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La Estrategia Global de las Naciones Unidas contra el Terrorismo

Actividades del sistema de las Naciones Unidas para la aplicación de la Estrategia Global de las Naciones Unidas contra el Terrorismo

Informe del Secretario General

I. Introducción

1. En 2006 la Asamblea General aprobó por consenso la Estrategia Global de las Naciones Unidas contra el Terrorismo (resolución 60/228) y desde entonces la ha revisado cada dos años. Las cuatro resoluciones de examen resultantes complementan el contenido de la Estrategia y brindan orientación para aplicarla. Por otro lado, la Asamblea, en su resolución 68/276, pidió al Secretario General que presentara un informe a más tardar en abril de 2016. El presente informe y sus recomendaciones tienen por objeto seguir fomentando el debate sobre los temas planteados hace 10 años en la Estrategia al reiterar la importancia crítica que reviste la cooperación internacional amplia y específica para prevenir con éxito el extremismo violento y luchar contra el terrorismo y el papel que las Naciones Unidas deberían desempeñar para reforzar esa cooperación.

2. La Asamblea General ha dejado claro que la responsabilidad principal de aplicar la Estrategia recae en los Estados Miembros. Además, ha reconocido la importante función que desempeña el sistema de las Naciones Unidas a la hora de promover la coordinación y la coherencia al aplicar la Estrategia a nivel nacional, regional y mundial y de prestar asistencia a los Estados Miembros que la soliciten. La Secretaría, los organismos, fondos y programas y las organizaciones afiliadas contribuyen a la aplicación de la Estrategia ejecutando sus respectivos mandatos y participando en el Equipo Especial sobre la Ejecución de la Lucha contra el Terrorismo. En la actualidad el Equipo Especial cuenta con 38 miembros y la encargada de promover la coordinación y la coherencia entre ellos es la Oficina del Equipo Especial sobre la Ejecución de la Lucha contra el Terrorismo, ubicada en el Departamento de Asuntos Políticos, bajo la presidencia del Secretario General Adjunto de Asuntos Políticos.

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3. En el presente informe se describen los importantes cambios que han tenido lugar en el panorama mundial del terrorismo en los últimos 10 años, los desafíos y oportunidades que siguen existiendo y la importancia que reviste la cooperación internacional para hacer realidad los objetivos de la Estrategia y, por último, se formulan recomendaciones sobre el camino a seguir. El informe incluye, además, dos anexos con información suplementaria, a saber: en primer lugar, un listado de instrumentos jurídicos internacionales y resoluciones pertinentes de la Asamblea General y el Consejo de Seguridad relacionados con el terrorismo y, en segundo lugar, un resumen de las actividades básicas realizadas por las entidades de las Naciones Unidas para aplicar la Estrategia y una matriz de los proyectos de lucha contra el terrorismo ejecutados por las entidades de las Naciones Unidas en todo el mundo.

II. Tendencias surgidas desde la aprobación de la Estrategia Global de las Naciones Unidas contra el Terrorismo

4. Desde que se aprobó en 2006 la Estrategia Global de las Naciones Unidas contra el Terrorismo se ha avanzado bastante en su aplicación, pero también se ha hecho frente a problemas imprevistos, sobre todo por la aparición de nuevos tipos de amenazas a la paz y la seguridad internacionales relacionadas con el terrorismo. El problema más grave es la propagación de ideologías extremistas violentas y la aparición de grupos terroristas impulsados por ellas. El extremismo violento es un fenómeno diverso sin una definición convenida internacionalmente. No obstante, en los últimos años grupos terroristas como el Estado Islámico en el Iraq y el Levante (EIIIL), Al-Qaida y Boko Haram han configurado nuestra imagen del terrorismo y el extremismo violento y el debate sobre la manera de hacer frente a esta amenaza. Estos grupos traspasan las fronteras nacionales, lo que subraya la necesidad de que la comunidad internacional incremente su cooperación para prevenir su formación y para combatirlos.

5. Algunos de los fenómenos que han contribuido al resentimiento y al truncamiento de las aspiraciones son la incapacidad de la comunidad internacional de resolver conflictos prolongados y evitar otros nuevos; las intervenciones militares; el incumplimiento del derecho internacional, incluidos el derecho de los derechos humanos y el derecho internacional humanitario; la aplicación insuficiente de las resoluciones del Consejo de Seguridad y la Asamblea General; el aumento de los prejuicios contra determinadas religiones, grupos étnicos y culturas; la persistencia de los problemas de gobernanza; la lentitud del desarrollo socioeconómico y el arraigo de la marginación y la exclusión en algunas sociedades; y el incremento de la desigualdad entre los Estados y dentro de ellos. Estos fenómenos ponen de relieve las dificultades con que se encuentra la comunidad internacional al hacer frente a las condiciones que favorecen la propagación del terrorismo y el extremismo violento.

