges, and defense lawyers to strengthen accountability for sexual and gender-based violence crimes committed by Boko Haram, in comply with recommendations included in the report of the CTC visit to Nigeria in October 2022. In these capacity-building activities, which benefitted 120 participants, UNODC partnered with UNFPA, the United Nations Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict and the Wayamo Foundation, as well as numerous Nigerian institutions. The capacity-building activities addressed policy, legal, and practical investigation and evidentiary aspects.

UNODC, together with the Office of the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children, launched the [Strategy to End Violence against Children](#) which marks a significant step forward in global efforts to prevent and respond to violence against children. Furthermore, on the rights of children, UNODC published a [manual on “An Ecological Framework for Psychosocial Assessment”](#), aiming to improve child assessments and enhance rehabilitation and reintegration outcomes for children associated with armed groups including terrorist groups.

During the reporting period, UNODC delivered technical assistance in Indonesia, Iraq, Nigeria, and Tajikistan. In Nigeria, UNODC worked closely with Nigerian youth and communities, supporting the rehabilitation and reintegration of children associated with terrorist groups. In Indonesia, the Office supported the decentralization of rehabilitation and reintegration services for children by improving psychosocial assessments, training professionals, and establishing specialized hubs across three provinces. In Iraq, UNODC provided



equipment to four reformatories to improve the treatment of and conditions for children deprived of their liberty in the context of terrorism. UNODC strengthened professionals' capacity in Indonesia, Iraq, Nigeria, and Tajikistan to apply child-sensitive approaches for children associated with terrorist groups. The Office also developed two guidance notes focused on psychosocial assessment for Indonesia and Nigeria.

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## Advocacy and visibility

UNOCT, through its Global Victims of Terrorism Support Programme, continued its support to raise the visibility of the issue of victims of terrorism by conducting:

- A roundtable for the Group of Friends of Victims of Terrorism on the MLP and briefings\_for Member States, upon request, about the project;
- An expert-level briefing to the Group of Friends of Victims of Terrorism on the review and updating of the General Assembly resolution on “Enhancement of international cooperation to assist victims of terrorism” ([A/RES/73/305](#));
- A dedication ceremony for the United Nations Victims of Terrorism Solidarity Tree, on the margins of the Third CT Week;
- The sixth commemoration of the International Day of Remembrance of and Tribute to Victims of Terrorism;
- The launch of the Legacy Project, which consists of an Instagram gallery where victims and survivors share their transformational journeys and their efforts to help build a more peaceful future.

To raise awareness of human rights-concerns in counter-terrorism, OHCHR co-organized two side events during the Third CT Week on:

- “Inclusive Civil Society Engagement to Support Rights-based Counterterrorism Efforts at the

United Nations: A Vision Forward,” together with Global Center on Cooperative Security and the governments of Costa Rica, Denmark, and the Kingdom of the Netherlands; and

- “Upholding human rights standards in online surveillance and content moderation and regulation in counter-terrorism law and practice,” with Switzerland, Belgium, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, Article 19, Privacy International, and the CSO Coalition on Human Rights and Counter-Terrorism.

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## Efforts to enhance regional coordination

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 the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism briefed working group entities on visits to the Guantanamo Bay detention facility and northeast Syria.

In its work on promoting and protecting the rights and needs of victims of terrorism, UNOCT held discussions with the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre, in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on ways to prioritize support to victims of terrorism through a closer collaboration.

Finally, on engaging with GCTF, the working group participated in the Tenth GCTF-Counter Terrorism Compact Partnership Consultation and shared updates the participants 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.

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## Concluding observations and way forward

In the year of the 75th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the myriad and complex challenges in achieving the objectives of the Declaration remained, including in the context of counter-terrorism. Domestic laws criminalizing terrorism are often vague resulting in unnecessary and disproportionate interference with human rights. Terrorism-related legal proceedings often fail to respect fair trial guarantees, and the

rights to non-discrimination and privacy are affected by using digital technologies to combat terrorism. Moreover, civic space continues to be restricted due to counter-terrorism and PCVE measures.

