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La Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies

Activités menées par le système des Nations Unies pour appliquer la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies

Rapport du Secrétaire général

I. Introduction

1. En 2006, l'Assemblée générale a adopté la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies (résolution 60/288) par consensus et, depuis, l'examine tous les deux ans. Les quatre résolutions qui ont résulté de ces examens complètent la Stratégie et donnent des orientations concernant sa mise en œuvre. Dans sa résolution 68/276, l'Assemblée a prié le Secrétaire général de lui présenter un rapport en avril 2016 au plus tard. Le présent rapport et les recommandations qui y sont formulées visent à encourager les échanges de vues sur les thèmes exposés il y a 10 ans dans la Stratégie en insistant davantage sur l'importance cruciale que revêt une coopération internationale globale et résolue dans la prévention efficace de l'extrémisme violent et la lutte contre le terrorisme et sur le rôle que l'Organisation des Nations Unies devrait jouer dans le renforcement de cette coopération.

2. L'Assemblée a clairement indiqué que c'était aux États Membres qu'il incombait au premier chef d'appliquer la Stratégie. Elle a également considéré que les organismes des Nations Unies avaient un rôle important à jouer, s'agissant de la promotion d'une application cohérente et coordonnée de la Stratégie aux échelons national, régional et international et de la mise à disposition d'une assistance aux États Membres qui en font la demande. Le Secrétariat, les organismes, fonds et programmes des Nations Unies et les organisations apparentées contribuent à l'application de la Stratégie dans le cadre de leurs mandats respectifs et en tant que membres de l'Équipe spéciale de lutte contre le terrorisme. Celle-ci compte actuellement 38 membres et son bureau, qui relève du Département des affaires politiques, est chargé de promouvoir la coordination et la cohérence de l'action menée par les membres sous la direction du Secrétaire général adjoint aux affaires politiques.

* Nouveau tirage pour raisons techniques (11 mai 2016).



3. Le présent rapport rend compte des changements importants qui se sont produits au cours des 10 dernières années dans le domaine du terrorisme mondial, ainsi que des difficultés et des perspectives qui s'y présentent, et souligne l'importance que revêt la coopération internationale dans la réalisation efficace des objectifs de la Stratégie. Il comporte en conclusion des recommandations sur la voie à suivre. Des informations complémentaires sont également fournies dans deux pièces jointes, dont : une liste des instruments juridiques internationaux et des résolutions de l'Assemblée générale et du Conseil de sécurité relatifs au terrorisme et un résumé des principales activités menées par les entités des Nations Unies dans le cadre de l'application de la Stratégie, suivi d'un tableau récapitulatif des projets qu'elles ont mis en place dans le monde entier pour lutter contre le terrorisme.

II. Évolution de la situation depuis l'adoption de la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies

4. Si d'importants progrès ont marqué la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies depuis son adoption en 2006, des obstacles imprévus sont également apparus, notamment avec l'émergence d'un nouveau type de menaces contre la paix et la sécurité internationales. La propagation d'idéologies extrémistes violentes et l'émergence de groupes terroristes alimentée par ces idéologies posent le défi le plus grave. L'extrémisme violent est un phénomène multiforme, qui échappe à toute définition claire. Néanmoins, au cours des dernières années, des groupes terroristes comme l'État islamique d'Iraq et du Levant (EIIL), Al-Qaida et Boko Haram ont façonné l'image que nous avons du terrorisme et de l'extrémisme violent et influencé le débat sur les moyens de lutter contre cette menace. La réalité de ces groupes dépasse les frontières nationales, d'où la nécessité de renforcer la coopération internationale pour prévenir, contrecarrer et combattre la menace qu'ils représentent.

5. Divers phénomènes ont alimenté les rancœurs et les frustrations, notamment : l'incapacité de la communauté internationale à régler des conflits prolongés et à empêcher de nouveaux conflits; les interventions militaires; le mépris du droit international, y compris les droits de l'homme et le droit international humanitaire; l'application insuffisante des résolutions du Conseil de sécurité et de l'Assemblée générale; la stigmatisation croissante de certaines religions, ethnies et cultures; l'incapacité de remédier aux problèmes de gouvernance; la lenteur du développement socioéconomique et la persistance de la marginalisation et de l'exclusion dans certaines sociétés; et l'aggravation des inégalités entre les États et à l'intérieur des États. Ces phénomènes témoignent des difficultés qu'éprouve la communauté internationale à éliminer les conditions qui favorisent la propagation du terrorisme et de l'extrémisme violent.

6. Ces dernières années, les groupes terroristes et les groupes extrémistes violents ont causé des dégâts considérables. Les chiffres sont alarmants : des milliers de civils ont été tués ou blessés lors d'attentats terroristes au cours des dix dernières années et des millions d'hommes, de femmes et d'enfants ont été déplacés ou contraints de fuir leurs foyers. Les femmes et les enfants sont les plus durement touchés, un grand nombre d'entre eux ayant été abusés sexuellement et réduits en esclavage.

7. Pour une bonne part, les situations de détresse vécues sont la conséquence directe de conflits et de guerres qui se sont multipliés et intensifiés depuis 2008 et qui, dans de nombreux cas, sont caractérisés par l'implication de terroristes. L'Organisation des Nations Unies a elle-même été touchée, des missions et équipes de pays en Afrique, au Moyen-Orient et en Asie ayant subi des attaques. La lutte contre le terrorisme a ainsi pris une part grandissante dans les préoccupations du Conseil de sécurité.

8. Selon Global Terrorism Database, site Internet largement consulté, en 2006, le monde a été le théâtre de 2 729 attentats terroristes, dont un grand nombre ont eu lieu en Afghanistan, en Iraq et dans d'autres zones de conflits. Le nombre des attentats a augmenté les deux années suivantes, passant à 3 236 en 2007 et à 4 779 en 2008. Il a légèrement diminué en 2009, passant à 4 713, avant de remonter, en 2010, à 4 782 attentats. Depuis lors, ce chiffre a fortement grimpé, quadruplant pratiquement en l'espace de quatre ans pour atteindre 16 818 en 2014. Cette multiplication des attaques, notamment depuis 2012, est due à la montée en puissance de l'État islamique d'Iraq et du Levant et d'Al-Qaida à la suite des guerres en Iraq, en République arabe syrienne et au Yémen, où ils contrôlent un territoire étendu.

9. En 2006, les groupes terroristes disposaient d'une certaine liberté de mouvement depuis leurs bases situées dans des zones non gouvernées. Dans certains pays majoritairement musulmans, Al-Qaida a cherché à jouer un rôle de chef de file, préparant le terrain en vue d'une prise de contrôle de l'État. Son succès, qui est resté limité, s'est traduit par de nombreux décès, touchant presque toujours des musulmans. Al-Qaida a néanmoins ouvert la voie qui a permis l'émergence d'une forme plus implacable et plus résolue du terrorisme. Al-Qaida en Iraq est devenue l'État islamique d'Iraq en 2006, puis l'État islamique d'Iraq et du Levant en 2013, pour finir par s'appeler simplement l'État islamique tout en déclarant le rétablissement du califat en 2014.

10. On ne peut guère distinguer l'EIL d'Al-Qaida si l'on s'en tient à leurs idéaux et à leurs objectifs ultimes. Toutefois, leurs tactiques diffèrent. Depuis sa création, Al-Qaida a jugé qu'il devait faire preuve de patience, alors que l'EIL prône l'action rapide. Ce dernier s'est emparé de territoires et a fait du renforcement et de l'élargissement de sa mainmise les piliers de sa politique. L'EIL, qui contrôle toujours une zone importante de l'Iraq et de la République arabe syrienne, a étendu son rayon d'action par l'intermédiaire de groupes affiliés en Afrique de l'Ouest, en Libye et au Yémen et revendique également des « provinces » dans d'autres pays. L'un de ses affiliés, Boko Haram, s'est rendu particulièrement notoire par ses actes meurtriers. L'EIL a également inspiré, encouragé ou dirigé des attaques dans des pays éloignés tels que l'Australie, le Bangladesh, la Belgique, le Canada, les États-Unis d'Amérique, la France, l'Indonésie, le Pakistan, la Somalie et la Turquie. En outre, il a attiré des recrues de plus de 80 pays, d'où une menace potentielle pour la sécurité, liée à la perspective du retour de ces combattants dans leur pays. Poussé à l'émulation, Al-Qaida et ses affiliés ont pris le contrôle de territoires, notamment en République arabe syrienne, en Somalie et au Yémen et continuent d'organiser des attentats en Europe et en Afrique du Nord, de l'Ouest et de l'Est, ainsi qu'en Asie.

11. Les groupes terroristes transnationaux ont généralement eu moins de difficultés à survivre que ceux dont les aspirations se cantonnent à un pays, ce qui donne à penser que la coopération internationale a été moins efficace que l'action

menée au niveau national. Deux groupes font encore exception : les Taliban en Afghanistan et les Chabab en Somalie, qui n'ont pas faibli parce que les gouvernements de leurs pays ne disposent toujours pas des capacités, des ressources et de l'appui nécessaires pour les vaincre.

12. Les tactiques terroristes ont également évolué. Les attentats-suicides sont devenus plus fréquents, tout comme les attaques complexes particulièrement meurtrières organisées par des groupes d'assaillants agissant ensemble dans un ou plusieurs endroits et décidés à mourir. Les attaques peu coûteuses, qui n'exigent qu'un minimum de formation et de planification mais ont un impact considérable, sont de plus en plus fréquentes. Les terroristes sont désormais plus susceptibles d'agir seuls ou en petits groupes, davantage inspirés que dirigés par des organisations terroristes connues, attaquant à l'heure et à l'endroit choisis par chaque individu, ce qui les rend quasiment impossibles à détecter.

13. La tolérance croissante dont des États font preuve vis-à-vis du terrorisme, en particulier lorsqu'il vise des adversaires, constitue une autre tendance préoccupante. Ce faisant, ces États sous-estiment les effets profondément destructeurs du terrorisme pour la paix et la sécurité nationales et internationales. Le terrorisme reste une menace commune et une préoccupation partagée, quelles que soient ses cibles immédiates.

14. Le rôle des médias et l'utilisation des médias sociaux par les groupes terroristes et extrémistes violents ont pris une nouvelle dimension et doivent par conséquent être davantage pris en compte. Même les complots déjoués attirent l'attention des médias, ce qui sert le dessein de leurs instigateurs de semer la peur et de provoquer des réactions. Le risque existe ainsi que les médias confortent la position des groupes terroristes et attirent de nouvelles recrues. Les progrès de la technologie des communications, en particulier de l'Internet, ont donné une plus grande portée aux messages et influencé les modes de recrutement. Les groupes terroristes et extrémistes violents ont fait preuve d'adaptation et d'inventivité en exploitant les sentiments de désillusion, d'injustice et d'exclusion chez les jeunes marginalisés, y compris les femmes et les filles, et leur désir de donner un sens à leur existence. La plupart des nouvelles recrues ont aujourd'hui entre 17 et 27 ans, présentent différents niveaux d'instruction et sont issus de milieux socioéconomiques divers, d'où la difficulté de comprendre et de contrer l'attrait qu'exerce le terrorisme et les problèmes qu'éprouve la communauté internationale à lutter efficacement contre ce phénomène. La nécessité de protéger le droit à la liberté d'expression de chacun doit être mise en balance avec la nécessité de protéger des personnes vulnérables de l'incitation à la haine, à la discrimination ou à la violence.

III. Mesures prises par la communauté internationale pour répondre à l'évolution de la menace terroriste

15. Le fait que la situation décrite ci-dessus ait pris forme et se soit même aggravée alors que la communauté internationale a investi davantage de ressources dans la lutte contre le terrorisme suscite de profondes interrogations :

a) Les États Membres ont-ils suffisamment appliqué les normes et les instruments juridiques pertinents non seulement pour lutter contre le terrorisme mais également pour éliminer les conditions propices à son émergence?

b) Les organismes des Nations Unies ont-ils réussi à fournir aux États Membres l'aide dont ils avaient besoin pour prévenir l'extrémisme violent et lutter contre le terrorisme?

c) Avant tout, les outils et les ressources dont dispose la communauté internationale pour la prévention suffisent-ils pour relever les défis posés par le terrorisme et l'extrémisme violent?

16. L'adoption de la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies a donné lieu à un consensus international sans précédent quant à la nécessité d'une action conjointe contre le terrorisme. L'une des grandes réussites de la Stratégie a consisté à préserver l'entente sur le fait que tous les États Membres sont touchés par le problème du terrorisme et gagnent donc à participer à l'action. Le Secrétaire général est fermement convaincu que la Stratégie est aussi pertinente aujourd'hui qu'elle l'était il y a 10 ans. La coopération internationale, qui passe par une mise en œuvre effective de la Stratégie, est non seulement souhaitable mais également plus urgente que jamais. Pour une mise en œuvre plus réussie, la communauté internationale doit à nouveau s'engager à appliquer les quatre piliers de la Stratégie de manière globale et équilibrée. Les États Membres disposent de moyens accrus pour prévenir et combattre le terrorisme et l'Organisation des Nations Unies joue un rôle plus important en matière de renforcement des capacités. Néanmoins, l'ampleur des interventions menées n'a permis ni d'éliminer les conditions propices à l'expansion du terrorisme ni de garantir le respect des droits de l'homme et de l'état de droit dans la lutte antiterroriste.

17. Le Plan d'action pour la prévention de l'extrémisme violent, présenté par le Secrétaire général (voir A/70/674) a pour but de renforcer les mesures destinées à éliminer les conditions propices à l'expansion du terrorisme et de l'extrémisme violent en abordant la question plus en amont et en dépassant le cadre d'intervention traditionnel afin de prévenir l'extrémisme violent et de lutter ainsi contre le terrorisme. Cette démarche est conforme à l'importance que le Secrétaire général attache à la prévention sous tous ses aspects et confirme la nécessité de la prévention, telle qu'elle a été soulignée dans les examens et processus de haut niveau qui ont eu lieu en 2015, notamment l'examen réalisé par le Groupe indépendant de haut niveau chargé d'étudier les opérations de paix (voir A/70/95-S/2015/446) et le rapport de suivi du Secrétaire général sur l'avenir des opérations de paix des Nations Unies (A/70/357-S/2015/682), l'étude mondiale sur les femmes et la paix et la sécurité et l'examen du dispositif de consolidation de la paix des Nations Unies par un groupe d'experts (A/69/968-S/2015/490).

18. À mesure que l'on s'achemine vers la prochaine décennie, il importe de renforcer davantage la coopération internationale pour lutter contre le terrorisme et prévenir l'extrémisme violent avec une plus grande efficacité. Il convient, à cette fin, de commencer par dresser un bilan sans concession des 10 années écoulées depuis l'adoption de la Stratégie.

A. Élaboration d'un cadre normatif et juridique

19. Pour relever le défi qui se pose à elle, la communauté internationale a élaboré un cadre juridique et mis en place un dispositif pour son application judicieuse. L'Organisation des Nations Unies a joué un rôle de premier plan dans l'élaboration du cadre juridique et normatif international destiné à la lutte contre le terrorisme sous toutes ses formes. Pour l'heure, ce cadre comprend les conventions et protocoles internationaux relatifs au terrorisme et aux droits de l'homme, la Stratégie et les résolutions de l'Assemblée générale et du Conseil de sécurité sur la question (voir annexe I).

20. En outre, les États Membres poursuivent les négociations concernant une convention générale sur le terrorisme international afin de renforcer encore la coopération internationale. Beaucoup ont également mis au point leur propre cadre législatif national sur la base du cadre international existant et coopèrent aux niveaux bilatéral et régional pour renforcer la lutte contre le terrorisme.

B. Progrès accomplis par les États Membres et les organismes des Nations Unies dans l'application de la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies

21. Les États Membres ont déployé des efforts considérables pour appliquer les quatre piliers de la Stratégie. De nombreux États ont également œuvré aux niveaux bilatéral et multilatéral en vue de promouvoir la coopération régionale et internationale en faveur de la lutte contre le terrorisme. Le Secrétariat a reçu des États Membres ci-après des rapports dans lesquels ils rendent compte des mesures qu'ils ont prises pour appliquer la Stratégie : l'Albanie, l'Allemagne, l'Argentine, l'Australie, l'Autriche, le Bélarus, la Belgique, le Brésil, la Bulgarie, le Cambodge, le Canada, Chypre, Cuba, les Émirats arabes unis, les États-Unis d'Amérique, la Fédération de Russie, la Finlande, la France, la Géorgie, la Grèce, la Hongrie, l'Inde, l'Iraq, Israël, le Japon, le Kazakhstan, la Lettonie, le Liban, la Norvège, Oman, les Pays-Bas, le Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, la Serbie, la Slovaquie, le Soudan, la Suisse, la Thaïlande, l'Ukraine et la Zambie. En outre, l'Association des nations de l'Asie du Sud-Est et l'Union européenne ont rendu compte de leurs activités à l'appui de la Stratégie. Ces rapports peuvent être consultés sur demande par tous les États Membres auprès du Bureau de l'Équipe spéciale de lutte contre le terrorisme (Département des affaires politiques).

22. Parallèlement, les organismes des Nations Unies ayant pour principal mandat la lutte contre le terrorisme et ceux ayant des programmes et activités dans ce domaine ont continué d'aider les États Membres à appliquer la Stratégie. Quelques-unes des principales activités menées par ces entités depuis le dernier examen réalisé en 2014 sont énumérées à l'annexe II, qui comprend également une liste des activités des organismes des Nations Unies.

C. Coordination, cohérence et démarche intégrée des Nations Unies

23. À la suite du précédent rapport du Secrétaire général, dans lequel il s'est engagé à renforcer davantage la coordination et la cohérence dans l'ensemble du

système des Nations Unies pour fournir aux États membres une assistance en matière de lutte contre le terrorisme en appliquant le principe d'Unité d'action, des progrès ont été réalisés. En 2014 et 2015, plusieurs groupes de travail interorganisations de l'Équipe spéciale de lutte contre le terrorisme ont été réorganisés par thème afin de faire face aux nouveaux problèmes.

24. Le moment est venu de mobiliser et de conjuguer les efforts en vue d'appliquer de manière plus systématique une démarche intégrée des Nations Unies. Il convient de mieux intégrer les initiatives et de les orienter vers un objectif commun, en mettant au point des solutions multifformes.

25. Concrètement, cela signifie que les entités qui interviennent directement dans la lutte contre le terrorisme et l'extrémisme violent devraient élaborer des stratégies en coopération et que celles qui jouent un rôle indirect devraient veiller à ce que leurs activités tiennent compte de la nécessité de prévenir l'extrémisme violent et de combattre le terrorisme. Pour cela, les entités membres doivent collaborer plus étroitement par l'intermédiaire de l'Équipe spéciale, favorisant ainsi la circulation des informations, des ressources et des compétences, de manière à renforcer l'application du principe de responsabilité, l'efficacité et les résultats des activités sur le terrain. La prise en main par les pays est essentielle à la réussite et les activités doivent toujours être en accord avec celles menées par les gouvernements hôtes et les personnes qu'elles visent à aider.