6. En los últimos años los grupos terroristas y extremistas violentos han infligido daños inmensos. Las estadísticas son escalofriantes: en el último decenio han muerto o resultado heridos miles de civiles en incidentes relacionados con el terrorismo y millones de hombres, mujeres y niños se han visto desplazados u

obligados a abandonar sus hogares. Las mujeres y los niños son los que más sufren, ya que muchos de ellos han sido víctimas de abusos sexuales o esclavizados.

7. La mayor parte del sufrimiento es resultado directo de los conflictos y las guerras, que han aumentado en número e intensidad desde 2008 y que, en muchos casos, se caracterizan por la participación de agentes terroristas. Las Naciones Unidas también se han visto afectadas, ya que las misiones sobre el terreno y los equipos en los países de África, Asia y Oriente Medio han sido blanco de ataques. En consecuencia, el terrorismo ha estado cada vez más presente en el programa del Consejo de Seguridad.

8. Según el muy frecuentado sitio web de la Base de Datos Mundial sobre el Terrorismo, en 2006 se produjeron 2.729 incidentes terroristas en todo el mundo, muchos de ellos en el Afganistán, el Iraq y otros lugares de conflicto. El número de ataques ascendió a 3.236 el año siguiente y a 4.779 en 2008. En 2009 se redujo ligeramente, a 4.713, y en 2010 se incrementó a 4.782. Desde entonces la cifra se ha disparado: en 2014 hubo 16.818 ataques, con lo cual casi se cuadruplicó el número de 2010. El aumento del número de incidentes, especialmente desde 2012, es atribuible al impulso ganado por el EIIL y Al-Qaida a partir de las guerras del Iraq, la República Árabe Siria y el Yemen, donde controlan una parte considerable del territorio.

9. En 2006 los grupos terroristas disfrutaban de una cierta libertad de circulación desde sus bases por lugares sin gobierno. Al-Qaida, en un intento de ir a la vanguardia, preparó las condiciones para la toma de control del Estado en algunos países de mayoría musulmana. Su éxito fue limitado, pero causó muchas muertes, prácticamente todas ellas de musulmanes. No obstante, preparó el terreno para que surgiera una forma de terrorismo más despiadada y determinada. Al-Qaida en el Iraq se convirtió en el Estado Islámico del Iraq en 2006 y en el EIIL en 2013 para finalmente pasar a denominarse a sí mismo Estado Islámico a secas y proclamar el restablecimiento del califato en 2014.

10. El EIIL y Al-Qaida siguen siendo indistinguibles en cuanto a su proyecto y sus objetivos últimos, pero difieren en las tácticas que utilizan. Desde sus comienzos, la de Al-Qaida ha sido trabajar pacientemente, mientras que el EIIL considera que debe forzar la marcha. El EIIL se apropió de territorios e hizo de la consolidación de su control y de la ampliación de su alcance los pilares de su política. Sigue controlando una superficie considerable del Iraq y la República Árabe Siria y ha ampliado su alcance mediante afiliados en Libia, el Yemen y África Occidental, reivindicando al mismo tiempo “provincias” en otros países. Uno de los afiliados del EIIL, Boko Haram, ha sido particularmente notorio y letal. El EIIL también ha inspirado, alentado o dirigido ataques en países lejanos como Australia, Bangladesh, Bélgica, el Canadá, los Estados Unidos de América, Francia, Indonesia, el Pakistán, Somalia y Turquía. Además, ha atraído reclutas de más de 80 países, lo que supone una amenaza para la seguridad cuando los combatientes regresan a sus países de origen. Al-Qaida y sus afiliados se han visto obligados a competir, así que se han hecho con el control de territorios, sobre todo de la República Árabe Siria, Somalia y el Yemen, y siguen organizando ataques en Europa, el Norte de África, África Occidental y Oriental y Asia.

11. En líneas generales, a los grupos terroristas transnacionales les ha sido más fácil sobrevivir que a los que tienen un programa más nacionalista, un indicio de que la cooperación internacional ha sido menos eficaz que la acción nacional. Las

dos excepciones son los talibanes en el Afganistán y Al-Shabaab en Somalia, que se mantienen fuertes porque los Gobiernos de esos países siguen careciendo de la capacidad, los recursos y el apoyo necesarios para derrotarlos.