To bolster the human rights architecture, including within counter-terrorism, at the international, regional, and national levels, the working group will continue providing a forum for the Counter-Terrorism Compact entities to exchange ideas, cooperate and collectively support Member States in strengthening the compliance with human rights of their counter-terrorism efforts. It will strengthen its efforts to support enhanced mainstreaming of human rights and victims of terrorism considerations across the Counter-Terrorism Compact and its eight working groups.

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

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### Mandate, primary objectives, and composition

The working group derives its mandate from the GCTS, and the successive review resolutions on the Strategy. The primary objectives of the working group are to support gender mainstreaming, promote gender equality, and integrate the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) 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 United Nations 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 PCVE efforts, in line with international law including international human rights law, international humanitarian law and international refugee law.

The working group is chaired by UN Women, with CTED as Vice-Chair. 19 Counter-Terrorism Compact entities are members of the working group, with IOM, IPU and UNHCR serving as observers. No revisions were made to the terms of references.

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## Coordination and coherence

Following a consultative process, the working group adopted an annual work plan for 2023 focused on four main outputs: (i) Support the Counter-Terrorism Compact's efforts to ensure the adoption of a gender sensitive approach to CT and PCVE; (ii) Increase the knowledge base on gender sensitive approaches to CT and PCVE; (iii) Support United Nations-led CT and PCVE policy development and related processes through technical assistance; and (iv) Strengthen advocacy on gender perspectives in CT and PCVE at the global and regional levels.

In 2023, the working group continued to include thematic briefings during its quarterly meetings. The briefings were introduced in 2020 to provide focused, in-depth discussions on identified priorities.<sup>1</sup> This is also to ensure the integration of gender dimensions in the work of the Counter-Terrorism Compact and all relevant policies and programs, as well as to build synergies among the different Compact initiatives related to the GCTS Pillar IV.

The working group convened four quarterly meetings in 2023 (27 March, 27 June, 12 September, and 5 December). The first meeting included an update on UNOCT's Gender Mainstreaming Policy and a thematic briefing on engagement with women-led civil society. The second meeting included a briefing on gender aspects of the eighth review of the GCTS and the Third CT Week, including side events on '[Bridging the gap: Connecting research, policy and practice on masculinities to more effectively counter terrorism and prevent and counter violent extremism conducive to terrorism](#)', and '[Promoting the Role of Women in Security and Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism and Violent Extremism in Africa](#)'; as well as a thematic briefing

on gender and prosecution, rehabilitation, and reintegration (PRR). During the third meeting, the working group discussed a briefing by the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism on her [mission](#) to northeast Syria; CTED's assessment visit to the Democratic Republic of the Congo; and a thematic briefing on gender equality. The last quarterly meeting included a thematic briefing on civil society engagement and a presentation of UNICRI's [report](#) on 'Voices of Resilience: A Gender Needs Analysis on Preventing Violent Extremism in the Sahel'.

During the reporting period, the working group continued to support gender mainstreaming across the Counter-Terrorism Compact by conducting briefings to three working groups (NARS, HRRoL-VoT, and RMME). These briefings focused on identifying potential avenues for horizontal coordination with the rest of the Compact and providing a gender analysis of the eighth review of the GCTS. Furthermore, the working group extended its invitation to the prior mentioned three working groups to present their gender mainstreaming efforts. These working groups delivered briefings on the first, the third and the fourth quarterly meetings.

The development by the working group of a benchmark tool on human rights and gender equality for Counter-Terrorism Compact activities will be carried over to 2024. This tool will support the Counter-Terrorism Compact working groups in carrying out quality assurance and evidence-based assessment of gender and human rights impact when delivering on their respective annual work plans, programmes, and activities. The development of this tool is a joint project of the Gender working group and the HRRoL-VoT working group.