26. Tout l'intérêt de la démarche intégrée des Nations Unies a été démontré sur le plan thématique et technique lors de la coordination de l'élaboration d'un plan de mise en œuvre des projets prioritaires de renforcement des capacités visant à endiguer le flot de combattants terroristes étrangers, comme l'a recommandé le Conseil de sécurité (voir S/PRST/2015/11). Un groupe de travail spécial interinstitutions sur les combattants terroristes étrangers de l'Équipe spéciale a recensé, pour la première phase, 37 projets complémentaires de renforcement des capacités que 12 entités des Nations Unies devront mettre en œuvre en ce qui concerne les domaines prioritaires définis dans le cadre de l'évaluation de l'importance des projets par la Direction exécutive du Comité contre le terrorisme. Ces projets doivent aborder l'intégralité du parcours des combattants terroristes étrangers, notamment leur radicalisation, leur entraînement, les voyages dans les zones de conflit, leur financement, les combats auxquels ils ont participé, leur retour potentiel et la reprise de leurs activités, ainsi que leur réinsertion et leur réadaptation s'ils rentrent chez eux.

27. L'Initiative d'assistance intégrée pour la lutte antiterroriste de l'Équipe spéciale est un autre exemple de la démarche intégrée des Nations Unies : elle réunit plusieurs entités des Nations Unies dans le but de fournir aux États Membres qui en font la demande une aide coordonnée et cohérente en vue de renforcer leurs capacités. Toutes les entités du système des Nations Unies dans le pays demandeur, notamment le Coordonnateur résident, le Représentant spécial et d'autres membres de l'équipe de pays des Nations Unies, sont partenaires pendant toute la durée des projets. S'il continue d'appuyer les programmes d'assistance intégrée pour la lutte antiterroriste au Mali et au Nigéria, afin de répondre aux menaces auxquelles doivent faire face les pays du Sahel, le Centre des Nations Unies pour la lutte contre le terrorisme envisage d'étendre son initiative d'assistance intégrée pour la lutte antiterroriste à l'ensemble du Groupe de cinq pays du Sahel et à certains pays de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, à leur demande, comme l'a encouragé le Conseil de sécurité

dans sa résolution 2195 (2014) et dans la déclaration de son président en date du 8 décembre 2015 (S/PRST/2015/24).

28. Le Secrétaire général ne doute pas que la démarche intégrée des Nations Unies contribuera à ce que les priorités de la lutte contre le terrorisme soient prises en compte dans l'ensemble des organismes des Nations Unies et harmonisées entre eux, conformément au programme général de prévention de l'Organisation des Nations Unies.

IV. Renforcement de la collaboration internationale pour la prochaine décennie

29. Dans la mesure où le terrorisme et l'extrémisme violent continuent d'évoluer dans des directions nouvelles et imprévisibles, les initiatives engagées pour lutter contre ces phénomènes doivent également évoluer. Il faut renforcer la coopération et la collaboration internationales dans des domaines cruciaux de la lutte contre le terrorisme à l'échelon mondial, régional et sous-régional. Il importe également de promouvoir la coopération Nord-Sud et Sud-Sud, de manière à ce que les meilleures pratiques des États les plus touchés soient mises en commun suffisamment tôt pour aider à prévenir l'expansion du terrorisme et de l'extrémisme violent à d'autres pays.

A. Mesures visant à promouvoir la mise en œuvre équilibrée des quatre piliers de la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies

30. Dans son précédent rapport (A/68/841), le Secrétaire général a souligné que le succès de la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale reposait sur une mise en œuvre équilibrée de ses quatre piliers. En ce qui concerne le pilier II de la Stratégie, on comprendra que de nombreux États Membres aient utilisé leurs maigres ressources principalement pour développer et renforcer leur appareil de sécurité et leur système de justice pénale en vue de lutter contre le terrorisme. Toutefois, si les mesures de répression et de sécurité ont été renforcées, l'attention et les ressources consacrées aux activités de prévention sont insuffisantes. Les questions et obligations liées aux droits de l'homme, essentielles dans la lutte contre le terrorisme, ne figurent malheureusement pas en tête de liste des priorités de plusieurs États Membres.

31. De nouveaux signes encourageants donnent à penser que les États Membres commencent à se concentrer sur les piliers I et IV de la Stratégie, mais il faudra redoubler d'efforts. L'élimination des conditions qui favorisent la propagation du terrorisme, comme le prévoit le pilier I, doit être placée au cœur des activités de prévention. Dans le même temps, il faut également reconnaître l'importance du rôle et des besoins des femmes et des filles, qui font de plus en plus les frais du terrorisme et sont radicalisées et recrutées par les groupes terroristes. Dans le cadre de la prévention, il est tout aussi important de mettre l'accent sur les jeunes. Une action efficace dans ce domaine entraînerait un regain d'intérêt pour la prévention et la résolution des conflits, le renforcement du dialogue, de l'entente et de l'inclusion sociale, un développement socioéconomique équitable et juste et la promotion du rôle constructif que les femmes et les jeunes peuvent jouer dans la société.

32. De même, la communauté internationale ne peut pas se permettre de créer davantage de terroristes tout en essayant de lutter contre eux. L'importance du pilier IV de la Stratégie, qui met l'accent sur le respect des droits de l'homme et de l'état de droit dans la lutte antiterroriste, ne saurait être sous-estimée. Le Secrétaire général note avec satisfaction que les États Membres ont commencé à demander à l'Organisation des Nations Unies de les aider à sensibiliser et à former les membres des forces de l'ordre et de sécurité dans ce domaine crucial.

B. Prévention de l'extrémisme violent

33. L'extrémisme violent, tout comme le terrorisme, est une menace pour tous les États Membres, que ce soit directement ou indirectement. Depuis quelques années, face à l'extrémisme violent, la communauté internationale s'est principalement attachée à lutter contre la menace qu'il représente. Ces efforts doivent se poursuivre, mais il est également nécessaire d'élargir l'angle d'attaque, d'intervenir plus tôt et de s'attaquer aux causes de l'extrémisme violent.

34. Le Plan d'action pour la prévention de l'extrémisme violent aborde la question sous l'angle de la prévention, complétant et renforçant ainsi les piliers I et IV de la Stratégie. Il énonce une série de mesures visant à prévenir l'extrémisme violent en amont, en adoptant une démarche pratique pour s'attaquer aux facteurs sous-jacents de l'extrémisme violent à l'échelle nationale, régionale et mondiale. La plupart de ses 70 recommandations sont adressées aux États Membres, qui ont la responsabilité première de sa prévention.

35. La principale recommandation du Plan d'action prévoit que chaque État Membre envisage d'élaborer un plan d'action national pour la prévention de l'extrémisme violent, en tenant compte des facteurs locaux et nationaux. Ces plans devraient suivre une démarche intégrée à l'échelle du gouvernement ou de la société pour favoriser les synergies entre tous les acteurs. Le Plan d'action propose également de compléter les plans nationaux par des plans régionaux et sous-régionaux.

36. Le Secrétaire général a suggéré que les plans nationaux et régionaux comprennent des éléments qui reflètent les sept domaines prioritaires : le dialogue et la prévention des conflits; le renforcement de la bonne gouvernance, du respect des droits de l'homme et de l'état de droit; la participation des populations; la mobilisation des jeunes; l'égalité des sexes et l'autonomisation des femmes; l'éducation, le renforcement des compétences et la facilitation de l'accès à l'emploi; la communication stratégique, notamment par le truchement d'Internet et des réseaux sociaux.

37. Les États Membres devront prendre l'initiative de l'élaboration et de la mise en œuvre de plans d'action nationaux et régionaux visant à prévenir l'extrémisme violent. Les organismes des Nations Unies pourront les aider dans cette tâche et devront par ailleurs examiner leurs activités afin de s'assurer qu'ils font tout leur possible pour aider les États à s'attaquer aux causes de l'extrémisme violent au niveau local et que toutes les entités compétentes collaborent pour produire des résultats spécifiques dans les sept domaines prioritaires définis.

38. Les 7 et 8 avril 2016, le Secrétaire Général a coprésidé la Conférence de Genève sur la prévention de l'extrémisme violent : la voie à suivre, avec le Ministre

suisse des affaires étrangères, Didier Burkhalter. En tout, 745 participants de 125 États Membres, 23 organisations internationales et régionales, 26 entités des Nations Unies, et 67 organisations de la société civile et entreprises privées y ont assisté. Le Secrétaire général s'est félicité que son appel à l'action et à l'unité dans la mise en œuvre du Plan d'action ait été suivi d'une réponse résolue. Lors de la Conférence, on a pu définir les points de convergence et examiner les différents points de vue concernant la prévention de l'extrémisme violent. La Conférence a également été l'occasion d'étudier plus avant le Plan d'action, dans le cadre de l'examen de la Stratégie par l'Assemblée générale.

C. Le rôle de l'Organisation des Nations Unies dans le renforcement de la coopération internationale

39. L'ONU est bien placée pour renforcer la collaboration à l'échelon national, régional et mondial. Sa composition lui donne une capacité de rassemblement inégalée qui peut être mise à profit pour accroître la mobilisation politique en faveur d'un renforcement de la coopération internationale dans des domaines spécifiques de la lutte contre le terrorisme. L'Organisation peut s'appuyer sur les ressources et les compétences de ses différents membres pour aider d'autres États Membres, d'autant que nombre d'entre eux se tournent de plus en plus souvent vers elle lorsqu'ils ont besoin d'aide. Les organismes des Nations Unies ont su se montrer à la hauteur en rassemblant les ressources nécessaires à la réalisation de programmes essentiels. Toutefois, des efforts supplémentaires sont nécessaires. Les besoins sont particulièrement importants en ce qui concerne les projets visant à renforcer les capacités nationales. Dans divers domaines de la lutte contre le terrorisme, il est crucial d'aider les pays à renforcer leurs capacités, notamment dans le cadre d'initiatives de formation des formateurs.

40. Une solide coopération internationale peut également être utile pour ce qui est d'élaborer et de diffuser des pratiques optimales destinées à orienter les politiques des États Membres qui cherchent à mettre en place des mesures conformes aux droits de l'homme, ceci afin de lutter légalement et efficacement contre les nouvelles menaces, et l'Organisation peut apporter son aide dans ce domaine. À cet égard, le Secrétaire général est conscient de la précieuse contribution que les organisations régionales et internationales telles que l'Union européenne, le Conseil de l'Europe et l'Organisation pour la sécurité et la coopération en Europe ont apportée à l'élaboration et à la diffusion des meilleures pratiques pertinentes. L'ONU continuera de collaborer avec ces organisations et redoublera d'efforts pour mettre au point des pratiques optimales qui profitent à tous les États Membres.

41. De nombreuses entités des Nations Unies aident activement les États Membres à renforcer leurs capacités dans des domaines cruciaux de la lutte contre le terrorisme. Le Secrétaire général remercie la Direction exécutive du Comité contre le terrorisme, l'Équipe d'appui analytique et de surveillance des sanctions créée par les résolutions 1526 (2004) et 2253 (2015) du Conseil de sécurité concernant l'EIL (Daech), Al-Qaida, les Taliban et les personnes et entités qui leur sont associées, l'Office des Nations Unies contre la drogue et le crime (ONUDC), le Bureau des affaires de désarmement de l'ONU, l'Organisation de l'aviation civile internationale (OACI), l'Agence internationale de l'énergie atomique, le Groupe d'experts du

Comité créé par la résolution 1540 (2004), le Fonds monétaire International (FMI), le Département des opérations de maintien de la paix, le Département des affaires politiques, l'Alliance des civilisations de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, l'Institut interrégional de recherche des Nations Unies sur la criminalité et la justice, le Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement, le Haut-Commissariat des Nations Unies aux droits de l'homme, ainsi que toutes les autres entités pour leur précieuse contribution à ces efforts. Avec la création du Centre des Nations Unies pour la lutte contre le terrorisme, il existe désormais de nouveaux moyens de favoriser l'assistance au renforcement des capacités concernant les quatre piliers de la Stratégie.

42. Au cours des deux dernières années, le Centre des Nations Unies pour la lutte contre le terrorisme a été salué par l'Assemblée générale, le Conseil de sécurité et les États Membres pour les activités qu'il a menées en vue de renforcer la capacité des États Membres à appliquer la Stratégie. Un nouveau programme quinquennal pour la période 2016-2020 a été présenté en décembre 2015 pour fournir une orientation stratégique sur un plus petit nombre de projets plus importants. Le Centre a recensé 12 domaines thématiques clefs regroupés sous quatre grands objectifs au titre desquels il contribuera à la pleine mise en œuvre de la Stratégie à l'échelle mondiale, régionale et nationale : la répression et la prévention de l'extrémisme violent, la lutte contre le terrorisme, les droits de l'homme et l'aide aux victimes et la coopération internationale.

V. Observations et recommandations

Programme pour la coopération internationale

43. Le terrorisme bafoue les principes fondamentaux des Nations Unies et ne se justifie en aucun cas. Il ne peut être associé à une religion, une nationalité, une civilisation ou un groupe ethnique. La diabolisation de certaines religions, ethnies ou cultures est contraire aux droits de l'homme, nourrit les discours extrémistes et encourage la xénophobie, cela pouvant nuire irrémédiablement aux efforts de prévention de l'extrémisme violent et du terrorisme.

44. La pertinence de la Stratégie antiterroriste mondiale des Nations Unies dépend d'une coopération solide entre les États Membres aux niveaux mondial, régional et national. Le Secrétaire général s'engage à encourager la participation universelle et à accentuer le pouvoir rassembleur de l'Organisation des Nations Unies aux fins du renforcement de cette coopération.

45. La lutte contre le terrorisme exige un consensus international. La Stratégie, en tant que document de consensus adopté par l'Assemblée générale, constitue une base solide à partir de laquelle les États Membres peuvent collaborer et doit être préservée et renforcée. Le présent programme pour la coopération internationale se fonde sur la Stratégie et hiérarchise les principales mesures qui renforceront la mise en œuvre équilibrée de ses quatre piliers. Les interventions militaires nécessaires à court terme doivent être complétées par des mesures de prévention à moyen et à long terme, reposant sur le respect des droits de l'homme et de l'état de droit.

46. C'est aux États Membres qu'il incombe au premier chef d'appliquer la Stratégie. Toutefois, les organismes des Nations Unies, dans le cadre de l'Équipe spéciale de lutte contre le terrorisme, jouent également un rôle important dans sa

mise en œuvre aux niveaux national, régional et mondial. Il est nécessaire de se référer à des pratiques optimales pour orienter les États Membres. Le Secrétaire général s'engage à ce que les organismes des Nations Unies continuent d'élaborer et de diffuser les pratiques optimales et les connaissances relatives aux domaines de la lutte contre le terrorisme qui se rapportent aux quatre piliers de la Stratégie et dont les États Membres pourront tirer parti.

47. Le Secrétaire général est heureux de constater qu'il existe à présent plusieurs instances internationales et régionales qui, comme le Forum mondial de lutte contre le terrorisme, contribuent à la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie. Il prie instamment toutes ces organisations de collaborer avec l'ONU en vue d'harmoniser leurs actions et de favoriser ainsi la mise en œuvre efficace et coordonnée de la Stratégie.

48. L'ONU doit répondre à des demandes toujours plus grandes en matière d'assistance pour le renforcement des capacités dans la lutte contre le terrorisme, mais ses ressources sont limitées. À titre d'exemple, le Centre des Nations Unies pour la lutte contre le terrorisme dispose d'un budget annuel de seulement 20 millions de dollars à consacrer à des projets de renforcement des capacités dans tous les États Membres, alors que certains États dépensent des milliards de dollars chaque année dans les activités militaires engagées contre le terrorisme. Dans un souci d'efficacité, l'ONU doit se montrer stratégique et apporter en priorité son aide aux régions et pays les plus touchés. Le Secrétaire général appelle tous les États Membres à appuyer les efforts déployés par tous les organismes des Nations Unies, en mobilisant davantage de ressources, à la fois en termes de financement et de compétences techniques. À cet égard, il salue la récente décision du Comité d'aide au développement de l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques de tenir compte du financement par les États Membres de plusieurs activités de paix et de sécurité, y compris dans certains domaines et activités de prévention des conflits et de l'extrémisme violent, dans la réalisation de l'objectif international qui vise à porter l'aide publique au développement à 0,7 % du revenu national brut des donateurs.

49. Le Secrétaire général affirme également que l'ONU soutiendra la coopération Sud-Sud en encourageant la mise en commun des ressources, des compétences et des meilleures pratiques entre les pays du Sud qui ont une expérience précieuse à partager avec la communauté internationale. Il s'agit en effet d'une importante ressource à exploiter.

50. Il est crucial d'utiliser les ressources de manière efficace et transparente. Le Secrétaire général continuera à promouvoir des mécanismes transparents destinés à fixer des objectifs, à mesurer des résultats et à déterminer l'impact des projets et activités de l'ONU. Les entités de l'Équipe spéciale de lutte contre le terrorisme chargées de ces projets continueront d'élaborer et d'appliquer des indicateurs mesurables et des critères d'évaluation afin d'améliorer leurs résultats.

51. Ces dernières années, l'ONU a déployé de nombreuses missions politiques spéciales et opérations de maintien de la paix dans des zones touchées par l'extrémisme violent et le terrorisme. L'insécurité et le comportement imprévisible et hostile des terroristes ont nui à la capacité des missions de s'acquitter de leurs mandats. Il faut intégrer la prévention de l'extrémisme violent et la lutte contre le terrorisme aux efforts de prévention et de gestion des conflits, en particulier par l'intermédiaire des missions. Le Secrétaire général est d'avis que ses Représentants et Envoyés spéciaux opérant dans de tels environnements profiteraient

considérablement de l'expertise de conseillers en matière de lutte contre le terrorisme. Ces conseillers pourraient contribuer à intégrer, si besoin est, la lutte contre le terrorisme aux activités des missions et contribuer aux efforts de renforcement des capacités des gouvernements hôtes et organisations régionales dans les domaines clefs prévus par les quatre piliers de la Stratégie.

Pilier I : mesures visant à s'attaquer aux conditions propices à la propagation du terrorisme

52. Le Secrétaire général exhorte les États Membres à accorder un niveau de priorité élevé à la prévention de l'extrémisme violent, dont il a fait une des principales priorités de sa dernière année de mandat. Il a pris bonne note des discussions constructives tenues à l'Assemblée générale en février concernant le Plan d'action pour la prévention de l'extrémisme violent, dont l'initiative a été saluée par l'Assemblée dans sa résolution 70/254. Il se félicite également des débats de fond relatifs au Plan d'action qui se sont déroulés le 8 avril 2016 à Genève, et attend avec intérêt les prochains débats qui se tiendront en juin 2016 lors du cinquième examen de la Stratégie. Il espère que les États Membres parviendront à un consensus solide à l'appui du Plan d'action, qui soutiendra efficacement les piliers I et IV de la Stratégie.

53. Outre le Plan d'action, le Secrétaire général recommande aux États Membres d'élaborer des plans d'action nationaux et régionaux sur la prévention de l'extrémisme violent, qui tiennent compte des sept priorités exposées dans le Plan d'action, à savoir : le dialogue et la prévention des conflits; le renforcement de la bonne gouvernance, des droits de l'homme et de l'état de droit; la participation des populations; la mobilisation des jeunes; l'égalité des sexes et l'autonomisation des femmes; l'éducation, le renforcement des compétences et la facilitation de l'accès à l'emploi; la communication stratégique, Internet et les réseaux sociaux;

54. Le Secrétaire général étudie également les moyens à mettre en œuvre pour que les organismes des Nations Unies puissent travailler de manière plus intégrée à la lutte contre le terrorisme et à la prévention de l'extrémisme violent. À cette fin, il étudiera, en collaboration avec toutes les entités compétentes, la mise en place d'arrangements institutionnels.