12. Las tácticas terroristas también han evolucionado. Los atentados suicidas con explosivos son cada vez más frecuentes, al igual que los ataques complejos con un gran número de víctimas orquestados en uno o varios lugares por un grupo de atacantes que trabajan juntos y prevén morir. Se ha registrado una tendencia cada vez mayor a organizar ataques que cuestan poco y requieren una capacitación y planificación mínimas, pero que, a pesar de ello, tienen una repercusión considerable. Ahora es más probable que los terroristas actúen solos o en grupos pequeños, inspirados por notorias organizaciones terroristas en vez de estar dirigidos por ellas, y que ataquen en un momento y lugar elegidos por ellos, por lo que detectarlos es prácticamente imposible.

13. Otra tendencia preocupante ha sido la creciente tolerancia del terrorismo por parte de los Estados, especialmente cuando los terroristas atacan a los rivales. Al adoptar esta actitud se subestiman los efectos del terrorismo en la paz y la seguridad nacionales e internacionales, que son profundamente corrosivos. El terrorismo sigue siendo una amenaza y una preocupación comunes independientemente de cuál sea su blanco inmediato.

14. Han cambiado el papel que juegan los medios de comunicación y el uso de las redes sociales por parte de los grupos terroristas y extremistas violentos, por lo que constituyen una dimensión que es cada vez más importante abordar. Todos los planes, hasta los frustrados, atraen la atención de los medios de comunicación, lo que ayuda a alcanzar el objetivo de los autores de propagar el miedo y provocar una reacción. Esto ilustra el riesgo de que los medios de comunicación faciliten tanto el empoderamiento de los grupos terroristas como la atracción de nuevos reclutas. Los avances de la tecnología de las comunicaciones, y en particular Internet, han amplificado los mensajes e influido en las modalidades de reclutamiento. Los grupos terroristas y extremistas violentos han demostrado tener flexibilidad e inventiva y aprovechan los sentimientos de desencanto, injusticia y enajenación y el anhelo de tener un propósito de jóvenes descontentos, incluidas mujeres y niñas. La mayoría de los nuevos reclutas tienen entre 17 y 27 años, diferentes niveles educativos y distintas circunstancias sociales y económicas, lo que hace que sea aún más difícil entender y contrarrestar el atractivo del terrorismo y que a la comunidad internacional le resulte complicado responder eficazmente. Es necesario encontrar un equilibrio entre la protección del derecho de las personas a la libertad de expresión y la protección del público vulnerable frente a la incitación al odio, la discriminación o la violencia.

III. Respuesta internacional a la cambiante amenaza terrorista

15. El hecho de que estos sucesos hayan tenido lugar e incluso aumentado aun cuando el mundo ha destinado más recursos a la lucha contra el terrorismo plantea preguntas profundas como las siguientes:

a) ¿Los Estados Miembros han aplicado suficientemente los instrumentos jurídicos y normas de lucha contra el terrorismo no solo para combatirlo, sino también para hacer frente a las condiciones que promueven su surgimiento?

b) ¿El sistema de las Naciones Unidas ha logrado prestar la ayuda solicitada por los Estados Miembros para prevenir el extremismo violento y luchar contra el terrorismo?

c) Y, sobre todo, ¿los instrumentos y recursos preventivos a disposición de la comunidad internacional son suficientes para afrontar y superar los desafíos que plantean el terrorismo y el extremismo violento?

16. La aprobación de la Estrategia Global de las Naciones Unidas contra el Terrorismo supuso un consenso internacional sin precedentes con respecto a la necesidad de actuar de forma conjunta contra el terrorismo. Uno de sus grandes logros ha sido mantener la unanimidad de opiniones sobre que todos los Estados Miembros se ven afectados, por lo que a todos les conviene contribuir. El Secretario General cree firmemente que la Estrategia es tan pertinente hoy como lo era hace 10 años. La cooperación internacional, mediante la aplicación efectiva de la Estrategia, no solo es deseable, sino que es más urgente que nunca. Para aplicar la Estrategia más satisfactoriamente, la comunidad internacional debe volver a comprometerse a aplicar exhaustiva y equilibradamente sus cuatro pilares. La capacidad de los Estados Miembros de prevenir y combatir el terrorismo ha aumentado, como también lo ha hecho la función de prestación de asistencia para el desarrollo de la capacidad que desempeñan las Naciones Unidas. Sin embargo, a pesar de que se han llevado a cabo numerosas medidas, no se ha avanzado mucho respecto de las condiciones que favorecen la propagación del terrorismo ni de la garantía del respeto de los derechos humanos y el estado de derecho en la lucha contra el terrorismo.