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<sup>1</sup> Thematic priorities include: (i) engagement with women's CSOs; (ii) gender dimensions of screening, prosecution, rehabilitation, and reintegration of individuals associated with

UN listed terrorist groups (PRR); and (iii) gender equality and women's rights in the context of counter terrorism.

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## Research and analysis

UN Women and CTED provided analysis of relevant developments related to the thematic priorities of the working group during the quarterly meetings through delivering briefings on (i) civil society engagement in UN counter-terrorism efforts, (ii) CTED's latest [report](#) on accountability for sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) linked to terrorism, and (iii) current trends in the Sahel region.

Following the adoption of the eighth review resolution of the GCTS in June, UN Women provided a gender analysis that highlighted relevant language in the review resolution, noted the progress made around gender issues since the seventh review, as well as highlighted gender-related discussions taking place during the Third CT Week.

In addition, UN Women gave an in-depth analysis of the Arria-formula Meeting on "Enhancing the capacities of Member States to ensure a gender-responsive approach to counter-terrorism" of 26 June and noted that many Member States recalled the need to ensure gender-responsive legislation at national level with criminal justice responses based on gender analysis and engagement of civil society, as well as participation of women in decision making at all levels.

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## Advocacy and visibility

Advocacy and visibility were carried out through holding a virtual dialogue on 5 May between Member States and representatives of women-led civil society organizations from Nigeria (West Africa Network for Peacebuilding - WANEP), Kenya (Coast Education Centre), Pakistan (PAIMAN Alumni Trust), and Indonesia (Asian Muslim Action Network - AMAN). Civil society organizations had the

opportunity to discuss thematic issues, and provided recommendations related to protection, accountability, prevention, and women's rights in CT contexts. Some of the specific issues and recommendations included protection from SGBV in contexts impacted by terrorism, the need for increased support and resources for women-led CSOs working at the grassroots level, and the need for better coordination to link policy implementation at local, regional, and global levels.

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## Efforts to enhance regional coordination

Throughout the reporting period, the working group ensured regional representation during its thematic briefings and quarterly meetings, as well as its activities. For instance, the UN Women Regional Advisor for West and Central Africa was invited to deliver thematic briefing in December on civil society engagement, focusing on the Sahel region. This was complemented by another briefing on gender and PVE in the same region delivered by UNICRI.

The working group will continue its practice of inviting representatives from country and regional offices and from civil society to contribute to its meetings and activities in compliance with its next work plan.

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## Concluding observations and way forward

In accordance with its objective, the working group has continued to work towards increasing gender mainstreaming throughout the Counter-Terrorism Compact. This is a substantive and time sensitive undertaking to ensure that working groups are

informed by gender analysis and their activities and policies are gender responsive.

- In coordination with Chairs and Co-Chairs, the working group prioritized briefings to selected 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.
- Additionally, it remains contingent on the leadership of the Chairs and Co-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 working group plans to continue providing these briefings in 2024.

During the reporting period, the working group faced challenges in resource mobilization that impacted the implementation of its annual work plan in its entirety. There is an urgent need for systematic support to funding the Counter-Terrorism Compact annual work plans. UN Women, in its capacity as Chair, stands ready to support Counter-Terrorism Compact efforts in resource mobilization, including through the work of the RMME working group.

For the way forward, the working group's annual work plan for 2024-2026 carries over the remaining activities from 2023, including the development of gender and human rights benchmarks, and continuation of gender mainstreaming efforts through briefings and technical assistance.