55. La participation de la société civile est nécessaire à la création d'un environnement propice au dialogue et à l'élaboration de mesures de substitution à l'extrémisme violent. À cet égard, la participation active des femmes et des jeunes aux efforts de prévention et de lutte contre le terrorisme a été qualifiée de priorité requérant l'attention des États Membres. Il faut que les femmes et les jeunes, tant au niveau communautaire qu'aux postes de hauts-responsables de l'État, puissent faire entendre leur voix au sujet des conséquences sur leur quotidien du terrorisme et de l'extrémisme violent et des stratégies mises en place pour enrayer ces menaces. À cet égard, comme l'a demandé le Conseil de sécurité dans sa résolution 2242 (2015), le Secrétaire général recommande aux États Membres et à l'Organisation de prendre davantage en considération les questions relatives aux femmes, à la paix et à la sécurité et à la lutte contre le terrorisme. En outre, il prie instamment les organismes des Nations Unies d'intégrer la problématique hommes-femmes dans leurs activités de lutte contre le terrorisme.

56. Le Secrétaire général encourage les États Membres à mettre en œuvre la résolution 2250 (2015) du Conseil de sécurité visant à la participation des jeunes à

tous les niveaux aux instances de décision des institutions et dispositifs de prévention et de règlement des conflits, y compris ceux qui luttent contre l'extrémisme violent.

Pilier II : mesures visant à prévenir et combattre le terrorisme

57. Tout en concentrant l'action sur les piliers I et IV, il faut continuer de renforcer les arrangements de la coopération actuelle et les progrès réalisés dans la lutte contre le terrorisme au cours des 10 dernières années. Plus particulièrement, dans sa résolution 2178 (2014), le Conseil de sécurité appelle tous les États Membres à coopérer le plus rapidement possible en vue de la prévention des mouvements de terroristes et de combattants terroristes étrangers en renforçant les contrôles aux frontières et les mesures de lutte contre le financement du terrorisme, ainsi que dans d'autres activités essentielles, notamment des mesures de sensibilisation à la tolérance, au pluralisme et à la déradicalisation. Le Secrétaire général invite les États à coopérer étroitement entre eux et avec les organismes des Nations Unies en échangeant leurs informations, meilleures pratiques et autres ressources et en participant à des projets pertinents dans le cadre du plan d'application du renforcement des capacités en matière de lutte contre les combattants terroristes étrangers.

58. Le Secrétaire général salue les progrès enregistrés par les États Membres dans le renforcement des mesures de sécurité aux frontières par le biais de mécanismes bilatéraux et multilatéraux. L'Organisation internationale de police criminelle (INTERPOL) a contribué à ces efforts en mettant en place et en renforçant les ressources et les outils essentiels s'y rapportant. Toutefois, de nombreux États Membres sont encore loin de partager leurs informations. Il prie donc tous les États Membres et toutes les organisations régionales de coopérer et d'entrer dans les bases de données d'INTERPOL les informations sur l'avancée des mesures visant à éliminer les problèmes relatifs au contrôle des frontières.

59. Dans sa résolution 2178 (2014), le Conseil de sécurité se penche sur un autre domaine dans lequel une coopération internationale accrue est nécessaire et invite les États Membres à exiger des compagnies aériennes qu'elles communiquent aux autorités nationales compétentes les renseignements préalables concernant les voyageurs afin de détecter le départ de leur territoire et la tentative d'entrée sur leur territoire ou de transit par leur territoire de personnes désignées par le Comité faisant suite aux résolutions 1267 (1999) et 1989 (2011) relatives à Al-Qaïda et aux personnes et entités qui lui sont associées. Le Secrétaire général invite les États Membres à renforcer la mise en œuvre des procédures de renseignements préalables concernant les voyageurs et d'autres dispositifs avec le soutien des entités compétentes de l'Équipe spéciale de lutte contre le terrorisme (la Direction exécutive du Comité contre le terrorisme, l'Organisation de l'aviation civile internationale, l'Organisation internationale pour les migrations, l'Association du transport aérien international, INTERPOL et le Centre des Nations Unies pour la lutte contre le terrorisme) et à introduire des mécanismes juridiques de respect des normes internationales relatives aux droits de l'homme garantissant que les lois nationales prennent en compte les éventuels problèmes entre les obligations liées aux renseignements préalables concernant les voyageurs et les lois sur la protection de la vie privée et la protection des données.

60. Comme l'a souligné le Conseil de sécurité dans sa résolution 2253 (2015), s'attaquer au financement des activités terroristes devient de plus en plus important. En effet, les groupes comme l'État islamique d'Iraq et du Levant lancent de nouveaux défis en raison de la multiplicité de leurs sources de revenus, notamment la contrefaçon, les enlèvements contre rançon et la traite des femmes et de filles. Si la plupart des États Membres ont érigé le financement du terrorisme en infraction, conformément à la Convention internationale pour la répression du financement du terrorisme et à la résolution 1373 (2001) du Conseil, le nombre de condamnations demeure faible. De plus, nombre d'États Membres ne respectent pas pleinement les recommandations du Groupe d'action financière et peu appliquent les obligations que leur impose la résolution 2178 (2014) concernant la lutte contre le financement des mouvements des combattants terroristes étrangers. Le Secrétaire général appelle la communauté internationale à redoubler d'efforts pour renforcer les capacités de contrôle des opérations financières et des systèmes de réglementation à travers le monde et ainsi empêcher les terroristes de lever et exploiter des fonds. Pour ce faire, il faudra coopérer activement avec le secteur privé, via des partenariats entre secteur public et secteur privé avec les institutions financières. Que les États Membres tiennent compte des évaluations faites par les entités compétentes, comme la Direction exécutive du Comité contre le terrorisme, l'Office des Nations Unies contre la drogue et le crime et le Fonds monétaire international pourrait contribuer au renforcement de leurs capacités nécessaire à la réalisation de ces objectifs.

61. Les terroristes ont intelligemment exploité les nouvelles technologies de la communication pour radicaliser et recruter des jeunes à travers le monde et le risque qu'ils se lancent dans le cyberterrorisme dans les années à venir est tangible, ce qui aurait des effets dévastateurs. Il est donc nécessaire de renforcer la coopération internationale pour lutter contre la radicalisation et le recrutement par Internet, mais d'une manière qui garantisse et encourage la liberté d'expression et défende les normes internationales des droits de l'homme. L'accent doit être mis sur la prévention des actes de cyberterrorisme par des individus associés à l'extrémisme violent et au terrorisme. Les réseaux de la communication électronique modernes soutiennent les infrastructures les plus critiques, y compris celles qui régissent les fonctions essentielles du gouvernement et du secteur industriel. Seul un renforcement des partenariats avec le secteur privé permettra de la protéger du cyberterrorisme.

62. L'achat et l'utilisation d'armes de destruction massive, en particulier de matières nucléaires, par des groupes terroristes représenteraient une menace manifeste pour la paix et la sécurité internationales. Cette menace se compose de plusieurs éléments se chevauchant, dont le lien de plus en plus étroit entre le terrorisme, les armes de destruction massive et les cybermenaces, et doit être abordée de manière globale et coordonnée. Enrayer la menace requiert l'action collective des organismes des Nations Unies. Le Secrétaire général entend renforcer les efforts de l'Organisation visant à relever les défis posés par la sécurité nucléaire et le terrorisme en débattant avec les États Membres de la mise en place d'une approche intégrée. Il veillera à ce qu'une action coordonnée soit menée au sein du Secrétariat et des organisations internationales partenaires. Il s'emploiera également à la mise en œuvre intégrale et universelle de la résolution 1540 (2014) du Conseil de sécurité et de la Convention internationale pour la répression des actes de terrorisme nucléaire.

63. Tout progrès dans tous les domaines décrits ci-dessus continuera de dépendre de la coopération et du partage d'informations pratiques au sein de la communauté internationale.

Pilier III : mesures visant à renforcer les capacités des États de prévenir et combattre le terrorisme et à renforcer le rôle des organismes des Nations Unies à cet égard

64. Les États Membres doivent accorder la priorité à la coordination du renforcement de leurs capacités dans les domaines clefs de la lutte contre le terrorisme. De nombreux organismes des Nations Unies y contribuent et leur action devrait être renforcée grâce à des mécanismes de suivi et d'évaluation efficaces. L'Équipe spéciale de lutte contre le terrorisme s'attachera à renforcer la coordination et la cohérence de l'action de ses 38 entités membres grâce à la redynamisation de ses groupes de travail interinstitutions et fera tout son possible pour réduire les doubles emplois et promouvoir la transparence et l'utilisation efficace des ressources des donateurs, tout en maximisant les effets des actions menées sur le terrain pour les États Membres.

65. Le Centre des Nations Unies pour la lutte contre le terrorisme et d'autres organismes des Nations Unies maintiendront également leur assistance au renforcement des capacités des États Membres et des organisations régionales aux fins de la mise en œuvre équilibrée des quatre piliers de la Stratégie. Le programme quinquennal (2016-2020) du Centre fournit le cadre de cet engagement. Le Secrétaire général encourage les États Membres à contribuer à l'élaboration, au financement et à l'application des projets de renforcement des capacités, en collaboration avec le Centre et d'autres organismes compétents des Nations Unies, afin d'intensifier et de généraliser la lutte contre le terrorisme aux niveaux national, régional et mondial.

66. Étant donné l'aspect à la fois multidimensionnel et régional du terrorisme, la coopération inter et intrarégionale est cruciale. Les États Membres d'Asie centrale ont déjà élaboré et mis en œuvre une stratégie régionale, suivis il y a peu par les États d'Afrique centrale et australe. Les États devront coopérer efficacement pour mobiliser la volonté politique et les ressources nécessaires à la mise en œuvre équilibrée et globale de leurs stratégies aux fins de résultats durables sur le terrain. Tout en continuant d'appuyer la mise en œuvre des stratégies actuelles, le Centre contribuera à l'élaboration de stratégies régionales de lutte contre le terrorisme dans d'autres régions, telles que l'Afrique de l'Est.

67. Il faut adopter des mécanismes de justice pénale viables pour lutter efficacement contre le terrorisme, mener des enquêtes et traduire en justice les auteurs d'actes terroristes, y compris les violences sexuelles liées aux conflits. Une attention particulière devra également être accordée à l'élaboration d'une formation spécialisée à l'intention des enquêteurs, des procureurs et des juges afin de renforcer l'action de la justice pénale contre le terrorisme, dans le respect des droits de l'homme et de l'état de droit. Les organismes des Nations Unies dont les mandats et les compétences sont spécialisés, l'Office des Nations Unies contre la drogue et le crime, par exemple, continueront d'aider les États dans ce domaine capital.

Pilier IV : mesures visant à faire du respect des droits de l'homme et de l'état de droit la base de la lutte contre le terrorisme

68. Les États Membres, les dirigeants à titre particulier et les hauts responsables, doivent respecter les droits de l'homme et l'état de droit conformément aux obligations qui leur incombent en vertu du droit international des droits de l'homme, ainsi que du droit international humanitaire et du droit international des réfugiés. Toutes les législations, politiques, stratégies et pratiques adoptées pour prévenir l'extrémisme violent et lutter contre le terrorisme doivent être empreintes de respect des droits de l'homme et de l'état de droit.

69. Les services de maintien de l'ordre et les agents de sécurité jouent un rôle central dans la prévention et la répression des attaques terroristes et, dès lors, permettent aux États de s'acquitter de leur obligation de protéger les droits des personnes relevant de leur juridiction. Il faut que les États Membres renforcent plus avant les mesures destinées à sensibiliser les forces de sécurité au droit des droits de l'homme et à assurer qu'elles s'y conforment dans le cadre de leurs opérations. Le Secrétaire général invite les États Membres à participer à des projets d'assistance technique ciblée, comme celui de l'Équipe spéciale de lutte contre le terrorisme visant à renforcer les capacités des agents des services de répression et à les former en intégrant les normes relatives aux droits de l'homme et à l'état de droit dans leurs pratiques quotidiennes et leurs directives opérationnelles.

70. Si les actions sont renforcées, il ne faut pas oublier les victimes d'actes terroristes et leurs familles. L'empathie témoignée aux victimes doit également s'appliquer aux personnes qui fuient les zones de conflit où le terrorisme joue un rôle majeur, et en particulier aux femmes et aux enfants qui ont été enlevés ou brutalisés par des extrémistes violents et des terroristes et qui, dans de nombreux cas, ont subi des violences sexuelles. La communauté internationale doit faire preuve de responsabilité à l'égard de toutes les victimes du terrorisme.

71. Le 11 février 2016, la Conférence des Nations Unies sur les droits de l'homme des victimes du terrorisme a marqué une étape importante et a souligné la nécessité d'inclure les droits des victimes dans les mesures de prévention de l'extrémisme violent et du terrorisme. L'action destinée à rendre justice aux victimes et à leur famille, ainsi qu'à répondre à leurs besoins, doit être renforcée. Le Secrétaire général encourage les États Membres à tout mettre en œuvre pour s'acquitter de leur obligation de traduire les auteurs en justice et répondre aux besoins des victimes, en s'appuyant sur l'assistance technique fournie par les organismes des Nations Unies dont les mandats et les compétences sont spécialisés dans ce domaine, tels que l'Office des Nations Unies contre la drogue et le crime.

72. Les victimes sont les alliés les plus forts et les plus courageux de la communauté internationale, qui permettront de révéler l'hypocrisie des discours terroristes et extrémistes. Le Secrétaire général recommande de faire davantage entendre les voix des victimes, afin de proposer des discours différents de ceux des extrémistes violents, et de se montrer solidaire envers les victimes en participant à des campagnes de sensibilisation à l'échelle mondiale, notamment par l'intermédiaire du portail des Nations Unies de soutien aux victimes du terrorisme. Il appelle les États Membres à communiquer des informations concrètes au portail aux fins du renforcement des capacités de soutien aux victimes.

73. Enfin, le Secrétaire général exprime sa profonde compassion à toutes les victimes des actes de groupes terroristes et extrémistes violents, ainsi qu'à leur famille et à leurs communautés. Il rappelle que l'ONU a également souffert de pertes tragiques et salue les membres du personnel qui ont perdu la vie ou ont été gravement blessés alors qu'ils s'employaient à instaurer la paix, la stabilité et l'espoir dans des régions troublées du monde. Toutes ces personnes méritent le plus profond respect.

Annexe I

Supplementary information: development of the normative and legal framework*

The 19 international legal instruments consist of: Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, 1963; Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, 1970; Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, 1971; Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, 1988; Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, 1973; International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, 1979; Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 1980; Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 2005; Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988; Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 2005; Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, 1988; Protocol to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, 2005; Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, 1991; International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, 1997; International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, 1999; International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, 2005; Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation 2010; Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft 2010.

Although a number of terrorism-related resolutions/declarations were adopted by the General Assembly in the past, an important milestone was the 1994 Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (A/RES/49/60). Following a report by my predecessor in May 2006, “Uniting against Terrorism: recommendations for a global counter-terrorism strategy”, the General Assembly arrived at a consensus resolution on “The UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy” on 8 September 2006. The Strategy has been reviewed biennially since then. Additionally, from 2006, the General Assembly produced 48 resolutions which have addressed different aspects of terrorism, such as the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism; mandates of specialized UN bodies such as the UN CTITF and UNCCT; and preventing the acquisition by terrorists of radioactive materials and of weapons of mass destruction.

The Security Council initially used its sanctions regime to address terrorism, such as the 1999 adoption of resolution 1267 and 1269 aimed at the Taliban in Afghanistan and later, Al-Qaida and related groups. Subsequent Council resolutions such as resolutions 1373, 1540 and 1624, have strengthened the legal framework for preventing and combatting terrorism. Since 2013, the Council has enacted further resolutions, often invoking Chapter VII, to address new types of terrorist threats. These include, among others, SCR 2133 (2014) which addressed the issues of kidnapping and hostage-taking by terrorists, and SCR 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014)

* La présente annexe n’a pas été revue par les services d’édition.

on suppressing the flow of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs), financing and other support to terrorist groups in Iraq and Syria. Additionally, SCR 2178 (2014) addressed for the first time the need to counter violent extremism. SCR 2195 (2014) called for international action to prevent terrorists from benefiting from transnational organized crime. Similarly, in 2015, the Council adopted resolution 2199 (2015), aimed to prevent terrorist groups in Iraq and Syria from benefiting from trade in oil, antiquities and hostages, and from receiving donations. Resolution 2242 (2015) outlined sweeping actions to improve implementation of its landmark women, peace and security agenda, covering its work on countering violent extremism and terrorism. In resolution 2253 (2015), the Security Council expanded and strengthened its Al-Qaida sanctions framework to include a focus on ISIL, and outlined efforts to dismantle its funding and support channels. Over the past decade, other key UN bodies, such as the ECOSOC and Human Rights Council, contributed to the Organization's work in this area.

Annexe II

Supplementary information: activities of United Nations entities in support of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*

Many United Nations entities under the UN Counter-Terrorism Task Force framework actively work to implement the four pillars of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. This attachment shows some of the major activities these entities have carried out over the last two years.

Pillar I: Measures to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism

Pillar I of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy commits Member States to implement measures to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism such as preventing and resolving conflicts, encouraging economic development, reducing social exclusion and marginalization, and fostering understanding among peoples of varied religions and cultures through dialogue. It also emphasizes the need to support victims of terrorism and their families, and in supporting and engaging with civil society groups, particularly women and youth.

Conflict prevention and resolution

The Department of Political Affairs (DPA) is the operational arm for much of my good offices, preventive diplomacy, and mediation work. This work is perhaps best exemplified by my special envoys, advisers and representatives, whether they lead regional political offices (in West Africa, Central Africa and Central Asia), regional strategies (in the Great Lakes Region, in support of the Middle East Peace Process), or are dispatched from Headquarters. Country-specific field-based missions, be they political or peacekeeping missions led, respectively by DPA and DPKO, also undertake preventive work as they look to identify and address possible triggers for a relapse or an escalation of conflict.

Where the United Nations has neither an envoy nor a mission, Resident Coordinators and the United Nations Country Teams assist national actors, at their request, in addressing emerging challenges. The Joint DPA-UNDP Programme on Building National Capacities for Conflict Prevention supports local capacity building in this vein. UNDP and several United Nations agencies, funds and programmes carry out a wide range of “structural” or “upstream” prevention activities aimed at addressing the root causes of conflict. In my capacity as Chair of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, I am engaging the broader United Nations system on how we can collectively strengthen our conflict prevention and peacebuilding work. Lastly, my Human Rights Up Front initiative has at its core a strong focus on prevention of large-scale human rights violations, which are often correlated with an increased risk of conflict.

Promoting economic and social development

Since its founding, the United Nations system has continued its support in this area through its specialised Agencies, Funds and Programmes, and particularly through

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its UN Country Teams in the field. I extend my sincere gratitude to all Member States as well as the United Nations system for working diligently over the last 15 years to successfully achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Moving forward, I am firm in my belief that the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and particularly, SDG16 on building peaceful, just and inclusive societies, will further contribute our efforts to address one of the key conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism.