17. El Plan de Acción para Prevenir el Extremismo Violento presentado por el Secretario General (véase A/70/674) tiene como fin seguir intensificando los esfuerzos para hacer frente a las condiciones que favorecen la propagación del terrorismo y el extremismo violento centrandó la atención en etapas anteriores al punto de intervención habitual para prevenir el extremismo violento y, en última instancia, el terrorismo. Este planteamiento es coherente con el énfasis del Secretario General en la prevención en todos sus aspectos y complementa la importancia de la prevención, resaltada en los exámenes y procesos de alto nivel realizados en 2015, como el examen del Grupo Independiente de Alto Nivel sobre las Operaciones de Paz (véase A/70/95-S/2015/446) y el informe de seguimiento del Secretario General sobre el futuro de las operaciones de paz de las Naciones Unidas (A/70/357-S/2015/682), el estudio mundial sobre las mujeres y la paz y la seguridad y el examen realizado por expertos de la estructura de las Naciones Unidas para la consolidación de la paz (A/69/968-S/2015/490).

18. A medida que el mundo se adentre en el próximo decenio, habrá que seguir intensificando la cooperación internacional para luchar contra el terrorismo y prevenir el extremismo violento más eficazmente. Para ello, antes de nada es necesario realizar una evaluación franca de los 10 años transcurridos desde que se aprobó la Estrategia.

A. Formulación de un marco normativo y jurídico

19. La comunidad internacional ha respondido al desafío formulando el marco jurídico y estableciendo medidas para ponerlo en práctica prudentemente. Las Naciones Unidas han estado al frente de la formulación del marco normativo y jurídico internacional para afrontar el terrorismo en todas sus manifestaciones. En la actualidad el marco incluye los convenios y protocolos internacionales relacionados con el terrorismo y los derechos humanos, la Estrategia y las resoluciones pertinentes de la Asamblea General y el Consejo de Seguridad (véase el anexo I).

20. Además, los Estados Miembros continúan negociando un convenio general sobre el terrorismo internacional para intensificar aún más la cooperación internacional, y muchos de ellos han formulado sus propios marcos legislativos nacionales tomando como base el marco internacional existente y han cooperado bilateral y regionalmente para fortalecer la lucha contra el terrorismo.

B. Progresos realizados en la aplicación de la Estrategia Global de las Naciones Unidas contra el Terrorismo por parte de los Estados Miembros y las entidades de las Naciones Unidas

21. Los Estados Miembros se han esforzado mucho por aplicar los cuatro pilares de la Estrategia y muchos de ellos también han trabajado bilateral y multilateralmente para promover la cooperación regional e internacional en la lucha contra el terrorismo. La Secretaría ha recibido información relativa sobre todo a la aplicación de la Estrategia de los siguientes Estados Miembros: Albania, Alemania, la Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarús, Bélgica, el Brasil, Bulgaria, Camboya, el Canadá, Chipre, Cuba, los Emiratos Árabes Unidos, Eslovenia, los Estados Unidos, la Federación de Rusia, Finlandia, Francia, Georgia, Grecia, Hungría, la India, el Iraq, Israel, el Japón, Kazajstán, Letonia, el Líbano, Noruega, Omán, los Países Bajos, el Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte, Serbia, el Sudán, Suiza, Tailandia, Ucrania y Zambia. También proporcionaron información sobre las actividades realizadas en apoyo de la Estrategia la Asociación de Naciones de Asia Sudoriental y la Unión Europea. Todos los Estados Miembros pueden consultar la información proporcionada solicitándolo a la Oficina del Equipo Especial sobre la Ejecución de la Lucha contra el Terrorismo, ubicada en el Departamento de Asuntos Políticos.

22. Al mismo tiempo, las entidades de las Naciones Unidas que tienen mandatos básicos de lucha contra el terrorismo y las que llevan a cabo programas y actividades pertinentes han seguido ayudando a los Estados Miembros a aplicar la Estrategia. En el anexo II figuran algunas de las principales actividades que han realizado esas entidades desde el examen anterior, en 2014, así como una matriz de las actividades de las Naciones Unidas.

C. Coordinación, coherencia y el enfoque “Toda la ONU”

23. De acuerdo con el informe anterior del Secretario General, en que se comprometió a seguir intensificando la coordinación y la coherencia dentro del sistema de las Naciones Unidas al prestar asistencia a los Estados Miembros para luchar contra el terrorismo mediante el enfoque “Una ONU”, el trabajo en este

ámbito ha avanzado. En 2014 y 2015 varios de los grupos de trabajo interinstitucionales del Equipo Especial sobre la Ejecución de la Lucha contra el Terrorismo se reorganizaron por temas para hacer frente a los desafíos nuevos y emergentes.

24. Ha llegado el momento de aprovechar los esfuerzos colectivos para aplicar el enfoque “Toda la ONU” de manera más sistemática. Es necesario armonizar mejor los esfuerzos para conseguir un fin común y diseñar respuestas polifacéticas.