## ANNEX II:

# Members and Observers of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact in 2023

## 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 Maritime Organization (IMO)
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 Organization for Migration (IOM)
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)
7. International Monetary Fund (IMF)

## ANNEX III:

### Working Group Structure and Composition in 2023

<b>Pillar I</b>	
<b>Preventing and countering violent extremism conducive to terrorism (PCVE)</b>	
<b>Chair:</b> UNOCT	<b>Members and observers:</b> Participation in the working group is open to all Counter-Terrorism Compact entities
<b>Vice-Chairs:</b> UNAOC, UNDP, UNESCO	
<b>Pillar II</b>	
<b>Border management and law enforcement to counter-terrorism (BMLE)</b>	
<b>Chair:</b> CTED	<b>Members:</b> 1267 Monitoring Team, 1540 Group of Experts, CTED, DPO, DPPA, ICAO, IMO, INTERPOL, UNODA, IMO, OHCHR, OLA, OPCW, UNDP, UNICRI, UNITAR, UNIDIR, UNOCT, WHO, Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism
<b>Vice-Chairs:</b> INTERPOL, UNODC <b>Co-Chair:</b> WCO	
	<b>Observers:</b> DESA, IOM, UNICEF, UNHCR
<b>Pillar II</b>	
<b>Emerging threats and critical infrastructure protection (ETCIP)</b>	
<b>Chair:</b> INTERPOL	<b>Members:</b> 1267 Monitoring Team, 1540 Group of Experts, CTBTO, CTED, DGC, DPPA, DPO, DSS, ICAO, IMO, OHCHR, OLA, OPCW, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICRI, UNIDIR, UNITAR, UNITAD, UNOCT, UNODA, UNODC, Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, WCO, WHO
<b>Vice-Chairs:</b> UNODA, UNICRI, OPCW	
	<b>Observers:</b> OCHA, IPU
<b>Pillar II</b>	
<b>Criminal justice, legal responses and countering the financing of terrorism (CJLR-CFT)</b>	
<b>Chair:</b> UNODC	<b>Members:</b> 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, UNITAD, UNITAR, UNOCT, WCO
<b>Vice-Chairs:</b> CTED, UNOCT	
	<b>Observers:</b> IMF, IPU, OCHA, UNICEF

<b>Pillar III</b> <b>Resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation (RMME)</b>	
<b>Chair:</b> UNOCT	<b>Members and observers:</b> Participation in the working group is open to all Counter-Terrorism Compact entities
<b>Co-Chairs:</b> CTED, UNODC	
<b>Pillar III</b> <b>National and regional counter-terrorism strategies (NARS)</b>	
<b>Chair:</b> CTED	<b>Members and observers:</b> Participation in the working group is open to all Counter-Terrorism Compact entities
<b>Vice-Chair:</b> UNOCT	

<b>Pillar IV</b> <b>Promoting and protecting human rights and the rule of law while countering terrorism and supporting victims of terrorism (HR-ROL-VOT)</b>	
<b>Chair:</b> OHCHR	<b>Members:</b> 1267 Monitoring Team, CTED, DGC, DPO, DPPA, EOSG Rule of Law Unit, ICAO, IMO, INTERPOL, OHCHR, OLA, OSRSG-CAAC, OSAPG, OSRSG-SVC, Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, UN Women, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICRI, UNITAR, UNOCT, UNODC
<b>Vice-Chair:</b> UNOCT	
	<b>Observers:</b> IOM, IPU, OCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF
<b>Pillar IV</b> <b>Adopting a gender sensitive approach to preventing and countering terrorism (GENDER)</b>	
<b>Chair:</b> UN Women	<b>Members:</b> CTED, DPPA, DPO, EOSG Rule of Law Unit, INTERPOL, OHCHR, OSRSG-SVC, OSRSG-VAC, OSAPG, Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICRI, UNITAD, UNITAR, UNOCT, UNODA, UNODC, UNSSC, UN Women
<b>Vice-Chair:</b> CTED	
	<b>Observers:</b> IOM, IPU, UNHCR





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OFFICE OF COUNTER-TERRORISM

For more information:

[www.un.org/counterterrorism/global-ct-compact](http://www.un.org/counterterrorism/global-ct-compact)

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