UNDP's approach to addressing conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism and violent extremism through inclusive development, the promotion of tolerance and respect for diversity serves as an example of our work in the field. It has been assisting Member States and civil society on building two critical sets of capacities: the governance of increasingly diverse and multi-cultural societies, and the mitigation of those factors that provide a tipping point from alienation towards radicalisation and eventually violent extremism. For example, in Mindanao in the Philippines, UNDP is supporting efforts by the Philippines Centre for Islam and Democracy to work with local religious leaders to woo disenchanted youth away from joining violent extremist groups, towards supporting peace-building in their communities. In Syria, UNDP has supported efforts in twelve out of the country's fourteen governorates to maintain social cohesion, through credible local intermediaries and local peace committees, by assisting different groups and sectors to work together to maintain local services. UNDP focuses particularly on the role of youth in peacebuilding. For example, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, UNDP and PBSO have collaborated to promote coexistence, trust and appreciation for diversity, by creating spaces to increase the influence of youth in policy dialogues.

Fostering dialogue and understanding

In 2015 the High Representative of the UN Alliance of Civilizations (UNOAC) continued his efforts to promote interreligious and intercultural dialogue. In this regard, the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the UNOAC High Representative hosted a high level debate in April 2015 on the role of religious leaders on issues related to conflict and violent extremism. UNOAC also supported dialogue and understanding efforts through its Fellowship Programme for young civil society leaders from around the world, and through institutionalizing of an Intercultural Innovation Award.

In April 2015 the United Nations Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect, with the support of the King Abdullah Centre for Intercultural and Interreligious Dialogue and the Kingdom of Morocco, brought together religious leaders from around the world to discuss their role in preventing incitement to atrocity crimes.

Other activities

In December 2014, UNICRI jointly organised in Rome, Italy, together with the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF), the first "Expert Workshop on Reintegrating Returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters: Challenges and Lessons Learned". A follow-up regional workshop was held in Manila, the Philippines. UNICRI has also been working in the area of de-radicalisation of prisoners and is developing re-entry programming for such prisoners, as well as for returning FTFs.

UNICRI also recently launched a four-year programme to counter radicalisation and violent extremism in the Sahel Maghreb region.

In January 2016, UNICRI initiated work toward developing and implementing a pilot diversion program for juveniles who are at risk or first time involved in FTF activities. In the first step, UNICRI finalised the preliminary desk review on the legal background/conditions in five countries (i.e., Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Tunisia).

In May 2015, UNCCT supported UNESCO, the UNCT Pakistan and the Prime Minister of Pakistan's Youth Programme to convene a Needs Assessment Conference in Islamabad, Pakistan, on Youth Engagement, Skills Development and Employment Facilitation. The project aims to address needs of educational institutions to include technical skills, vocational training to promote of spirit of dialogue, understanding and skills development.

In June 2015, UNESCO convened in Paris an international conference on "Youth and the Internet: fighting radicalisation and extremism". UNESCO is also developing a Teachers' Guide on Violent Extremism, which is expected to be finalized in early 2016.

CTED has prepared six analytical reports on the foreign terrorist fighter phenomenon; raised awareness of the need to ensure full implementation of resolution 2178 (2014) through a wide range of events and activities; and enhanced its collaboration with UN Women and integrated gender as a cross-cutting issue into its activities. To strengthen its capacity to continuously monitor emerging developments, CTED has, pursuant to paragraph 19 of resolution 2129 (2013), established a Global Research Network.

Pillar II: Measures to prevent and combat terrorism

UN entities have stepped up engagement with Member States on a number of Pillar II topics, especially enhancing border control, countering the financing of terrorism and collaborating with regional organisations to develop regional counter-terrorism strategies.

Many UN entities under the umbrella of the CTITF framework, such as UNCCT, CTED, the 1540 Group of Experts, ODA, INTERPOL, OPCW, UNODC and others work to deliver capacity-building initiatives and knowledge-building undertakings. As part of the growing focus on stemming the flow of FTFs, the United Nations has launched or expanded major initiatives on building capacity of border officials and financial regulators. The recent resolutions of the Security Council, including resolution 2253 (2016), provide an impetus to the efforts related to countering the financing of terrorism, and the UNCCT has commenced activities related to addressing the growing threat from kidnapping for ransom in this regard. Keeping ahead of tactics employed by terrorists, the UN system has also carried out activities related to enhancing coordinated border management and addressing weaknesses in border control, especially with regards to securing unmanned spaces between distant border posts. The UN is also keen to explore work in sharing national practices on protecting cyberspace from terrorist attacks.

Activities on law enforcement and border control

The UNCCT Border Security Initiative, which is being implemented jointly with GCTF, and the Governments of Morocco and the United States, will enhance knowledge on good practices in border security and management and increase understanding of capacity needs in key regions and offer ways to address them. The project will also enhance collaboration with border communities and relevant authorities, with particular focus on the Sahel and Horn of Africa.

As a follow-up to the CTITF Experts Meeting on Coordinated Border Management, which took place at INTERPOL HQ in May 2015, the CTITF Working Group on Border Management and Law Enforcement held a subsequent workshop on coordinated border management in Nairobi, Kenya in December 2015.

Activities on preventing and responding to WMD attacks

To improve the ability of the UN system to respond to possible chemical or biological attacks the UNCCT implemented a project entitled 'Ensuring effective inter-agency interoperability and coordinated communication in case of chemical or biological attacks' jointly with OPCW and IAEA.

The IAEA established two Working Groups open to Member States to improve coordination of efforts in two areas -the Border Monitor Working Group (BMWG), and the Working Group on Radioactive Source Security (WGRSS). It also trained over 6000 individuals in nuclear security in over 200 courses and workshops. It assisted States in establishing Nuclear Security Support Centres, and continued to organise and facilitate meetings for the International Network for Nuclear Security Training and Support Centres (NSSC Network).

The UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (ODA) contributed to the efforts of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) to enhance its engagement with Member States and their implementation efforts. Over 60 events in this regard have been held during the last two years. These activities have led to 21 Member States submitting voluntary national implementation action plans as encouraged by Resolution 1977 (2011).

Activities on combating the financing of terrorism

The UNCCT also launched a project on 'International Good Practices on Addressing and Preventing Kidnapping for Ransom (KFR)' which seeks to contribute to curbing the ability of terrorist organisations to raise funds through KFR. The Centre is also supporting a UNODC implemented project on 'Mock Trials on Financing of Terrorism' which seeks strengthen capacity of criminal justice officials in Argentina and Colombia to counter the financing of terrorism.

Activities on protecting vulnerable targets, critical infrastructure and the Internet

INTERPOL is developing a proactive SOCMINT (Social Media Intelligence) program, with both analytical and operational components, to support member countries to address the challenges and opportunities created by increasing use of internet and other information tools by terrorist groups such as ISIL.

Under the CTITF Working Group on Strengthening the Protection of Vulnerable Targets, the CTITF Office undertook a project to deliver capacity-building trainings to UN field security officers.

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

Pillar III recognizes that States need to have the capacity to prevent and combat terrorism, and that international assistance in that regard must be provided in a coordinated and coherent manner. It specifically envisages a strong role for the UN in the provision and coordination of such coherent assistance in all four pillars of the Global Strategy. The CTITF's Integrated Assistance in Countering Terrorism (I-ACT) initiative, described in the main report, is designed specifically to provide holistic assistance to a requesting State by strengthening coordination and coherence among all UN entities working in that country.

Enhancing the implementation of legal and international instruments, providing legal assistance and enhancing the capacity of criminal justice officials and law enforcement officers

Most Member States visited by CTED continue to experience difficulties in their efforts to implement a robust criminal justice system framework for dealing with complex terrorism cases. CTED and other relevant UN entities continue to provide necessary assistance to Member States in this area.

DPKO and DPA-led field missions have also contributed in this regard. The United Nations Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) supported the elaboration of a national strategy to counter both organised crime and terrorism, and supported the Government in the establishment of a specialised judicial unit on terrorism and transnational organised crime (*Pôle Judiciaire Spécialisé*). In Afghanistan, UNAMA worked closely with the Taqin legislative Department at the MoJ and the parliament to draft new laws and/or amend existing laws in relation to terrorism. In Libya, UNSMIL provided technical assistance to the national MOJ while drafting the Libyan counter terrorism law in 2014. In Syria, UNSMIS reviewed the amendments of the Syrian counter terrorism law (2012) and highlighted the deficiency and contravention of its provisions with the international standards of human rights and due process.

UNODC has continued to promote the ratification of the 19 international legal instruments related to terrorism and to support Member States with their implementation. Since the establishment of the Global Programme on *Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism*, UNODC's support resulted in 668 additional ratifications of the international legal instruments by assisted Member States, 139 pieces of legislation revised or drafted with UNODC assistance and more than 24,000 criminal justice officials provided with the enhanced knowledge and expertise in terrorism prevention issues. In 2015, legislative services were provided to 25 Member States, and more than 100 national and regional capacity building workshops were carried out. In 2015 UNODC in partnership with the EU and other donors launched a technical assistance initiative on *Strengthening the Legal Regime against Foreign Terrorist Fighters in MENA and Balkan countries*. Similar assistance was commenced for Central Asia, South East Asia and the Sahel. In addition, UNODC, in coordination with UNICEF, also initiated assistance to

Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria on the criminal justice aspects of treatment of children allegedly involved with terrorist groups.

UNODC has been also implementing a project on strengthening national capacity for human rights compliance in criminal justice responses to terrorism. A training module on *Human Rights and Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism* has been developed and considerably utilized in training and development of country-specific training materials, for example in Kenya and Nigeria. Ongoing technical assistance in the MENA region was complemented with a four-year initiative for Maghreb countries on *Effective Counter-Terrorism Investigations and Prosecutions while Respecting Human Rights and the Rule of Law*. A similar project has been successfully implemented for eight South Asian countries. UNODC has also launched a project to assist Member States upon request to improve the response of prison administrations to violent extremism in prisons, and it has been working on a comprehensive handbook on this topic to be used as a basis for such assistance.

By the end of 2015 UNODC/TPB has developed and integrated in its technical assistance programmes 38 tools and publications to support the implementation of the international legal instruments related to terrorism. The latest publications developed include *Good Practices for Supporting Victims of Terrorism within a Criminal Justice Framework*.

Other activities

The UNCCT has established a rapidly deployable List of Counter-Terrorism Advisors to support Member States on four key thematic areas: developing counter-terrorism strategies, countering radicalisation, vulnerable targets and victims support.

Through its project on ‘Facilitating the Development of a Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategy for Southern Africa’ the UNCCT worked with SADC Member States to develop a preventive and comprehensive regional counter-terrorism strategy for Southern Africa, which was adopted in August 2015. Likewise, the Centre, working closely with CTED and UNOCA, supported the development of an Integrated Counter-Terrorism and Non-Proliferation of Arms Strategy in Central Africa, which was adopted in [November] 2015. The Centre continued its work to fostering international counter-terrorism cooperation and promoting collaboration between national, regional and international counter-terrorism centres and initiatives, including by organising a conference of such CT Centres in Brussels and developing the Network against Terrorism web portal.

Pillar IV: Measures to ensure the protection of human rights and the rule of law while combating terrorism

Pillar IV of the Global Strategy calls on Member States to respect human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law in all their counter-terrorism efforts. Pillar IV also seeks to promote and protect the rights of victims of terrorism.

Basic human rights reference guides

Under the CTITF Working Group led by OHCHR, progress has been made in the development of a series of reference guides for providing practical guidance for national action on human rights-compliant counter-terrorism measures. UNCCT has supported the updating of the reference guides on the stopping and searching of

persons and on security infrastructure. Other relevant reference guides are in process of publication.

Support for victims of terrorism

CTITF/UNCCT organised the Conference on The Human Rights of Victims of Terrorism was held in New York on 11 February 2016, which strengthened understanding of the human rights of victims of terrorism at the international, regional and national level.

The UNCCT project on “Amplifying voices, building campaigns: Training and capacity building on the media in establishing a communications strategy for victims of terrorism” will hold the first two workshops in the Middle East and North Africa/Sahel regions in the second and third quarter of 2016.

The UN Victims of Terrorism Support Portal, launched during the fourth review of the Strategy, has had over 121,000 guest users by January 2016.

UNODC has been working with Member States to strengthen the implementation of national legislation and policies that support and protect victims of acts of terrorism. To maximize the impact of its technical assistance in this area, it has developed specialized tools, such as *The Criminal Justice Response to Support Victims of Acts of Terrorism and Good Practices for Supporting Victims of Terrorism within a Criminal Justice Framework*, that are fully integrated in UNODC’s provision of assistance.

Further activities to implement all the four pillars of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy are reflected in the summary matrix below:

Supplementary information: Matrix of United Nations Counter-Terrorism Projects and Activities

This summary matrix of counter-terrorism projects being carried out by UN entities under the CTITF framework is based on a more comprehensive CTITF matrix which was developed to promote transparency among UN agencies, ensure more rational allocation of resources to counter terrorism projects and avoid overlaps and duplication. The summary matrix provides a snapshot of the range and breadth of counter-terrorism-related assistance of the United Nations and is hoped to facilitate an efficient and balanced provision of capacity-building assistance across the four pillars of the Strategy. The global reach of these projects, covering diverse subregions such as West Africa, South Asia, Eastern Europe and the Middle East, demonstrates the resourcefulness of UN entities and the opportunities available for pooling resources and synergies. As such, it serves as a valuable source of information for programming, monitoring and evaluating projects.

This CTITF Matrix of UN Counter-Terrorism Projects and Activities includes essential information on all United Nations Counter-Terrorism Projects and Activities being carried out or planned by CTITF Entities. The Matrix is a practical information tool and a live data-base updated regularly by the CTITF Office in consultation with CTITF entities. As of December 2015, CTITF Entities have a total of 295 projects across the 4 pillars of the Strategy: 110 projects under Pillar I; 57 projects under Pillar II; 108 projects under Pillar III and 20 projects under Pillar IV.

The CTITF matrix shows that the United Nations counter-terrorism projects and activities have significantly expanded its geographical scope since 2014. Most projects currently are under Pillars I and III, which indicates that CTITF entities acknowledge importance to address the conditions conducive to spread of terrorism with a particular emphasis on youth, and to undertake necessary measures to build states' capacity to combat and prevent terrorism. Projects under Pillar II have more than doubled in number since the emergence of a new phenomenon of FTFs, and encompass important topics related to border controls, countering the financing of terrorism, spread of WMD, and information sharing capacities of member states. Pillar III projects have enlarged the scope of capacity-building activities, including strengthening law enforcement and criminal justice system capacities and enhancing collaboration among states and relevant institutions. The Matrix indicates a significant improvement in the collaborative work of member states and relevant agencies in terms of protection of human rights and the rule of law while countering terrorism (Pillar IV).

Pillar I of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy
102 projects — Contributing entities: CTITF Office/UNCCT; CTED; UNESCO; DPKO

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
1	Strengthening the Role of the United Nations System in Addressing Conditions Conducive to the Spread of Terrorism in Affected Countries (Apr 2014-Dec. 2015) UNCCT	Ongoing	Increasing coherence of Member States and UN entities in development and counter-terrorism measures.	Global
2	Assisting in the implementation of the Joint Plan of Action for Central Asia (JPOA) - (Apr. 2013-Apr. 2016). CTITF Office, UNRCCA	Ongoing	Five capacity-building activities on Pillar I and II of the Global Strategy, three of the workshops have been completed. The JPOA is the first regional counter-terrorism strategy modelled along the Global Strategy.	Central Asia
3	Youth Engagement, Skills Development, Job Facilitation in South Asia (Apr. 2014-Apr. 2016). CTITF Office/UNCCT, ILO, UNESCO, UNDP	Ongoing	Engaging youth through educational support; development of a web portal, capacity-building of technical and vocational training institutes.	South Asia (pilot phase in Pakistan)
4	Promoting a Culture of Peace, Conflict Management, Citizenship, Democracy and Good Governance through non-formal education in the framework of I-ACT (September 2014-December 2015). UNESCO, CTITF Office/UNCCT	Ongoing	Translation of ECOWAS Manual; trainings of trainers' workshops; raising awareness activities; involvement of local actors and collectivity.	Burkina Faso
5	Enhancing Understanding of 'Foreign Terrorist Fighters' Phenomenon in Syria (Jul. 2014 -Dec. 2016) UNCCT	Ongoing	Activities related to the prevention of nationals from travelling to Syria.	Syria
6	Compendium of Member States' approaches in the creation, production or revision of criminal laws in order to ensure that they are sufficient to deal with FTFs. CTITF, CTED, UNODC	In development	Assistance in drafting national legislation to implement SC Resolution 2178 (2014); project development in a close coordination with the CTITF WG on ROL and HR project.	Sahel and Maghreb; Central Asia; and South-East Asia may particularly benefit from this project