25. En la práctica, ello implica que las entidades que se dedican directamente a hacer frente a los problemas del terrorismo y el extremismo violento formulen estrategias colaborativas y que las que desempeñan un papel indirecto se aseguren de que sus actividades sean compatibles tanto con la prevención del extremismo violento como con la lucha contra el terrorismo. Para ello, las entidades del Equipo Especial deben intensificar su colaboración en el marco del Equipo Especial y mejorar así el flujo de información, recursos y conocimientos técnicos para aumentar la eficiencia, la rendición de cuentas y la repercusión de las actividades sobre el terreno. La implicación nacional es crucial para lograr resultados positivos y es necesario adecuar siempre las actividades a las de los Gobiernos anfitriones y el pueblo al que se sirve.

26. La importancia del enfoque “Toda la ONU” quedó demostrada tanto en el ámbito temático como en el técnico al coordinar la elaboración de un plan de ejecución de proyectos prioritarios de desarrollo de la capacidad para detener el flujo de combatientes terroristas extranjeros, de conformidad con lo recomendado por el Consejo de Seguridad (véase S/PRST/2015/11). Un grupo de trabajo interinstitucional del Equipo Especial sobre esos combatientes decidió que en la primera etapa 12 entidades de las Naciones Unidas ejecutaran 37 proyectos de desarrollo de la capacidad que se refuerzan mutuamente en esferas prioritarias determinadas en la evaluación de la esencialidad de los proyectos realizada por la Dirección Ejecutiva del Comité contra el Terrorismo. Con estos proyectos se pretende abordar íntegramente el “ciclo de vida” de los combatientes terroristas extranjeros, que engloba la radicalización, el entrenamiento, el viaje a las zonas de conflicto, la financiación, el combate y su posible retorno y reactivación, así como la reintegración y la rehabilitación si regresan a sus países de origen.

27. Otro ejemplo del enfoque “Toda la ONU” es la Iniciativa del Equipo Especial para la Asistencia Integrada contra el Terrorismo, que aúna a varias entidades de las Naciones Unidas para prestar asistencia coordinada y coherente para el desarrollo de la capacidad a los Estados Miembros que la soliciten. Todas las partes del sistema de las Naciones Unidas presentes en el país solicitante, a saber, el Coordinador Residente, el Representante Especial y otros miembros del equipo de las Naciones Unidas en el país, trabajan juntas durante el ciclo de vida de los proyectos. Mientras sigue respaldando los programas de la Iniciativa en Malí y Nigeria, el Centro de las Naciones Unidas contra el Terrorismo, vistas las amenazas a las que se enfrentan los países del Sahel, ha comenzado a planear la ampliación de la Iniciativa a todos los países del Grupo de los Cinco del Sahel y a algunos países de África Occidental, previa solicitud, de conformidad con lo solicitado por el Consejo de Seguridad en su resolución 2195 (2014) y en la declaración de la Presidencia del Consejo de Seguridad de fecha 8 de diciembre de 2015 (S/PRST/2015/24).

28. El Secretario General confía en que el enfoque “Toda la ONU” ayudará a transversalizar las prioridades antiterroristas en todo el sistema y a armonizar los

enfoques de las entidades de las Naciones Unidas de acuerdo con el programa general de prevención de las Naciones Unidas.

IV. Fomento de la colaboración internacional para el próximo decenio

29. Está claro que en la medida que el terrorismo y el extremismo violento evolucionen, tomando caminos nuevos e imprevisibles, los esfuerzos por hacer frente a estos fenómenos también deben evolucionar. Es necesario incrementar la cooperación y la colaboración internacionales en esferas cruciales de la lucha contra el terrorismo a nivel mundial, regional y subregional. También es necesario que exista cooperación Norte-Sur y Sur-Sur para que las mejores prácticas de los Estados más afectados se den a conocer prontamente a fin de ayudar a prevenir la propagación del terrorismo y el extremismo violento a otros países.

A. Medidas para promover la aplicación equilibrada de los cuatro pilares de la Estrategia Global de las Naciones Unidas contra el Terrorismo

30. En su informe anterior (A/68/841), el Secretario General señaló que el éxito de la Estrategia Global de las Naciones Unidas contra el Terrorismo dependía de que se aplicasen equilibradamente sus cuatro pilares. Con respecto al pilar II, muchos Estados Miembros se han centrado comprensiblemente en utilizar sus escasos recursos para ampliar y fortalecer sus sectores de la seguridad y la justicia penal a fin de luchar contra el terrorismo. No obstante, si bien han reforzado las medidas de aplicación de la ley y de seguridad, no han prestado igual atención ni asignado iguales recursos a las medidas de prevención. Lamentablemente, las preocupaciones y obligaciones relativas a los derechos humanos, que son tan fundamentales para la lucha antiterrorista, han sido poco prioritarias para varios Estados Miembros.