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
7	National workshop to promote dialogue and understanding and implementing Security council resolution 1624 (2005) (2014-2015) CTED/ICCT	Ongoing	National workshops with ICCT and the Human Security Collective in Nairobi (May 2014), Mombasa (January 2015), and Tunis (November 2015); civil society-government dialogue on UNSCR 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014).	Kenya and Tunisia
8	Cross-regional project aimed at creating a platform for senior judicial officials of the highest courts to discuss adjudication of Terrorism cases CTED and GCCS	Ongoing	Creating a platform for discussions on legal matters among senior judicial officials of highest courts, legal experts, and representatives of judicial networks.	Euromed plus Tunisia
9	Youth Solidarity Fund, (Since 2008) UNAOC	Ongoing	Promoting intercultural and interfaith dialogue to reduce social exclusion and marginalization by providing funding and technical support to selected youth-led organizations.	Global, with current stronger emphasis on Africa, MENA, and Asia
10	Fellowship Programme (Since 2010), UNAOC	Ongoing	Expanding intercultural understanding through immersion missions for groups of young civil society leaders from Europe, North America, the Middle-East and North Africa, introducing them to the cultural diversity of each other's region, and presenting opportunities for collaboration.	Europe, North America, Middle-East, North Africa
11	Tracking Hatred: An International Dialogue on Hate Speech in the Media #SpreadNoHate (Since 2015) UNAOC	Ongoing	Convening a series of symposia in international locations for constructive dialogue on Hate Speech in the media and the sharing of best practices, implementing a strategic media campaign to disseminate and share key messages (#SpreadNoHate), and publishing a report with recommendations.	Global
12	PLURAL+, Youth Video Festival on Migration & Social Inclusion. (since 2009) UNAOC, IOM	Ongoing	Engaging and empowering youth by supporting the outreach and global distribution of youth-produced videos focusing on migration and social inclusion.	Global
13	Media & Information Literacy (since 2008) UNAOC, UNESCO	Ongoing	Development of critical thinking skills applied to advancing global citizenship and the prevention of violent extremism by supporting academic research and school implementation of Media and Information Literacy as an educational platform.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
14	PEACEapp (June 2014-June 2015) UNAOC, UNDP	Ongoing	Engaging the ICT for peace sector by providing recognition and mentorship for the development of gamified apps and video games as venues for the promotion of intercultural dialogue and the prevention of identity-based violence.	Global
15	Summer School (since 2010) UNAOC	Ongoing	One-week peace education activity for young civil society leaders (target age: 18-35) to: promote dialogue and understanding among diverse youth; build their capacity to collaboratively address pressing global challenges within the context of cultural and religious diversity.	Global
16	Intercultural Innovation Award (Since 2011) UNAOC	Ongoing	Supporting, through mentoring and a monetary prize, innovative grassroots projects that encourage intercultural dialogue and work to alleviate identity-based tensions and conflict.	Global
17	Promoting peace and mutual understanding through Global Citizenship Education UNESCO	Ongoing	Integrating global citizenship education into national education systems; creating open dialogue; providing guidance to Member States; revision/adaptation of curricula and learning materials.	Global
18	Promoting respect for all and counteracting discrimination and violence <i>in and through</i> education using the <i>Teaching Respect for All</i> approach UNESCO	Ongoing	Educational support; translation of the Implementation Guide in three languages. The resource was field tested in Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kenya and South Africa.	Global and in Pilot countries: Côte d'Ivoire, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kenya and South Africa
19	Media and information literacy as a catalyst for intercultural dialogue and peace UNESCO	Ongoing	Designing training modules and policy guidelines; training young people.	Global
20	Implementation of the International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures (Jan. 2013-Dec. 2022). UNESCO	Ongoing	Developing novel approaches; promoting peaceful coexistence; adoption of an Action Plan for the Decade; capacity building of local communities; targeted initiatives.	Global
21	Empowering youth as agents of social change UNESCO	Ongoing	Engaging youth in decision-making, sustainable development and peacebuilding processes through youth forums, international conferences, and other platforms on dialogue.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
22	Promoting intercultural and interreligious dialogue for mutual understanding and peace UNESCO	Ongoing	Supporting capacity building; cooperating with partners; promoting intercultural dialogue; developing guidelines and training tools.	Global
23	Protecting cultural heritage UNESCO	Ongoing	Safeguarding heritage sites, countering illicit trafficking of cultural properties, raising awareness and building the capacities of relevant authorities.	Global
24	Community outreach activities to build the trust in the Police and other law enforcement Agencies DPKO, UNOCI, CAR, MINUSTAH	Ongoing	Working closely with population, implementation of community-oriented policing with special attention to women.	Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti
25	Establishment of Environmental Crime Task Force DPKO, MONUSCO	Ongoing	Building up a regional network; coordinating activities against illegal exploitation of natural resources by armed and terrorist groups.	Democratic Republic of the Congo
26	Community violence reduction projects. DPKO-DDR, MINUSCA	In development	Implementation of community violence reduction projects; supporting religious, traditional leaders, local authorities, youth, women associations; improving capacity of local communities in countering violent extremism.	The Central African Republic
27	Community violence reduction projects. DPKO-DDR, MINUSMA	In development	Implementation of community violence reduction projects; supporting religious, traditional leaders, local authorities, youth, women associations; improving capacity of local communities in countering violent extremism.	Mali
28	Disengagement and Rehabilitation of Violent Extremist Offenders (Jan 2012-Dec 2017). UNICRI	On-going	Assisting Member States in designing, developing and implementing disengagement and rehabilitation programmes; addressing a range of issues relating to radicalisation in prisons.	Global
29	Assessing pre-conditions and developing a diversion pilot program for potential foreign terrorist fighters and others at risk (Jan 2016-Jun 2017). UNICRI	To start in Jan 2016	Supporting development of a pilot diversion program, aimed to address the challenges presented by youths.	2 MS to be identified
30	Pilot Project on Countering Radicalisation and Violent Extremism in the Sahel-Maghreb (Jul 2015-Jun 2019). UNICRI	On-going	Focus: implementation through civil society and non-state actors; promotion of cross-border cooperation.	Sahel and Maghreb

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
31	Engaging Security and Development Sectors to Counter Terrorism. (Nov 2013-Apr 2014) UNCCT	Completed	Security-development conference.	Global
32	Conference on the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Violent Extremist Offenders. (Sep 2013-Jan. 2014) UNCCT	Completed	3-day international meeting on the rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremist offenders.	Global
33	Peace-education, local conflict resolution and countering the appeal of terrorism in Nigeria in the framework of I-ACT (Oct. 2012-Apr. 2014). UNESCO, CTITF Office/UNCCT	Completed	Town hall meetings; mapping/documentation; sensitization workshops; awareness raising, training and design of campaigns in relevant regions.	Nigeria
34	Project on Engaging Somali Diaspora on Countering Radicalisation – (Jul. 2013-Dec. 2015). CTITF Office/UNCCT, AOC	Completed	Training program; shared website for all trainees; engagement of diaspora journalist trainees with journalists in the region.	Somalia
35	I-ACT Project on “Countering the Appeal of Terrorism in Nigeria and Building Community Resilience” (May 2014-July 2015). CTITF Office, ICCT	Completed	Engagement between government and civil society on aspects of countering violent extremism.	Nigeria
36	League of Arab States (LAS) workshop on developing national and regional strategies to confront acts of incitement, extremism and violence leading to terrorism, and enhancing cultural dialogue. Cairo, Egypt, November 2013. CTED, LAS	Completed	Workshop; forum for the LAS; exploring recommendations from previous workshops on implementation of resolution 1624 (2005); discussing good national practices and challenges; identifying common challenges and potential solutions.	LAS Member States
37	Countering violent extremism and enhancing cultural dialogue (2013 onwards). CTED, OIC	Completed	Sharing experiences, good practices; identifying elements of national counter-terrorism and counter-incitement strategies.	Middle East and Central Asia
38	Implementing Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) (2011-2015). CTED/ICCT	Completed	Three regional workshops in Nairobi (2011), Morocco (2012) and Algeria (2013).	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
39	Promote philosophical dialogue and research among philosophers from the Arab-Muslim world and from other parts of the world (2012-2014). UNESCO	Completed	Advancing philosophical education, setting up a network, organising two dialogues, compiling relevant material; elaborating pedagogical tools.	Global
40	Peace and Dialogue E-Portal (2012-2014). UNESCO	Completed	Setting-up an interactive E-Portal.	Global
41	High Panel for Peace and Intercultural Dialogue (Oct. 2012- 2013). UNESCO	Completed	Focus on “Building Peace: UNESCO’s Role in the Next decade - with special emphasis on engaging youth in building sustainable peace and societies”.	Global
42	Conference “Youth Volunteerism and Dialogue” (Feb. 2012-Feb. 2014). UNESCO	Completed	3-day international conference; Youth-Volunteering and creative potential leading to social inclusivity, tolerance and new forms of youth leadership.	Global
43	Toolkit on revision/adaptation of learning materials to remove cultural, religious and gender biased stereotypes (Feb. 2012-Feb. 2014). UNESCO	Completed	Development of a toolkit on revision/adaptation of curricula, school textbooks and learning materials.	Global
44	Intercultural Skills for Youth Journalists (Feb. 2012-Feb. 2014). UNESCO	Completed	Promoting intercultural dialogue; adaptation of curricula, two regional seminars, creation of a network, online course, model policy guidelines.	Global
45	From Youth to Youth: celebrating the value of diversity (Feb. 2012-Feb. 2014. Phase II in development). UNESCO	Completed	Exhibitions, video spot, advocacy booklet, e-notebooks, specific curricula, “net art” initiatives.	Global
46	Strengthening the empowerment of young women and men and their civic engagement to promote intercultural dialogue and social inclusion (Oct. 2012-Dec. 2013). UNESCO	Completed	Empowerment through regional approaches in Africa, the Arab region and Latin America and the Caribbean.	Global, with focussed activities in Africa, Arab States, and Latin America and the Caribbean
47	Building competences to develop policies and programmes for intercultural dialogue respectful of human rights (Feb. 2012-Mar. 2014). UNESCO	Completed	Consolidation of experience and knowledge; assessing needs, designing training of trainers; using social media; training of facilitators; national workshops; assessment of project results; disseminating materials and outcomes.	Global, with pilot initiatives in the Arab Region

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
48	Pan-African Forum “Africa: Sources and resources for a culture of peace”, Luanda (Angola): 26-28 March 2013 (Feb.-Dec. 2013). UNESCO	Completed	Drafting of an Action Plan to prevent violence and promote conflict resolution in Africa; the launching of a continental initiative to promote a culture of peace.	Africa
49	Building certified resources for regional intercultural dialogue and piloting of service learning university Program in the Arab States (Feb. 2012-Feb. 2014). UNESCO	Completed	Mapping of training materials; assessment of training resources; training of trainers; establishment of Undergraduate and Master Programmes.	Arab States, 10 countries, including Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen and Palestine
50	Development and dissemination of material on intercultural dialogue in the Arab States (Feb. 2012-Feb. 2014) UNESCO	Completed	Mapping of pedagogical materials; establishing Master Programmes in Lebanon; regional training for youth; developing a specialised website.	
51	Learning to live together Media Campaign (Feb. 2012-Feb. 2014) UNESCO	Completed	Mapping of media learning materials and main actors; launching a media campaign in the Arab States.	
52	Reporting to Others – youth, journalism and dialogue (Feb. 2012-Feb. 2014). UNESCO	Completed	Youth led community projects in Lebanon; media training initiatives in universities; training courses for stakeholders; developing relevant training modules.	
53	Support for documentation, standards and procedures of the Silk Roads World Heritage serial and transnational nomination in Central Asia (Nov. 2010-Feb. 2014). UNESCO	Completed	Sustainable regional cooperation, dialogue, development (cultural tourism), cultural diversity and awareness of cultural assets.	Asia/Pacific Region
54	Supporting the Development and Implementation of ICT in Education through Asia Pacific Ministerial Forum (2012-2013). UNESCO	Completed	The Asia-Pacific Ministerial Forum on ICT in Education has been a platform for policy-level dialogue and sharing models.	Asia Pacific Region
55	Improving the quality of education statistics to support policy monitoring (2012-2013). UNESCO	Completed	Technical statistical capacity building and EFA Assessment.	Asia Pacific Region
56	Capacity Development for Integrated Education Policy with ICT in Education (2012-2013). UNESCO	Completed	Capacity development to effectively and coherently integrate ICT components into education policy.	Asia Pacific Region

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
57	Support to national education policy and sector-wide planning (2012-2013). UNESCO	Completed	Policy research on educational issues and emerging challenges, drafting policy briefs, planning, management and finance.	Asia/Pacific Region
58	Integrating 21st century skills in education policies in the Asia-Pacific region (2012-2013). UNESCO	Completed	Regional policy research on how countries in the region are articulating their visions to integrate skills into education.	Asia/Pacific Region
59	Scaling-up effective national literacy and lifelong learning policies and programming (2012-2013). UNESCO	Completed	Advocating for the mainstreaming of youth and adult literacy, scaling up national literacy and non-formal education programming.	Asia Pacific Region
60	Supporting the Increased Relevance of TVET Systems Towards Enhanced Youth Employability (2012-2013). UNESCO	Completed	Supporting policy efforts of Member States towards improvement of the quality of TVET; expanding supply capacity.	Asia/Pacific Region
61	Support to ensuring quality basic education at primary and secondary levels (2012-2013). UNESCO	Completed	Publication on student learning assessment; synthesis report on findings; three country case studies; policy options papers; knowledge sharing, advocacy and policy dialogue .	Asia/Pacific Region
62	Support to the Statutory processes of the World Heritage Convention (2012-2013). UNESCO	Completed	Drafting of new guidance for different processes as well as corresponding training workshops in all regions.	Asia/Pacific Region
63	International Symposium: Involving Communities for Better Conservation and Management of World Heritage Sites in Asia (Aug. 2012-Aug. 2014). UNESCO	Completed	Focus on “factors” and “systems” that substantially enable community involvements in World Heritage conservation and management, with an Asian context perspective.	Asia Pacific Region
64	Global Initiative for Building a Culture of Peace through Education and Youth Empowerment (Oct. 2012-Dec. 2013). UNESCO	Completed	Mapping integration of peace concepts into education systems, strengthening their content; empowering youth in this regard.	Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean
65	Women empowerment and gender mainstreaming for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence in Asia and the Pacific (Oct. 2012-Dec. 2013). UNESCO	Completed	Research, academic discussions, policy recommendations, community advocacy.	Asia (China and Mongolia) and the Pacific (Fiji, Samoa and Papua New Guinea)

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
66	“Synthesis/Policy brief” on transborder resources in Africa, case study of Lac Chad (Oct. 2012-Dec. 2013). UNESCO	Completed	Effective governance to overcome conflicting approaches in the use and allocation of natural resources.	Central Africa
67	Strengthening of ECOWAS’ policy on promoting education on human rights, citizenship and peace culture in educational systems (Dec. 2011-Dec. 2013). UNESCO	Completed	Editing learning tools; strengthening technical capacities of trainers at relevant schools; drafting and disseminating relevant guides, translated into three languages.	ECOWAS
68	Promotion of a culture of peace, non-violence, and intercultural dialogue in vulnerable areas in the Andean region (Oct. 2012-Dec. 2013). UNESCO	Completed	Strengthening capacities of teachers, educational communities and schools; developing communication skills of local media and partnerships between media and educational communities.	Latin America (Andean region)
69	Cameras of Diversity for a Culture of Peace (Oct. 2012-Dec. 2013). UNESCO	Completed	Production, access and enjoyment of local audio-visual materials; strengthening institutional capacities.	Latin America and the Caribbean
70	Educating Young Girls for Peace in Mano River Union Countries--Côte d’Ivoire, Liberia and Sierra Leone (Sep. 2012-Sep. 2013). UNESCO	Completed	Mobilising young women to identify and effectively take up their role in building sustainable peace.	Mano River Countries
71	Heritage and Dialogue for peace and Non-Violence (Oct. 2012-Dec. 2013) Heritage and Dialogue in South Eastern Europe (phase II in development). UNESCO	Completed	Enhancing cultural exchanges and developing creative approaches; supporting key cultural institutions.	South-East Europe
72	Interactive Community Media for a Culture of Peace and Non-violence in South Sudan and Northern Uganda (Oct. 2012-Dec. 2013). UNESCO	Completed	Empowering communities; connecting leaders and citizens; enhancing debates; strengthening journalists’ capacities.	South Sudan and Northern Uganda
73	Promoting a culture of peace and non-violence in Africa through education for peace and conflict prevention (Oct. 2012-Dec. 2013). UNESCO	Completed	Strengthening content of education and capacity of education systems; identifying resources and good practices; producing a Resource Package on the topic and providing training in 3 pilot countries; advocating to mobilise support in 3 pilot countries.	Sub-Saharan Africa

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
74	Capacity development for sector-wide policy formulation and training. UNESCO	Completed	Providing advocacy, technical and capacity development support in policy analysis and planning, EMIS development; sector management.	Afghanistan
75	Supporting Higher Education in Afghanistan (Apr. 2012-Sep. 2013). UNESCO	Completed	Identification and appointment of qualified expertise and technical assistance, to support higher education in Afghanistan.	Afghanistan
76	Programme for enhancement of literacy in Afghanistan Phases I and II (Mar. 2010-Jan. 2014). UNESCO	Completed	Follow-up activities of ALAS (Afghanistan Literacy Assessment Survey); capacity building activities for personnel of MoE and ELA; implementation of 9 months literacy programmes for 300,000 youth and adults; advocacy.	Afghanistan
77	Literacy for Empowering Afghan Police (LEAP) (Sep. 2011-Jan. 2014). UNESCO	Completed	Literacy training to Afghan National Police (ANP) officers (and law enforcement officers); close collaboration/coordination with literacy interventions by NATO Training Mission in Afghanistan (NTM-A) and GIZ.	Afghanistan
78	Technical and vocational education and training (TVET) in Afghanistan (2012-2013). UNESCO	Completed	Disseminating policies, strategies, action plans and best practices; advocating for their review.	Afghanistan
79	Capacity development for TVET to address labour market needs in Afghanistan (Apr. 2010-Jun. 2013). UNESCO	Completed	Strengthening partnerships and coordination; capacity development to prepare TVET policies and plans; implementation.	Afghanistan
80	Support to Quality Higher Education Systems in West Asia subregion (2012-2013). UNESCO	Completed	Technical advice to management of higher education institutions and structural analysis of higher education delivery mechanisms.	Afghanistan
81	Confintea Scholarships (2012-2013). UNESCO	Completed	Scholarships to access to resources at the UIL Documentation Centre and Library.	Afghanistan
82	Emergency Consolidation and Restoration of Monuments in Herat and Jam (Phase I) (Jan. 2003-Aug. 2013). UNESCO	Completed	Consolidating and stabilizing Minarets; increasing national capacities to conserve cultural heritage; developing national strategy; raising awareness.	Afghanistan
83	Historical Monument Survey and Emergency Stabilization in Bamiyan Province (May 2011-Apr. 2013). UNESCO	Completed	Documenting monuments of international importance; assessing the need for further conservation measures; raising awareness; intercultural dialogue.	Afghanistan

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
84	Safeguarding of the Cultural Landscape Archeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley (Mar. 2012-Jul. 2014). UNESCO	Completed	Institutional and community capacity building; training local conservation specialists; fostering intercultural dialogue and local sustainable development.	Afghanistan
85	Heritage Impact Assessment/ Archeological Survey and coordination with the culture authorities (May 2013-Jul. 2014). UNESCO	Completed	Developing an archaeological survey of the Bamiyan World Heritage site and preparing a Heritage Impact Assessment for Foladi Valley Road area.	Afghanistan
86	Heritage Conservation, Development and Coordination Project for Afghanistan (Dec. 2012-Dec. 2014). UNESCO	Completed	Safeguard heritage and development in Afghanistan by addressing the situation of monumental heritage in danger.	Afghanistan
87	Self-benefitting programme with Angola (Joint Statement with Angola signed on Apr. 2012). UNESCO	Completed	Developing joint projects to promote the culture of peace.	Angola
88	Engaging Youth in post-conflict reconstruction in Côte d'Ivoire (Jan. 2012-Dec. 2013). UNESCO	Completed	"Capacity-building package" addressed to policy and decision-makers, youth organisations and youth-related stakeholders.	Côte d'Ivoire
89	Strategy for strengthening technical, scientific and professional education in Guatemala (2012-2013). UNESCO	Completed	Formation of an interagency discussion group; follow-up events on educational policies.	Guatemala
90	Retejoven Project (Jun. 2008-May 2013). UNESCO	Completed	Promoting critical thinking and reality analysis among the youngsters of Guatemala City.	Guatemala
91	Adapting traditional cultural goods to modern markets and reinforcing local cultural and creative producers skills (2012-2013). UNESCO	Completed	Training program for indigenous women in rural areas.	Guatemala
92	Consolidating Peace in Guatemala through Citizens Formation and Community Security (Jan. 2013-Sep. 2014). UNESCO	Completed	Improving Citizens and Community security (participatory, democratic and efficient governance, pacific resolution of conflicts); improving Human Rights for the youth (access to quality education, participation, contribution to cultural, social and democratic development).	Guatemala

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
93	Enhancing livelihoods and increasing community resilience to climate change (Oct. 2012-Aug. 2013). UNESCO	Completed	Physical platform to build the capacities of local communities and to share scientific and traditional knowledge.	Indonesia
94	Promoting existing and potential Biosphere Reserves as innovative learning platforms for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development (May 2012-Jun. 2014). UNESCO	Completed	Improvement of management capacities of the different stakeholders in the three national parks in TRHS; sustainable development of the tourism sector.	Indonesia
95	Creating Learning Communities for Children (May 2007-Dec. 2014). UNESCO	Completed	Improving quality of primary schools; capacity building for educational stakeholders.	Indonesia
96	Fighting terrorism by teaching tolerance and intercultural dialogue (2012-2013). UNESCO	Completed	“Sensibilisation” training for pupils, students; publication with outcomes of training; three round tables to raise awareness.	Mauritius
97	Strengthening the Education System. UNESCO	Completed	Capacity building, assessment of learning achievement, HIV/AIDS prevention.	Pakistan
98	Education JPC2: Adult Literacy and Non-Formal Basic Education. UNESCO	Completed	Capacity development of stakeholders, advocacy and policy dialogue; support and resource mobilization for literacy programmes; technical assistance for implementation of literacy curriculum and material.	Pakistan
99	Gender Equality Interventions under Cross Cutting Themes (Nov. 2009 to Dec. 2013). UNESCO	Completed	Literacy and continuing education programmes for rural females; advocating for gender parity through teacher training workshops.	Pakistan
100	Extrabudgetary Project: UNESCO Mobile learning to create an enabling environment for achievement of Education For All Goals in Pakistan. UNESCO	Completed	Testing and demonstrating the impact of Innovative approach with mobile phones; analysing the viability of using Mobile technology for professional learning and for motivating learning.	Pakistan
101	JPC4: Secondary Education and Vocational Education (TVE), with focus on Life Skills. UNESCO	Completed	Promoting the use of ICT in education; a National Roundtable on TVET; provision of equipment and furniture to ICT centres; training of master trainers in carpentry and masonry.	Pakistan

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102	Education JPC1: Pre- and Elementary Education. UNESCO	Completed	Enhancing policy commitment and raising budget for UPE; improving elementary school enrolment, retention and completion, especially for girls and vulnerable groups; improving learning outcomes.	Pakistan
103	Mainstreaming Education of Afghan refugees' children in Pakistan (Sep. 2011-Aug. 2013). UNESCO	Completed	Engaging key stakeholders in analysing educational context and policy dialogue; seminars organised at national, provincial and district levels.	Pakistan
104	Capacity development for disaster risk reduction and conflict resolution through peace and human rights education (2012-2013). UNESCO	Completed	Developing capacity development for disaster risk reduction and conflict resolution through education.	Pakistan
105	Strengthening the Institutional Capacities for Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage of District Bahawalpur, Pakistan (2012-2013). UNESCO	Completed	Workshops to train government personnel on the preparation of USL and RL; implementation of relevant Convention.	Pakistan
106	Agriculture, rural development & poverty reduction JPC1: Pro-poor Sustainable Agriculture & Rural Development. UNESCO	Completed	Stakeholder consultations; baseline surveys; women engagement in local industries; trainings of trainers and of artisans; training to improve production and marketing.	Pakistan
107	Support to the development of a national quality system in Senegal. UNESCO	Completed	Establishment of related mechanisms and tools.	Senegal
108	Promoting initiatives and cultural industries in Senegal (Aug. 2008-May 2013). UNESCO	Completed	Developing a joint UN response to the needs expressed by a selected country.	Senegal
109	Alphabetisation of girls and women in Senegal through TICs (Apr. 2011-Jul. 2014). UNESCO	Completed	Empowering young girls and women in the framework of the Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE).	Senegal
110	Youth Peacemaker Network in South Sudan (Jan. 2012-Dec. 2014). UNESCO	Completed	Contributing to the targets outlined in UNMISS Peace building Plan (SSPP) under the areas of 'Reconciliation and Nation Building' and 'Community Security'.	South Sudan

CTITF Matrix of UN Counter-Terrorism Projects and Activities
Pillar II of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

57 projects — Contributing Entities: CTITF Office/UNCCT; CTED; IMF; ODA; WCO; Interpol; ICAO; 1540 Committee; DPKO/DFS

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
1	CTITF Working Group on Tackling the Financing of Terrorism: Project on Capacity-Building and Training on Designations of Terrorist Individuals and Entities and Freezing of Assets (Sep. 2013-Mar. 2016). CTITF Office	Ongoing	Launch event in May 2014; assessment of existing relevant capacity-building and technical assistance projects; identifying thematic and institutional gaps and weaknesses; production of a roster of experts/trainers; trainings; capacity building workshops.	Global
2	CTITF Experts Meeting on Cyber Security (Sept 2014-Summer 2016). CTITF Office	Ongoing	Experts meeting to exchange information on existing practices; identifying vulnerabilities; sharing good practices and information on the development of CSIRTs at the national or regional levels, discussing the cyber security crisis management programming of regional organisations.	Global
3	Ensuring effective inter-agency interoperability and coordinated communication in case of chemical and/or biological attacks (June 2014-March 2016). CTITF Working Group on WMD, UNCCT and OPCW	Ongoing	Operationalising recommendations of previous two reports of the CTITF WMD Working Group; discussions on scenarios of responses; integration of specific recommendations in the interim report.	Global
4	CTITF Project on conducting advance passenger information workshops (November 2015-November 2016) UNCCT, CTED, IATA, ICAO, IOM, WCO, INTERPOL	Ongoing	Raising awareness; determining technical assistance needs; assisting four Member States in implementation of an advance passenger information system (planning meeting in NY; a series of five 3 day regional workshops; four “deep-dives” - assessment of challenges and technical assistance needs in four pilot countries).	Global
5	UNCCT Borders Security Initiative (July 2014-December 2015) UNCCT	Ongoing	Enhancing knowledge on good practices related to management and security; increasing understanding of key capacity-building requirements; developing internal and cross-border coordination networks.	Sahel and Maghreb

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6	Aviation Security Training in Nigeria in the framework of I-ACT. (Jul. 2014- 30 Jun. 2016). UNCCT	In development	Purchasing modern security screening equipment; training; leveraging expertise.	Nigeria
7	Practitioners Seminar series for prosecutors on “Bringing Terrorists to Justice” (pursuant to requirement of SCR 1373 (2001) CTED	Ongoing	Six seminars in New York, Ankara, Algiers, Dar es Salaam, Tunis and Malta. CTED is discussing with US possible next steps.	Global
8	Effective border control (2013 onwards). CTED	Ongoing	A series of workshops on strengthening border control cooperation in East Africa in 2016-2017	Sahel and East Africa
9	Strengthening the national coordination and information-sharing capacities of States in CT and transnational organised crime. CTED, CTITF .	In development	Establishing a Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime Unit (CTCU) in selected States; creating regional network as an early-warning mechanism for the Sahel; workshop (8-10 December 2015).	Sahel
10	Combating AML/CFT in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (Mar. 2013-Mar. 2015). IMF	Ongoing	Combination of direct TA and targeted seminars and workshops.	Afghanistan
11	Support to UNSCR 1540 Committee on the non-proliferation of all WMD (until Apr. 2021). ODA	Ongoing	Regionally coordinated approaches and technical assistance; enhancing international and regional cooperation; engaging civil society and industry.	Global
12	The Secretary-General’s Mechanism for Investigation of Alleged Use of Chemical, Biological or Toxin Weapons (Continuing). ODA	Ongoing	Conducting investigations in response to reports; updating the roster of experts and laboratories; training; developing cooperative relations with relevant international organisations.	Global
13	Implementation of UN Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) by building the capacities of States in Africa to prevent the acquisition of arms and ammunition by terrorists/terrorist groups. ODA	In development	Conducting a study on the capacity building needs (ODA, the Institute for Security Studies (South Africa), CTED); developing capacity building programmes for 3-4 States in Central Africa and in the Sahel.	Regional
14a)	WCO Strategic Trade Controls Enforcement Project (Jun. 2013-Jun. 2016). WCO	Ongoing	Production of training curriculum on strategic goods; 6 regional awareness-raising seminars; organisation of operational law enforcement activity.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
14b)	WCO Strategic Trade Controls Enforcement Programme (Jul. 2016-Jun. 2019). WCO	To be launched in July 2016	Training delivery, awareness-raising, private sector outreach and operational coordination.	Global
14c)	WCO Small Arms and Light-Weapons Project	Ongoing	Legal analysis, technical assistance, training, awareness-raising, and operational coordination.	Global
15	Programme Global Shield (Apr. 2012-ongoing). WCO, INTERPOL, UNODC	Ongoing	Joint technical assistance initiative; awareness-raising and private sector outreach; delivery of detection equipment and other technical assistance; organisation of operational law enforcement activity; training to managerial level officers.	Global
16	Foreign Terrorist Fighters Project INTERPOL	Ongoing	The third Project Pacific Operational Working Group Meeting (Apr. 2015); the Counter Terrorism Group Meeting on Foreign Terrorist Fighters for MENA (May 2015, France); FTF conference (June 2015, Barcelona).	Global
17	Strengthening Travel Document Security and Border Control in Central America (2014-2015). ICAO, SICA-SEFRO	Ongoing	Strengthening capacity of 5 Central American states; identification management; enhancing border controls; 5 assessment missions.	Central America
18	Strengthening Travel Document Security and Border Control in the Sahel Region (2014-2015). ICAO, CTED	Ongoing	Strengthening capacity of 11 Sahel States; identification management; enhancing border controls; regional workshops, 5 assessment missions; development and implementation of two training packages.	Sahel Region/Africa
19	Combating Terrorism through Enhanced Passport Security Issuance, Identification Management and Border Controls (2015-2017). ICAO, CTITF, CTED , other relevant international and regional organisations	In development	Technical assistance to over 30 African States; strengthening beneficiary States' capacity in identification management, travel document security and border controls; regional workshops, assessment missions, development and implementation of training packages and technical cooperation projects.	Africa

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20	Combating Terrorism through Enhanced Passport Security Issuance, Identification Management and Border Controls (2016-2017). ICAO, CTITF, CTED , other relevant international and regional organisations	Planned	Developing a Risk-based Model of Border Controls and Gap Assessment Methodology; four assessments, technical assistance missions, two regional seminars.	Caribbean and Latin America
21	Country-Specific Dialogue/Developing a voluntary National Implementation Action Plan (2014-2015). 1540 Committee	Ongoing	Dialogue with relevant governmental stakeholders; drafting a voluntary National Implementation Action Plan; mapping out priorities for implementing resolution 1540 (2004).	Armenia, Uzbekistan and others
22	1540 Committee Visits to States at their invitation (2015). 1540 Committee	Ongoing	Raising awareness of UNSCR 1540 (2004); implementation; gap analysis; identification of assistance needs; submission of national report/additional information and of a voluntary national implementation action plan.	Moldova
23	Subregional seminar on 1540 for CARICOM countries. 1540 Committee	Ongoing	Engaging national stakeholders; promoting implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).	Peru
24	1540 Committee Visit to State at their invitation (2014). 1540 Committee	Ongoing	Raise awareness of UNSCR 1540 (2004); implementation, gap analysis; identification of assistance needs; submission of national report.	Zambia
25	Deployment at border areas to prevent and combat terrorism DPKO OMA and MINUSCA	Ongoing	Deployment battalion to border.	The Central African Republic
26	Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reintegration, Repatriation and Resettlement of foreign armed groups in the DRC. DPKO-DDR and MONUSCO	Ongoing	Targeted communication and sensitisation; supporting regional initiatives to combat the Lord's Resistance Army.	Democratic Republic of the Congo
27	Joint Protection Teams encourage local communities to share information DPKO OMA and MONUSCO	Ongoing	Increasing situational awareness for military contingents deployed to remote locations deployment to high risk areas for 3-5 days to visit several locations; providing escorts and security in remote areas.	Democratic Republic of the Congo

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28	Creation of a Transnational Organised Crime Unit DPKO MONUSCO	Ongoing	Creation of a Transnational Organised Crime Unit	Democratic Republic of the Congo
29	Deployment of Military intelligence unit DPKO OMA and MINUSMA	Ongoing	Enhancing information gathering on terrorist groups operating in the North of Mali	Mali
30	Establishment of TOC Cell DPKO-MINUSMA	Ongoing	Capacity building, co-location and logistical support.	Mali
31	Programme on disengaging Al Shabab combatants DPKO-DDR and UNSOM	Ongoing	Encouraging disengagement of fighters from Al Shabab; assisting with screening and reintegration back in to civilian life; operationalizing program through four transitional centres in Mogadishu, Beledweyne, Baidoa and Kismaayo.	Somalia
32	The DPKO/DFS Uninformed Capabilities Development Agenda (Sept. 2014-Feb. 2015). DPKO/DFS	In development	Assessing collective progress towards achieving the strategic goal, and making recommendations.	Global
33	Building In-Depth Knowledge of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy at Regional Level (Oct. 2010-Nov. 2013). CTITF Office	Completed	Regional workshops to discuss and make recommendations on the implementation of the Strategy's four pillars in an integrated and comprehensive manner (political dialogue, regional priorities and capacity-building programming).	Global: S-E and South Asia; East, West, Southern Africa
34	CTITF Working Group Project on Coordinated Border Management Templates. (Feb 2014-2015) CTITF Working Group on borders, CTED	Completed	Developing templates and sample frameworks on border management methodologies and practices; regional workshop to receive feedback on templates; an Experts' Meeting (Lyon, 5-6 May 2015); testing applicability of the templates at a regional workshop for border control practitioners (Nairobi, 1-2 December 2015).	Global/East Africa
35	CTITF Project on Readiness to Protect the UN System from Terrorist Attacks. (Sept. 2014-June 2015) CTITF Office, DSS	Completed	Training of regional Field Security Officers and Designated Officials; workshops (CSAs based in the Middle East- in Amman, November 2014; for DSS officials from South and Southeast Asia - in Bangkok on 10-12 Aug 2015).	Middle East, East and West Africa and South Asia
36	Workshop on the abuse of Non-Profit Organisation for terrorist purposes, held in Doha, from 15 to 17 January 2013. CTED and CGCS	Completed	Gathering information about good practices and challenges; interactive discussions; providing opportunity for Government and NPO sector to interact and to promote an inclusive approach.	Middle East

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
37	Workshop on the use of special investigation techniques to combat terrorism, held in Strasbourg, from 14 to 15 May 2013. CTED, CoE, OSCE and LAS	Completed	Conference to learn about challenges in using special investigative techniques, and good practices; technical assistance to Member States.	Middle East, Europe and Central Asia
38	Terrorism and organised crime (2013). CTED	Completed	The first regional workshop was held in Turkey (Nov.2013).	South-East Europe
39	National Counter-terrorism (CT) strategies (2013 onwards). CTED	Completed	Regional workshop on development and implementation of national counter-terrorism strategies in Doha, December 2013.	Qatar
40	Professional networks of border control officials UNCCT, CTED	Completed	Strengthening regional border control cooperation: establishment of professional networks of customs, intelligence and police borders; meetings.	Sahel and Maghreb
41	Implementation of the Road Map and Development of an Integrated Counter-Terrorism and Non-Proliferation of Arms Strategy in Central Africa (Sept. 2013-Dec. 2015) UNCCT with support from CTED and UNOCA	Completed	Development of a counter-terrorism and non-proliferation of arms strategy built upon the identified needs and priorities of Phase I.	Central Africa
42	Facilitating the Development of Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategy for Southern Africa (Phase I) in Cooperation with ACSRT and SADC. (Sept. 2013-Dec. 2015) UNCCT, CTED	Completed	Facilitating development (Phase I) and implementation (Phase II) of a regional counter-terrorism strategy for the Southern African region.	Southern Africa
43	Promoting dialogue to prevent misuse of alternative remittance systems for terrorist financing purposes. CTED	Completed	Capacity building project; identifying vulnerabilities of alternative remittances, strengthening regulatory framework; promote financial inclusion; workshops and subregional events (Addis Ababa, December 2013; Senegal, March 2014).	Global
44	Workshop on the abuse of Non-Profit Organisation for terrorist purposes, to be held in Dakar 1-3 June 2015. CTED, GIABA and CGCS	Completed	Gathering information about good national practices and challenges; interactive discussions between representatives of States and NPOs; exchanging views and practices; promoting an inclusive approach.	Senegal

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
45	Enhancing UNSCR 1267/1373 and Terrorist Financing Convention Frameworks (Jan. 2010-Sep. 2013). IMF, CTED, UNODC	Completed	Evaluating existing legislation and practice; formulating and advocating recommendations for change; workshops and advocacy by experts and teams of country officials.	Sri Lanka, Philippines
46	Strengthening the Kuwaiti AML/CFT regime (Apr. 2012–Nov. 2013). IMF	Completed	Developing a CFT law and implementing regulations on financial institutions prevention and reporting obligations, and UNSCRs 1267 and 1373.	Kuwait
47	Strengthening Travel Document Security and Border Control in the Americas (2012-2014). ICAO and OAS CICTE	Completed	Strengthening states capacity to issue secured travel documents and identification management, and enhancing border controls; 6 regional workshops; 8 assessment missions.	Americas
48	Workshop on the Implementation of Resolution 1540 (2004) for African States in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (2013). 1540 Committee	Completed	Two-day workshop; engagement of the 1540 Group of Experts in dialogue with African States and participating non-reporting States, on the implementation of the resolution.	African Union (AU) Member States
49	Regional Workshop for Asian Countries (Oct 2014). 1540 Committee	Completed	Engaging national stakeholders and promoting implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) in the region.	Asian Countries
50	Pilot Workshop for Implementing Resolution 1540 (2004) in Rakitie, Croatia (Sep.-Dec. 2013). 1540 Committee	Completed	Encouraging participating countries to facilitate the identification of implementation practices for resolution 1540 (2004).	RACVIAC member countries
51	1540 Committee Visits to States at their invitation (2014). 1540 Committee	Completed	Raising awareness of UNSCR 1540 (2004); analysing implementation; gap analysis; identification of assistance needs; submission of national report/additional information and voluntary national implementation action plan.	China, Malawi UK
52	1540 Committee Visits to States at their invitation (2013). 1540 Committee	Completed	Raising awareness of UNSCR 1540 (2004); analysing implementation; gap analysis; identification of assistance needs; submission of national report/additional information and voluntary national implementation action plan.	Bangladesh

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
53	1540 Roundtable on national legal study and stakeholders meeting. 1540 Committee	Completed	Promoting dialogue with relevant governmental stakeholders; identifying implementation gaps; mapping out priorities and next steps for implementing resolution 1540 (2004).	Belize
54	UNSCR 1540 National roundtable. 1540 Committee	Completed	Promoting dialogue with relevant governmental stakeholders; identifying implementation gaps; mapping out priorities for implementing resolution 1540 (2004).	Dominican Republic
55	1540 Industry Conference (2014). 1540 Committee	Completed	Series of conferences (“Wiesbaden Process”); engaging industry to draw on relevant expertise; promoting industry cooperation with the 1540 Committee; sharing experiences and implementation practices.	Global (public and private entities)
56	UNSCR 1540 Regional Workshop for the Members States of the League of Arab States in Amman, Jordan (June 2015) ODA	Completed	Implementation practices for UNSCR 1540; assistance mechanism of the 1540 Committee and the forthcoming Comprehensive Review of the Status of Implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).	Regional
57	Seminar on Voluntary National Implementation Action Plans for UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) in Rakitje, Croatia (June 2015) ODA	Completed	The seminar focused on voluntary National Implementation Action Plans (NAP) for resolution 1540 (2004).	Regional

CTITF Matrix of UN Counter-Terrorism Projects and Activities
Pillar III of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

108 projects — Contributing entities: CTITF Office/UNCCT; CTED; INTERPOL; UNODC; IMO; DPKO; ODA