31. Aunque hay indicios nuevos y alentadores de que los Estados Miembros están comenzando a centrar la atención en los pilares I y IV de la Estrategia, los esfuerzos deben acelerarse. Hacer frente a las condiciones que favorecen la propagación del terrorismo, que es en lo que consiste el pilar I, debe ser el objetivo principal de la labor de prevención. Para ello hay que reconocer la importancia y las necesidades de las mujeres y las niñas, que son víctimas de actos terroristas y radicalizadas y reclutadas por grupos terroristas con una frecuencia cada vez mayor. A efectos de prevención es igualmente importante prestar atención a los jóvenes. Actuar eficazmente en esta esfera supondría aplicar un enfoque renovado a la prevención y solución de conflictos, fomentar el diálogo, el entendimiento y la inclusión social, lograr el desarrollo socioeconómico equitativo y justo y promover el papel positivo que las mujeres y los jóvenes pueden desempeñar en la sociedad.

32. Por otro lado, el mundo no puede permitirse crear más terroristas al intentar combatirlos. No se puede recalcar lo suficiente la importancia del pilar IV de la Estrategia, que hace hincapié en el respeto de los derechos humanos y el estado de derecho en la lucha antiterrorista. Al Secretario General le complace señalar que los Estados Miembros han comenzado a solicitar la asistencia de las Naciones Unidas

para concienciar y capacitar a sus agentes de seguridad y policía sobre esta cuestión tan fundamental.

B. Prevención del extremismo violento

33. El extremismo violento constituye, al igual que el terrorismo, una amenaza para todos los Estados Miembros, ya sea directa o indirectamente. En los últimos años, la respuesta de la comunidad internacional al extremismo violento se ha dirigido sobre todo a combatir la amenaza. Si bien esta labor debe continuar, es necesario ampliar el enfoque, actuar antes y hacer frente a las causas del extremismo violento.

34. El Plan de Acción para Prevenir el Extremismo Violento aborda este fenómeno desde la perspectiva de la prevención y complementa y refuerza aún más los pilares I y IV de la Estrategia. En él se describen una serie de medidas diseñadas para prevenir el extremismo violento desde las primeras etapas encarando sus causas subyacentes de manera práctica a nivel nacional, regional y mundial. En su mayoría, las 70 recomendaciones se dirigen a los Estados Miembros, que son los principales responsables de prevenir el extremismo violento.

35. La recomendación más importante del Plan de Acción es que todos los Estados Miembros consideren la posibilidad de formular un plan de acción nacional para prevenir el extremismo violento teniendo en cuenta las causas locales y nacionales de este fenómeno. Estos planes deberían seguir un enfoque de “todo el Gobierno” y “toda la sociedad” para fomentar las sinergias entre todos los agentes. En el Plan de Acción también se propone complementar los planes nacionales con otros subregionales y regionales.

36. El Secretario General ha propuesto que los planes nacionales y regionales incluyan elementos relativos a las siguientes siete esferas prioritarias: el diálogo y la prevención de conflictos; el fortalecimiento de la buena gobernanza, los derechos humanos y el estado de derecho; la colaboración con las comunidades; el empoderamiento de los jóvenes; la igualdad entre los géneros y el empoderamiento de la mujer; la educación, el desarrollo de aptitudes y la facilitación del empleo; y las comunicaciones estratégicas, en particular a través de Internet y los medios sociales.

37. Los Estados Miembros deberán tomar la iniciativa en la formulación y aplicación de sus planes de acción nacionales y regionales para prevenir el extremismo violento. El sistema de las Naciones Unidas puede ayudarlos, y también deberá examinar sus actividades para velar por que esté haciendo todo lo posible para ayudar a los Gobiernos a hacer frente a las causas locales del extremismo violento y por que todas las entidades pertinentes colaboren en la determinación de entregables concretos en las siete esferas prioritarias.

38. Los días 7 y 8 de abril de 2016 el Secretario General presidió conjuntamente con el Gobierno de Suiza, la Conferencia de Ginebra sobre la Prevención del Extremismo Violento: el Camino a Seguir, a la que asistieron un total de 745 participantes de 125 Estados Miembros, 23 organizaciones internacionales y regionales, 26 entidades de las Naciones Unidas y 67 organizaciones de la sociedad civil y empresas privadas. El Secretario General se sintió alentado por la firme respuesta a su llamamiento a la acción y la unidad al aplicar su Plan de Acción. La

Conferencia contribuyó a detectar esferas de convergencia y sirvió de marco para examinar diferentes puntos de vista relativos a la prevención del extremismo violento. Además, constituyó un valioso foro para seguir estudiando el Plan de Acción en relación con el examen de la Estrategia por parte de la Asamblea General.

C. El papel de las Naciones Unidas en la mejora de la cooperación internacional

39. Las Naciones Unidas se encuentran en buenas condiciones de mejorar la colaboración a nivel nacional, regional y mundial. Su composición le proporciona un poder de convocación sin igual que se puede aprovechar para generar impulso político e intensificar así la cooperación internacional en esferas específicas de la lucha contra el terrorismo. Las Naciones Unidas pueden utilizar los recursos y los conocimientos técnicos de los diversos Estados Miembros que las componen para ayudar a otros Estados Miembros. Muchos están solicitando cada vez más asistencia a las Naciones Unidas y las entidades de la Organización han respondido al reto y reunido recursos para ejecutar programas cruciales. No obstante, hay que hacer más. Son particularmente necesarios los proyectos que fomentan la capacidad nacional, para lo cual es indispensable prestar asistencia, por ejemplo en forma de iniciativas de formación de formadores, en diversos ámbitos de la lucha contra el terrorismo.

40. Otra esfera que se puede beneficiar de una estrecha cooperación internacional y en la que las Naciones Unidas pueden ayudar es la formulación y difusión de mejores prácticas que puedan orientar las políticas de los Estados Miembros al adoptar medidas que respeten los derechos humanos para hacer frente a amenazas nuevas y emergentes con arreglo a la ley y de forma eficaz. En este sentido, el Secretario General reconoce las valiosas contribuciones que organizaciones regionales e internacionales como la Unión Europea, el Consejo de Europa y la Organización para la Seguridad y la Cooperación en Europa han realizado a la formulación y difusión de las mejores prácticas pertinentes. Las Naciones Unidas seguirán trabajando con todas ellas e intensificando sus esfuerzos para formular mejores prácticas y difundirlas en beneficio de todos los Estados Miembros.

41. Muchas entidades de las Naciones Unidas están prestando asistencia activamente a los Estados Miembros para el desarrollo de la capacidad en esferas cruciales de la lucha contra el terrorismo. El Secretario General agradece la valiosa contribución a esta labor de la Dirección Ejecutiva del Comité contra el Terrorismo, el Equipo de Apoyo Analítico y Vigilancia de las Sanciones dimanante de las resoluciones del Consejo de Seguridad 1526 (2004) y 2253 (2015) relativas al Estado Islámico en el Iraq y el Levante (EIIL) (Daesh), Al-Qaida y los talibanes y personas y entidades asociadas, la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito (UNODC), la Oficina de Asuntos de Desarme de las Naciones Unidas, la Organización de Aviación Civil Internacional (OACI), el Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica, el Grupo de Expertos del Comité establecido en virtud de la resolución 1540 (2004), el Fondo Monetario Internacional (FMI), el Departamento de Operaciones de Mantenimiento de la Paz, el Departamento de Asuntos Políticos, la Alianza de Civilizaciones de las Naciones Unidas, el Instituto Interregional de las Naciones Unidas para Investigaciones sobre la Delincuencia y la Justicia, el Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo, la Oficina del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos y al resto de entidades participantes. Desde que se estableció el Centro de las Naciones Unidas

contra el Terrorismo se dispone de más medios para catalizar la asistencia para el desarrollo de la capacidad en los cuatro pilares de la Estrategia.

42. En los últimos dos años la labor realizada por el Centro de las Naciones Unidas contra el Terrorismo para desarrollar las capacidades de los Estados Miembros a fin de aplicar la Estrategia ha sido reconocida por la Asamblea General, el Consejo de Seguridad y los Estados Miembros. En diciembre de 2015 se presentó un nuevo programa quinquenal para el período 2016-2020 destinado a centrar la atención de manera estratégica en menos proyectos pero de mayor envergadura. El Centro ha seleccionado 12 esferas temáticas organizadas en torno a cuatro amplios resultados con los que contribuirá a aplicar íntegramente la Estrategia a nivel mundial, regional y nacional. Esos resultados son los siguientes: combatir y prevenir el extremismo violento; combatir el terrorismo; los derechos humanos y el apoyo a las víctimas; y la cooperación internacional.

V. Observaciones y recomendaciones

Programa de cooperación internacional

43. El terrorismo viola los principios fundamentales de las Naciones Unidas y no está justificado en ninguna circunstancia. Tampoco puede asociarse con ninguna religión, nacionalidad o civilización ni con ningún grupo étnico. De hecho, la demonización de determinadas religiones, grupos étnicos y culturas contraviene los derechos humanos, alimenta el discurso del extremismo violento y alienta la xenofobia, lo que puede causar daños irreparables a la labor de prevención del extremismo violento y de lucha contra el terrorismo.