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
1	Fostering International Counter-Terrorism Cooperation and Promoting Collaboration between Counter-Terrorism Centres and Initiatives. (Oct 2013-Oct 2014) UNCCT	Ongoing	Strengthening collaboration between counter-terrorism centres, putting network into practice by combining virtual tools and real-life meetings and secure its long-term sustainability.	Global
2	UNCCT List of Counter-Terrorism Advisors (May 2014-31 Dec. 2015) UNCCT	Ongoing	Establishing swiftly deployable assistance to support Member States on key and highly requested thematic counter-terrorism areas.	Global
3	Creating effective central authorities for extradition and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters (MLA) - UNODC/CTED since 2013 UNODC, CTED	Ongoing/seeking funding	Establishing a system to improve international cooperation in criminal matters; strengthening capacity of criminal justice officials to prosecute and adjudicate terrorism cases: project launch at the regional conference (2013, Colombia); two regional workshops for MENA and OSCE Member States (2014, Morocco and Lithuania). Fundraising to launch implementation of Phase II in progress.	Global and regional
4	International Good Practices for Addressing and Preventing Kidnapping for Ransom (Sep 2014-Mar 2017). UNCCT	Ongoing	Building capacity of Government agencies, semi-regulated financial institutions and the NGO sector; raising awareness on KFR practices, identifying weaknesses and instituting responses; sharing information between relevant actors.	West, North and East Africa
5	Enhancing the capacity of Mali's Security Sector to counter terrorism in the framework of CTITF I-ACT initiative. February 2016-January 2017) - CTITF-UNCCT, MINUSMA, DPKO	In development	Preparatory mission to map ongoing and planned programs and interventions of security sector reform; development of a plan to modernize and manage Mali Security Sector in the area of counter terrorism.	Mali

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
6	Enhancing the capacity of Mali's security and justice sectors to counter terrorism in the framework of I-ACT (February 2016-January 2017). CTITF-UNCCT, UNODC	In development	Series of specialised training workshops for national stakeholders.	Mali
7	Prosecutors' seminar (2010-2014). CTED	Ongoing	Seminars in New York, Ankara, Algiers, Dar es Salaam, Tunis, and Malta.	Global
8	Strengthening criminal justice capacity and cooperation in the fight against terrorism in the East African Community. CTED	Ongoing	5 workshops: cooperation and mutual legal assistance/extradition; converting intelligence to evidence; preventive approach; witness-protection and victims of terrorism. The first workshop took place in Kampala, Uganda, May 2013; the second workshop - in Nairobi, Kenya, October 2014; three additional workshops, pending funding.	East Africa
9	South Asian dialogue for judges, prosecutors and police officers (2010-2015). CTED	Ongoing	Ten workshops; a number of spin-off projects to build capacity; 8th workshop held in Singapore, April 2014; 9th held in Maldives, November 2014; 10th in Bangkok October 2015. Additional workshops are in the planning stages.	South Asia
10	Judges Workshop (2012-2015). CTED	Ongoing	A spin-off project of the South Asia dialogue, with the first two workshops held in March 2013 and October 2013. (8th workshop - Singapore, April 2014, 9th - Maldives, November 2014)	South Asia
11	Regional Conference on strengthening border control cooperation for East Africa (June 2015). CTITF Office, CTED	In development	Replicating regional Conference for the Sahel and the Maghreb on the same theme; involvement IGAD countries and Tanzania.	IGAD countries +Tanzania
12	Creating regional mechanisms to conduct joint-investigations in Southeast Asia - CTED	Ongoing	Empowering ASEANAPOL to exchange information on a daily basis and to coordinate joint-investigations; ultimate goal is to conclude a regional agreement to second at least one police officer to the ASEANAPOL Secretariat; two workshops on international joint-investigations (Malaysia 2012 and 2013); the ASEAN Police High-Level Observation Visit to the SELEC (October 2015); 3rd conference to draft a regional agreement is planned in the first half of 2016 (seeking funds).	ASEAN member States

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
13	Regional workshop for judges, prosecutors and police officers of North East Asia on effectively countering terrorism CTED	Ongoing	A series of bi-annual workshops for judges, prosecutors and police officers; assessing practitioners' needs in counter-terrorism cases; improving regional cooperation on countering terrorism by promoting habits of cooperation.	North East Asia
14	Shared regional focal point CTED	Ongoing	Deployment of a regional focal point shared with the 1540 Committee experts; collaboration with the Stimson Centre; completed activities in the Caribbean.	Global
15	Regional Workshop on the development and implementation of national counter-terrorism strategies CTED	Ongoing	A follow-up to assessments of the Gulf Member States' counter-terrorism measures; building upon earlier regional workshop (Qatar, 2013); close cooperation with the Government of the United Arab Emirates, the UNODC (Abu Dhabi), and CTITF.	Gulf region
16	Capacity Building Programme on Improving Counter-Terrorism Investigation and International Collaboration in ASEAN States (2014-2017) - INTERPOL	Ongoing	Capacity building and operational connectivity; training on INTERPOL's tools and services; fostering inter-agency cooperation, e.g. between INTERPOL National Central Bureaus (NCBs), and border/immigration and counter-terrorism experts.	ASEAN member states
17	Capacity Building Programme on Preventing Sanctioned Individuals from Freely Moving through Southeast Asia (2015-2016) - INTERPOL	Ongoing	Capacity building; strengthening impact of the UNSC Sanctions Regime; enhancing quality and implementation of the INTERPOL-UNSC Special Notice; train-the-trainer session; border management operation.	ASEAN member states
18	Capacity Building Programme on ASEAN Cyber Forensic Investigation Capability (2015-2016) INTERPOL	Ongoing	Enhancing capacity of targeted beneficiary states by using latest techniques and field technology; capitalising on strengths of cybercrime investigative units; supporting their evolution to a world-class standard.	ASEAN member states
19	Capacity Building Programme on Countering Transnational Terrorism and Other Security Threats in Southeast Asia (2015-2017) - INTERPOL	Ongoing	Training and equipping member states in identifying and tracking foreign fighters moving to conflict areas; providing dedicated counter-terrorism and cybercrime units with the innovative tools.	ASEAN member states

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
20	Capacity Building Programme on Specialised Training of Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (2014-2016) - INTERPOL	Ongoing	Training; international maritime regulations and compliance in maritime operations; and INTERPOL tools and services; two operational activities.	Malaysia
21	Capacity Building Programme for Port and Maritime Security in the Philippines (2015-2017) - INTERPOL	Ongoing	Strengthening front-line institutional capacity; a series of workshops, trainings, a train-the-trainer, and multiple port operations.	Philippines
22	Capacity Building Programme to Foster Stability in North Africa and the Sahel (2015) - INTERPOL	Ongoing	Specialised training on anti-corruption strategies, money laundering legislation, mechanisms for asset freezing, border management, and INTERPOL's tools and services.	Maghreb - Sahel
23	Promoting dialogue and national coordination to detect cross-border illicit cash and other negotiable instruments. UNODC	Ongoing	Series of regional workshops (Malaysia (Nov. 2011), Pacific (May 2012) and East Africa (May 2013)); discussing risk indicators and detection methods; enhancing cooperation and coordination among relevant authorities, training course on the disruption of financing of terrorism for the Sahel and West Africa in March 2016.	Global
24	Strengthening rule-of-law-compliant criminal justice responses to violent extremism leading to terrorism in the MENA region (2016-2017), UNODC	Ongoing	One regional workshop for parliamentarians on the challenges posed by a criminal justice preventative response to violent extremism leading to terrorism, one regional workshop on engaging private sector and civil society actors to ensure the integration of investigations and prosecutions and disrupt terrorist attacks and one national workshop for each beneficiary country on countering violent extremism in prisons.	MENA: (Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Yemen)
25	Development of a module on the International Legal Framework against Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Terrorism. UNODC	Ongoing	Encouraging states to become party to 7 legal instruments against CBRN and incorporate their provisions into their domestic legislation, and criminal justice official's capabilities; expert group meeting to peer review the draft (Vienna, August 2015) The publication is expected in 2016.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
26	Assisting Horn and Eastern Africa countries to Strengthen Rule of Law-based Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism and Violent Extremism (2013-2018). UNODC	Ongoing	Building/enhancing capacity for: investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism offences; human rights compliance in criminal justice responses to terrorism; addressing legal and criminal justice aspects of radicalisation, violent extremism and foreign terrorist fighters; cross-border judicial cooperation; adopting/revising counter-terrorism legal frameworks.	Horn and East Africa: (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda)
27	Effective counter-terrorism investigations and prosecutions while respecting human rights and the rule of law (2014-2018). UNODC, CTED	Ongoing	Regional good practices fora; the launch took place in Geneva, Switzerland (Oct. 2013); a series of regional and national capacity-building workshops with a focus on the strengthening of the national legal framework against terrorism and specific criminal justice aspects of counter-terrorism policies, all within the framework of ensuring rule of law and respect for human rights.	Maghreb (Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia) + Mauritania (for regional activities only)
28	Five-year UNODC Initiative on Criminal Justice Responses to Foreign Terrorist Fighters (2015-2019). UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening national counter-terrorism legal frameworks; developing capacity of the criminal justice officials; enhancing international, regional and subregional cooperation; Phase I (completed)- two regional conferences (Malta, March and October 2015); Phase II (in progress since November 2015) - national, subregional and regional workshops; five thematic components (enhanced legal framework, use of intelligence as admissible evidence, use of special investigation techniques, countering financing of terrorism and international cooperation).	MENA (Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia and Yemen) and Balkan countries
29	Assisting Sahel and Neighbouring Countries to Strengthen Rule of Law-Based Criminal Justice Measures against Terrorism and Violent Extremism (2013-2018). UNODC	Ongoing	Capacity building for implementing rule of law-based criminal justice measures against terrorism and violent extremism; tailored regional and national training workshops; train-the-trainers workshops; support to the Sahel Regional Judicial Cooperation Platform; assistance for legislative modifications.	Sahel and neighbouring countries (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria and Senegal)

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
30	Strengthening national capacity for human rights compliance in criminal justice measures against terrorism and violent extremism (2013-2018). UNODC	Ongoing	Specialised training; development and dissemination of specialised tools for capacity building; supporting national and regional training institutions to integrate and deliver human rights-specific dimensions of counter-terrorism in their curricula. <i>[The project is also closely related to Pillar IV of the Strategy.]</i>	Global; with focus on Sahel, Nigeria and Horn of Africa West and Central Africa; Tunisia and Yemen in MENA; India in Asia)
31	EU-UNODC Joint Initiative to Support Southeast Asian Countries to Counter Terrorism (April 2011-April 2016). EU-UNODC	Ongoing	Long-term capacity building programmes for effective implementation of CT-related laws; research on radicalisation; long-term training & technical assistance; strengthening CT coordinating body capacity on CVE.	South-East Asia (Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, The Philippines and Viet Nam)
32	Strengthening the legal regime against terrorism in Afghanistan (2014-2017). UNODC	Ongoing	National workshops, training seminars for criminal justice and law enforcement officials, legislative review and dissemination of relevant manuals.	Afghanistan
33	Strengthening the Legal Regime Against Terrorism in Algeria (2013-2015). UNODC	Ongoing	A training for law enforcement officers (June 2014); a study visit to Rome and Madrid (September-October 2014); online training on international cooperation (September-October 2014); national workshops on implementing UNSC resolutions (February 2015), and on the investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorist offences (January 2016); procurement of a specialised forensic equipment (ongoing). Implementation of the next 12-month phase of technical assistance will start in April 2016.	Algeria
34	Strengthening the Prevention and Fight against Terrorism in Colombia/Mock Trials on Financing of Terrorism. UNODC	Ongoing	Implementation of two Mock Trials on Financing of Terrorism (Bogota and Buenos Aires); elaboration, customizing and drafting of case files.	Argentina and Colombia
35	Assisting Cameroon to Strengthen Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism (2015-2017). UNODC	Ongoing	Establishing an effective legal framework; strengthening the capacity of national criminal justice system entities; enhancing international cooperation in criminal matters; mutual legal assistance and extradition.	Cameroon

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36	Strengthening the Prevention and Fight against Terrorism in Colombia (2013-2016). UNODC	Ongoing	Observatory of Jurisprudence (launched in July 2014); 15 meetings; a legislative guide and a case management tool; five round-table discussions; three mock trials and 15 mock criminal investigations on financing of terrorism; technical assistance to authorities and criminal justice officials.	Colombia
37	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in Iraq (Phase III, 2016-2017). UNODC	Ongoing	6 activities planned (regional workshop on criminal justice response to KFR, and 5 national workshops on cultural property, structural reform of FIU, recruitment of children and women by terrorists organisations and terrorist threat to oil infrastructure)	Iraq
38	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in Iraq (Phases I and II, 2014-2016). UNODC	Completed	National and regional workshops on cross-border cooperation, CVE; crime scene management, prevention of dual-use of chemical materials (2015), specialised study visits to Japan and the United Kingdom (March 2016) and a legislative assistance workshop	Iraq
39	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in Jordan (2015-2017) - UNODC	Ongoing	Developing effective criminal justice response to CT; 4 specialised national trainings implemented in 2015; 4 new activities planned (1 regional workshop on cross-border cooperation; and 3 national workshops on transport-related terrorism offences, protection of witnesses and crime scene management.)	Jordan
40	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in Libya (2013- 2016). UNODC	Completed/ Fundraising for Phase II	Specialised training on the development of a comprehensive CT legal framework; regional and national level workshops held during 2013-2015 and legislative review of the Libyan CT law in November 2015. A specialised visit to Velletri, Italy, on the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, including to the ISTI Forensic Laboratory, planned for April 2016.	Libya
41	Partnership on Assisting Nigeria to Strengthen Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism (2012-2018) UNODC, CTED, EU	Ongoing	Capacity-building; specialised training workshops for investigators, prosecutors and judges; inter-agency collaboration; international cooperation in criminal matters; training of trainers. Phases I and II have been completed. Phase III is in progress.	Nigeria

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
42	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in Tunisia (2013-2016). UNODC	Ongoing	Assistance in the establishment of a national CT coordination committee; providing expertise for development of a national counter-terrorism strategy; training workshop, a follow-up activity on the use of the Internet, two specialised training visits for Tunisian officials; two regional conferences.	Tunisia
43	Strengthening Criminal Justice Response to Terrorism in Yemen (2011-2016). UNODC	Ongoing	Provision of legal technical assistance; training workshops; regional activities, national and subregional workshops: a series of new 6 activities planned (4 on terrorism investigations and 2 train-the-trainer workshops), in addition to technical equipment in support to the investigative agencies and the Police Academy (i.e. forensic analysis kit for training purposes, computers and printer-copy machine)	Yemen
44	Strengthening the Legal Regime and Criminal Justice Capacity to Counter and Prevent Terrorism in Central Asia. UNODC	Ongoing	Revision of the national legislation and support to the ratification processes of international instruments; training for investigators and prosecutors; countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes; countering the financing of terrorism, transport related terrorist offences; international cooperation.	Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan)
45	Assisting Sahel and Neighbouring Countries to Strengthen Rule of Law-based Criminal Justice Responses Regarding Foreign Terrorist Fighters (2016-2018). UNODC	Seeking funding	Increasing specialised knowledge on FTF issues; strengthening national legal regimes; enhancing capacity of criminal justice and law enforcement officials; preventing recruitment, financing of terrorism and abuse of the Internet.	Sahel (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal)
46	Assisting West African Countries to Strengthen Rule of Law-Based Criminal Justice Measures against Terrorism and Violent Extremism (2016-2018). UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening national legal regime, legislative modifications in compliance with relevant legal instruments and UNSC resolutions; enhancing national criminal justice capacity; cross-border judicial cooperation.	West Africa (Benin, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Togo)

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
47	Assisting Central African Countries to Strengthen Rule of Law-based Criminal Justice Measures against Terrorism and Violent Extremism (2016-2018) UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening national legal regime against terrorism; enhancing national criminal justice capacity to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate terrorism cases; capacity-building; cross-border judicial cooperation (mutual legal assistance and extradition).	Central Africa Countries (with focus on Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda; other ECCAS countries: Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and Sao Tome and Principe)
48	Assisting the Democratic Republic of the Congo to Strengthen Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism (2015-2018) UNODC	On-going	Building a comprehensive CT legal regime; strengthening capacities of national criminal justice and law enforcement officials in counter-terrorism; judicial cooperation.	Democratic Republic of the Congo
49	Assisting Southern African Countries to Strengthen Rule of Law-based Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism (2016-2018). UNODC	Seeking funding	Enhancing national CT legal frameworks; building/enhancing national criminal justice capacity; cross-border judicial cooperation.	Southern Africa (Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe)

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
50	Assisting Comoros, Madagascar and other Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) Countries to Strengthen Rule of Law-based Criminal Justice Responses Regarding Foreign Terrorist Fighters and related Terrorism Challenges (2016-2018) UNODC	Seeking funding	Strengthening national legal frameworks; enhancing capacity of criminal justice and law enforcement officials.	Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) Countries (mainly Comoros and Madagascar; other IOC countries - La Réunion, Mauritius and Seychelles)
51	Capacity Building on Justice and Security Challenges Concerning Children Associated with Violent Extremist Groups, including Terrorist Groups (July 2015-July 2018). UNODC, UNICEF	Ongoing	Supporting development of legal and policy frameworks; capacity-building to justice and child protection professionals; dissemination of the international legal framework. The project forms an integral part of Outcome 1 of the Global Programme on Violence Against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (GLOZ13).	Global; with focus on West and Central Africa and MENA
52	Strengthening the Legal Regime Against Emerging Terrorist Threats, Including Foreign Terrorist Fighters in South-East Europe (Training Module Development) (2015-2017). UNODC	Ongoing	Supporting specialised training modules for criminal justice sector practitioners.	South-East Europe
53	Strengthening Myanmar's Criminal Justice Response to Counter Financing of Terrorism (April 2015-April 2017). UNODC	Ongoing	Long-term collaborative trainings; training workshops and courses (MLA); development of special operative procedures (SOPs) on countering the financing of terrorism; development and production of training manuals and handbooks in local language.	Myanmar
54	Promoting Effective Responses to the Foreign Terrorist Fighters Situation in Southeast Asia. UNODC	Completed	Regional Conference on Effective Responses to the FTFs Situation in Southeast Asia (June 2015); identifying gaps in legislations and implementation of counter-terrorism measures.	South-East Asia (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam)

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
55	Strengthening criminal justice responses to terrorism in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam (CLMV) UNODC	Ongoing	Capacity-building programme to assist selected countries in enhancing criminal justice preparedness against terrorism, focusing on counter terrorist financing, front-line officers' collaboration, and international cooperation on terrorism-related cases.	South-East Asia (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, and Viet Nam)
56	UNODC Handbook on the Management of Violent Extremist Prisoners (VEPs) and the Prevention of Radicalisation to Violence in Prisons. UNODC	Ongoing	Development of a comprehensive publication to provide practical guidance to prison administrators and policy makers; two international Expert Group Meetings.	Global
57	Technical assistance on the management of VEPs and the prevention of radicalisation to violence in prison. UNODC, CTED, CTITF/UNCCT, CTED, EU	Ongoing	Workshops and technical assistance provided to Member States upon request.	Middle East and North Africa, Asia
58	Expert Group Meeting on "Implementing Effective Criminal Justice Responses for Countering Crimes related to Terrorism and Violent Extremism". UNODC	Ongoing	The Expert Group Meeting (EGM) on "Implementing Effective Criminal Justice Responses for Countering Crimes related to Terrorism and Violent Extremism" (Vienna, November 2015); exchanging experiences and approaches on criminal justice responses; the EGM outcomes will be elaborated into a report.	Global
59	Subregional and national seminars on maritime surveillance monitoring and communications systems for maritime security (2015) IMO	Ongoing	Providing information to the recipient countries to establish, or enhance existing, maritime situation awareness systems; implementation of LRIT; promoting the use of the system for safety, security, protection of the marine environment and search and rescue purposes.	Brazil, Colombia, West and Central Africa, Indian Ocean

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
60	Regional Maritime Law Enforcement and interdiction training courses in collaboration with NATO Maritime Interdiction Operational training Centre and other partners. IMO	Ongoing	Training courses at sea; promoting efficiency and collaboration between the Information Sharing Networks, Maritime Operations Centre (MOCs) and operational naval/law enforcement forces.	Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen. West and Central African coastal states.
61	Development of a National Maritime Security Strategy (2014-2015) IMO	Ongoing	Enhancing capability to implement and enforce maritime safety and security legislation, and participate in a coast guard function network; technical assistance.	Ghana
62	National Table Top Exercises (2014-15) IMO, ODA-UNLIREC	Ongoing	Promoting a multi-agency and whole of Government approach to maritime security and maritime law enforcement issues; a table top exercise for the implementation of SOLAS Chapter XI-2; strengthening national implementation of relevant aspects of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).	Grenada, wider Caribbean
63	Drills and exercises to enhance maritime security (2013-15) IMO	Ongoing	Implementation of the provisions of SOLAS chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code, and enhancement of maritime security at the ship/port interface; two workshops (2013), and additional four workshops (2014).	Mexico, Singapore
64	Development of Somali maritime sector (2013-15) IMO, UNODC	Ongoing	A number of workshops jointly organised by IMO, UNSOM and UNODC for Somalia Kampala Process Members; drafting and implementing a "Maritime Resources and Security Strategy".	Somalia

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
65	National and regional training workshops on the ISPS Code for Port Facility Security Officers (PFSOs) IMO	Ongoing	Providing the knowledge and training of port facility security officers and representatives of the Designated Authority.	Suriname, Jamaica, Oman, Barbados, Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam, Timor-Leste, Papua New Guinea, Azerbaijan, Samoa, Tunisia, Vanuatu and Mongolia
66	Self-assessment training and advanced drills and exercises training to enhance maritime security in collaboration with APEC (2013-15) IMO	Ongoing	Implementation of the provisions of SOLAS chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code; 6 workshops collaborating with the Maritime Security Working Group of the APEC Transportation Working Group (2015).	Vietnam, Thailand, Peru, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia and/or other APEC members
67	Collaboration with APEC to strengthen regional maritime security implementation (2013-15) IMO	Ongoing	Enhancing regional implementation of IMO maritime security measures related to SOLAS Chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code.	Viet Nam, Indonesia, New Zealand, Hong Kong China
68	Progressing sustainable maritime capacity building (2013-2015) IMO, UNODC, INTERPOL	Ongoing	Maritime security, law enforcement, counterpiracy and related maritime capabilities; supporting coordination meetings organised by ECOWAS, ECCAS and the Gulf of Guinea Commission (GGC); a workshop.	West and Central Africa
69	Advancing the establishment of an Integrated Coast Guard function network (2012-2015) IMO	Ongoing	A series of national maritime contingency planning (table-top) exercises; targeted follow-up visits; strengthening capacity, stimulating awareness and promoting a multi-agency, whole of government approach to maritime security and maritime law enforcement issues.	West and Central Africa

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70	Support the establishment of Transnational Crime Unit DPKO-UNOCI	Ongoing	Supporting and assisting national authorities to establish the Transnational Crime Unit; providing specialised training to local police and gendarmerie.	Côte d'Ivoire
71	New Dimensions of DDR (2014-15) DPKO-DDR/UNU	On-going	Joint policy research platform, focus on the challenges DDR operations face in dealing with Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) and offensive operations amongst others.	Somalia and Others
72	Capacity building on countering terrorism DPKO-MINUSMA-CTED	In development	Development of capacity building programme for the national Brigade on countering terrorism; deployment of a UNPOL Serious Crime Support Unit.	Mali
73	Improving border security in the Sahel region DPKO-MINUSMA-UNODC/ACTS (French initiative)	In development	Strengthening law enforcement agents' capacity to effectively secure their border areas.	Mali
74	Establishment and capacity building a counter-terrorism judicial pool in the host-state DPKO CLJAS-CTED	In development	Joint assessment visit and joint planning for action in order to establish and build capacity, counter-terrorism judicial pool.	Mali
75	I-ACT Mali Development of national counter-terrorism strategy DPKO CLJAS-CTED, CTITF-UNCCT	In development	Development of national counter-terrorism strategy.	Mali
76	Action in support of physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) activities to reduce the risk of illicit trade in small arms and light weapons (SALW) and their ammunition in the Sahel region ODA	Ongoing	Practical disarmament activities: improving the safety and security of weapon stockpiles and providing capacity-building assistance to Sahel States.	Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Nigeria
77	Train-the-Trainers workshop for criminal justice officers in the framework of I-ACT (May-Oct. 2013). UNODC, CTITF Office/UNCCT	Completed	Network of national trainers on counter-terrorism and transnational crimes; integration of tailor-made training modules on countering terrorism, organised crime, and illicit trafficking into training curricula.	Burkina Faso
78	I-ACT Stakeholders' coordination meeting to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement agencies (Jun. 2013). CTED, CTITF Office	Completed	Two-day closed meeting attended by all relevant national stakeholders.	Burkina Faso

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
79	I-ACT Capacity-building training workshops to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement agencies on specific needs identified (Jun. 2012-Dec. 2014). CTITF Office	Completed	Capacity building training workshops using a train-the-trainers methodology.	Nigeria
80	Strengthening the capacity of Nigeria criminal justice system to prevent and counter terrorism in the framework of I-ACT (May-Sep. 2013). UNODC, CTITF Office/UNCCT	Completed	National seminar and preparatory meetings to support various national stakeholders in the work related to new counter-terrorism legislation.	Nigeria
81	Support to annual informal meetings with border officials. (2013-2014). CTED, UNCCT	Completed	Establishing a network of customs, immigration and intelligence officials; enhanced cooperation; annual meetings. The first meeting took place in Nouakchott from 13 to 15 May 2014.	Sahel and Maghreb
82	Expanding the use of INTERPOL Tools to Combat Terrorism in Asia and Africa (2012-2013). INTERPOL	Completed	Building capacity and operational connectivity, training on INTERPOL's tools and services, e.g. I 24/7 information exchange platform; fostering inter-agency cooperation between INTERPOL National Central Bureaus, border/immigration and CT experts regionally.	Asia and South Pacific, and Africa
83	INTERPOL Capacity Building Programme on Counter-Terrorism for the Sahel (2011-2013). INTERPOL	Completed	Ibid.	Sahel
84	Promoting and Supporting the implementation of the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2013-2014). UNODC	Completed	Raising awareness on the importance of ratification and implementation of the 2005 Amendment and 2005 Convention on Nuclear Terrorism; providing States with relevant implementation tools; workshops (Dakar, June 2013; Nairobi, October 2013; Bangkok December 2014).	African States party to the CPPNM not adhered to its Amendment; and Asia and Pacific countries (selected)
85	Promoting the ratification and implementation of the international legal framework against CBRN terrorism (2012). UNODC	Completed	Workshop (Bangkok, December 2012) with representatives of the IMO, IAEA, CTBTO, OPCW and 1540 Committee.	ASEAN countries

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86	Strengthening Criminal Justice Capacities of Central Asian Countries to Counter Terrorism in Compliance with Principles of Rule of Law (2012-2014). UNODC	Completed	Assessments of national legislation and legislative drafting workshops; joint UNODC-OSCE regional workshop on extradition and mutual legal assistance (December 2013); regional conference (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, April 2014).	Central Asian countries
87	The Pacific Islands Partnership on Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism (2011-2014). UNODC	Completed	Assistance in establishing national CT legal framework; improving capacity of criminal justice system; transnational cooperation in criminal justice; legislative drafting assistance for the Solomon Island and Vanuatu.	Pacific Island countries
88	Strengthening the Rights and Role of Victims of Terrorism within Criminal Justice and Counter Terrorism Frameworks. UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening legal and institutional frameworks protecting the role and rights of victims of terrorism within national criminal justice systems and counter terrorism frameworks of countries in South and South East Asia	South and South East Asia (Bangladesh, Malaysia, Maldives, Indonesia, Philippines)
89	Strengthening the Capacity of Countries to Support and Protect Victims and Witnesses in Terrorism Cases (2012-2014). UNODC, CTED	Completed	Two national level workshops (Nepal, Bangladesh); two trilateral workshops (Afghanistan, India, Pakistan); two regional workshops (Kathmandu, Sep 2013, Oct 2014); exchange of experiences and good practices.	South Asia
90	East and Southeast Asia Partnership on Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism (2011-2014). UNODC	Completed	Assistance in establishing CT legal framework; improvement of capacity of national criminal justice systems; promotion of transnational cooperation in criminal justice.	South East Asia
91	Enhancing the capacity of national criminal justice institutions of South East Asian countries to prevent and respond to terrorism within a rule of law. UNODC-GCTF	Completed	Two regional workshops: (i) CT investigation/prosecution and rule of law (November 2013, Bangkok, Thailand), (ii) international cooperation and human rights (September 2014, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia).	South-East Asia
92	Strengthening national capacity to counter financing of terrorism in Mongolia (2013). UNODC	Completed	Workshop (Ulaanbaatar, October 2013): increasing capacity of relevant law enforcement officials to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate (IPA) criminal cases involving the financing of terrorism; regional cooperation.	Mongolia
93	Strengthening the legal regime against terrorism in Montenegro (2013). UNODC	Completed	Workshop in Podgorica: strengthening the knowledge of criminal justice officials on the international legal framework against terrorism.	Montenegro

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94	Strengthening the legal regime against terrorism in Morocco (Phase II, 2015-2017). UNODC	Ongoing	Strengthening the national capacities and legal regime against terrorism in Morocco, Phase II: national training on investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism cases, victims of terrorism, use of the Internet, terrorism financing, international cooperation.	Morocco
95	Strengthening the legal regime against terrorism in Morocco Phase I, 2011-2014). UNODC	Completed	Strengthening the national capacities and legal regime against terrorism in Morocco, Phase I: specialised national training-- e.g. on investigation, prosecution and adjudication; a study tour to Europe and the US to share good practices in CT area; a UNODC-GCTF regional conference (2013);	
96	Prerequisite to strengthening CBRN national legal frameworks (2013-2014). UNODC, VERTIC, BAFA	Completed	Developing national and regional capacity to address CBRN risks; strengthening national legal systems; contributing to compliance with international obligations; draft action plans.	South-East Asia (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines)
97	Effective counter-terrorism investigations and prosecutions while respecting human rights and the rule of law (2013-2015). UNODC, CTED	Completed	Strengthening investigators and prosecutors' capabilities; regional cooperation; regional fora for the exchange of good practices; national capacity building for relevant criminal justice officials; two online training courses; development of compendia on international cooperation.	South Asia
98	Promotion of the Entry into Force of the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. UNODC	Completed	Raising awareness on the importance of ratification and full implementation of the Amendment; high level conference (Vienna, October 2015) in cooperation with IAEA.	States party to the CPPNM that have not yet ratified the Amendment
99	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in Egypt (Phase I, 2014-2015). UNODC	Completed	Specialised workshops: on implementation of UNSC Resolutions and the freezing regime, and on countering terrorism financing (April and June 2014); training workshops (December 2014, February 2015); regional workshop (September 2015).	Egypt

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100	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in Egypt (Phase II. 2016-2017). UNODC	Ongoing	Phase II includes 5 new activities (regional workshop on digital evidence in prosecuting and adjudicating terrorist cases; 4 national workshops on witnesses protection, transport-related offences, special investigation techniques and specialised study visit to Europe).	Egypt
101	Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism in the Gulf region (2012-2016). UNODC	Ongoing	(i) Partnership with the Hedayah Centre of Excellence on CVE: regional conferences on legal aspects related to terrorism prevention and on criminal justice and policy mechanisms (UAE, May 2013 and October 2014); another conference planned for April 2016; (ii) specialised technical assistance for law enforcement and criminal justice officials (May 2015, Bahrain); (iii) a special edition of the TPB publication on the use of Internet for terrorist purposes in Arabic and its launch in 2016.	Gulf region
102	ASEAN regional forum ship profiling workshop (2013) IMO	Completed	Workshop on SOLAS chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code, SOLAS regulation V/19-1 LRIT requirements.	Asia-Pacific and other Pacific States
103	Enhancement of Maritime Security measures in the Western Indian Ocean (2013) IMO	Completed	Subregional workshop; familiarising participants with the latest information on conducting port facility security assessments, drafting port facility security plans and carrying out audits for enhanced ship, port and maritime security.	East and South Africa
104	Enhancement of Maritime and Port Security measures in West and Central Africa (2013-2014) IMO	Completed	Two regional seminars; enhancement of the capacity to implement the provisions of SOLAS regulation XI-2 and the ISPS Code.	West and Central Africa
105	ISPS Good Practices in collaboration with APEC (October 2013) IMO	Completed	Improved implementation of the provisions of SOLAS chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code; production of preliminary list of 17 good practices and 7 recommendations.	Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Thailand, United States

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106	Risk assessment training to enhance maritime security (2013) IMO	Completed	Improving participants understanding of the fundamentals of threat and risk assessment underpinning SOLAS Chapter XI-2 and the ISPS Code; two workshops (2013).	Philippines, Republic of Korea
107	Strengthening National Maritime Security Implementation (May 2013) IMO	Completed	Workshop as a follow up to needs identified during a UNCTED 1373 visit; enhancing national implementation of maritime security measures.	Myanmar
108	National Table Top Exercises (2014-15) IMO, ODA-UNLIREC	Completed	Promoting a multi-agency and whole of Government approach; a table top exercise to highlight the need for an integrated approach and to assist countries in strengthening implementation of relevant aspects of UN SCR 1540 (2004); a second course (Trinidad and Tobago, August 2015).	Grenada, wider Caribbean

CTITF Matrix of UN Counter-Terrorism Projects and Activities
Pillar IV of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

20 projects — Contributing entities: CTITF Office/UNCCT; CTITF Office and OHCHR; CTED; OHCHR; DPKO

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
1	Support Portal on Victims of Terrorism. CTITF/UNCCT	Ongoing	Launch of site in June 2014; developing and implementing a strategy; raising awareness; increasing traffic to the site; maintaining and generating content in official languages of the UN.	Global
2	CTITF Working Group on Protecting Human Rights while Countering Terrorism: Project on Basic Human Rights Reference Guides (Jul. 2013-August 2015). OHCHR, CTITF Office/UNCCT	Ongoing	Translation and publication of specialised Guides into UN official languages.	Global
3	CTITF Working Group on Protecting Human Rights while Countering Terrorism: Project on Training and Capacity Building for Law Enforcement Officials on Human Rights, the Rule of Law and the Prevention of Terrorism (Dec. 2012-2015). OHCHR, CTITF Office	Ongoing	Two workshops (Nigeria, January 2015; Tunisia, October 2015) on mapping and assessment of existing capacity building and training programmes; development of training materials, modules, and curricula; roster of experts; technical advice and capacity building.	Global: Sahel, North Africa and the Middle East
4	“Amplifying Voices, Building Campaigns: Training and capacity building on the media in establishing a communications strategy for victims of terrorism” (Apr. 2014-Oct. 2015). CTITF Office	Ongoing	Training modules on how to develop a sustainable communications and media strategy; training and capacity building workshops; publishing a report on ‘victim’s voices’; assisting with media relations messaging and campaigns.	Global: North Africa, Southeast Asia, Middle East
5	Community Engagement through Human Rights Led Policing (September 2014-June 2016) CTITF/UNCCT	In development	Four trainings in North Africa, Middle East and the Sahel with civil society actors; on human rights, CVE theory and community policing for police officers; on discussion between the civil society and police representatives.	North Africa, the Middle East and the Sahel

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
6	Framework Principles Conference CTITF/UNCCT with the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms whilst Countering Terrorism. (11/02/2015)	Ongoing	Raising awareness and understanding on the human rights of victims of terrorism based on the report of the Special Rapporteur.	Global
7	Engagement with civil society experts. CTED	Ongoing	Workshops on media and CVE; women and CVE; The Role of Civil Society in Rehabilitation and Reintegration Efforts; and Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism in South and Central Asia; The Role of Civil Society. CTED is currently facilitating additional workshops.	South Asia
8	Handbook on the right to a fair trial and due process in the context of counter-terrorism, with a specific focus on issues related to extradition, expulsion, detention, and immigration OHCHR, UNCCT	In development	Developing manual for legislators and decision-makers.	Global
9	A gender analysis of counter-terrorism related work of the UN and the development of a guide for UN staff on gender and counter-terrorism. OHCHR, UN Women	In development	Ensure integration of a gender perspective into the UN's support to Member States with regard to counter-terrorism measures	Global
10	A guide with good practices/model legal provisions on human rights for legislation/policies on foreign fighters. OHCHR with partners	In development	Guidance tool at national practitioners (e.g. legislators, other decision-makers) and good practice examples.	Global
11	Study of the impact of measures taken to suppress the flow of FF on human rights OHCHR	In development	Suppressing the flow of foreign fighters, with a focus on the right to privacy and freedom of expression, with concrete recommendations and guidance.	Global
12	Panel on the human rights dimensions of preventing and countering violent extremism (A/HRC/30/15) OHCHR	In development	Organising a panel in March and preparing a summary report on the panel discussion.	Global

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
13	Report on best practices and lessons learned (A/HRC/30/15) OHCHR	In development	Preparation of a compilation report on best practices and lessons learned on how protecting and promoting human rights contribute to preventing and countering violent extremism, due date is the September 2016 HRC session.	Global
14	New Dimensions of DDR (2014-15) DPKO-DDR/UNU	On-going	Joint policy research platform; round of research.	Somalia and Others
15	Study of the Impact of Donor Counter-Terrorism Measures on Principled Humanitarian Action (2013). OCHA	Completed	Launch of the Study during ECOSOC's Humanitarian Segment, Geneva; September 2013: IPI policy forum, New York; 28 October 2013: Panel discussion, Washington DC.	Global (case studies on oPt and Somalia)
16	Report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the right to privacy in the digital age (A/HRC/27/37) OHCHR	Completed	Report on protection and promotion of the right to privacy in the context of domestic and extraterritorial surveillance, interception of digital communications; collection of personal data; consultations and research.	Global
17	Third annual report by the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, presented to the Human Rights Council on 11 March 2014 (A/HRC/25/59) OHCHR	Completed	The report constitutes the continuation of the Special Rapporteur's interim report on the use of drones to the General Assembly (A/68/389).	Global
18	Panel on the right to privacy in the digital age (A/HRC/DEC/25/117) and report (A/HRC/28/39) OHCHR	Completed	Panel event on promotion and protection of the right to privacy in the context of domestic and extraterritorial surveillance; interception of digital communications; collection of personal data; identifying challenges and best practices; a summary report for the Council at 28th session.	Global

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19	Panel on “Ensuring use of remotely piloted aircraft or armed drones in counterterrorism and military operations in accordance with international law, including international human rights and humanitarian law” (A/HRC/RES/25/22) and report (A/HRC/28/38) OHCHR	Completed	Interactive panel discussion of experts at 27th session on the issues raised in the report of the Special Rapporteur; summary report to the Human Rights Council at 28th session.	Global
20	Report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/HRC/28/28) OHCHR	Completed	The report highlights relevant developments within CTITF, OHCHR, CTED; examining challenges to human rights in the context of counter terrorism (e. g. legislative measures).	Global