44. Para que la Estrategia Global de las Naciones Unidas contra el Terrorismo siga siendo relevante es indispensable que los Estados Miembros cooperen estrechamente a nivel mundial, regional y nacional. El Secretario General se compromete a aprovechar la universalidad de la composición de las Naciones Unidas y su poder de convocación para seguir estrechando la cooperación internacional a esos niveles.

45. Para luchar contra el terrorismo es necesario contar con el consenso internacional. La Estrategia, en cuanto documento de consenso de la Asamblea General, constituye una plataforma firme a partir de la cual los Estados Miembros pueden colaborar. Este consenso de la comunidad internacional contra el terrorismo debe conservarse y reforzarse. El siguiente programa de cooperación internacional está fundamentado en la Estrategia y concede prioridad a actividades clave que favorezcan su aplicación equilibrada en los cuatro pilares. Las respuestas militares necesarias a corto plazo deben complementarse con medidas preventivas a mediano y largo plazo y todas ellas deben basarse en el respeto de los derechos humanos y el estado de derecho.

46. La responsabilidad principal de aplicar la Estrategia recae en los Estados Miembros. No obstante, el sistema de las Naciones Unidas, por medio del Equipo Especial sobre la Ejecución de la Lucha contra el Terrorismo, puede contribuir considerablemente a la aplicación a nivel nacional, regional y mundial. Es indispensable disponer de mejores prácticas que orienten a los Estados Miembros. Por ello, el Secretario General se compromete a que el sistema de las Naciones Unidas intensifique su labor de formulación y difusión de mejores prácticas y

conocimientos técnicos en ámbitos relacionados con la lucha contra el terrorismo que abarquen los cuatro pilares de la Estrategia, ya que pueden ser beneficiosos para los Estados Miembros.

47. El Secretario General considera alentador que ahora existan varios foros internacionales y regionales, como el Foro Mundial contra el Terrorismo, que ayuden a aplicar la Estrategia, e insta a todas esas organizaciones a colaborar con las Naciones Unidas para armonizar sus esfuerzos de modo que se catalice la aplicación de la Estrategia de manera eficiente y coordinada.

48. Aunque el número de solicitudes de asistencia para el desarrollo de capacidad en cuestiones de la lucha contra el terrorismo que reciben las Naciones Unidas es cada vez mayor, sus recursos siguen siendo limitados. Por ejemplo, el Centro de las Naciones Unidas contra el Terrorismo tiene un presupuesto anual de tan solo 20 millones de dólares para destinar a los proyectos de desarrollo de la capacidad de todos los Estados Miembros, mientras que algunos Estados gastan miles de millones de dólares al año en respuestas militares y de seguridad al terrorismo. Para ser eficaces las Naciones Unidas deben ser estratégicas y prestar asistencia con mayor prioridad a los países y regiones más afectados del mundo. El Secretario General exhorta a todos los Estados Miembros a prestar el apoyo necesario al enfoque “Toda la ONU” aportando bastantes más recursos tanto económicos como técnicos. En ese sentido, acoge con agrado la decisión tomada recientemente por el Comité de Asistencia para el Desarrollo de la Organización de Cooperación y Desarrollo Económicos de contabilizar los fondos destinados por los Estados Miembros a varias actividades relacionadas con la paz y la seguridad, incluidas las de ciertos ámbitos de la prevención de conflictos y del extremismo violento, al determinar el grado en que se ha conseguido el objetivo de las Naciones Unidas de destinar a la asistencia oficial para el desarrollo el 0,7% del ingreso nacional bruto.

49. El Secretario General también se compromete a que las Naciones Unidas respalden la cooperación Sur-Sur promoviendo el intercambio de recursos, conocimientos técnicos y mejores prácticas entre países del Sur que tienen valiosas experiencias que compartir con la comunidad internacional, ya que constituye un recurso muy poco aprovechado que se debe movilizar.

50. La utilización eficiente y transparente de los recursos es de vital importancia. El Secretario General continuará consolidando el uso de mecanismos transparentes para establecer objetivos y resultados y medir la repercusión de los proyectos y actividades de las Naciones Unidas. Las entidades del Equipo Especial que llevan a cabo esos proyectos continuarán formulando y utilizando indicadores y puntos de referencia cuantificables para incrementar su repercusión.

51. En los últimos años se han desplegado cada vez más misiones políticas especiales y operaciones de mantenimiento de la paz de las Naciones Unidas a zonas afectadas por el extremismo violento y el terrorismo. La existencia de unas condiciones de seguridad inadmisibles y la imprevisibilidad y hostilidad de los agentes terroristas han repercutido negativamente en la capacidad de las misiones de las Naciones Unidas de ejecutar sus mandatos. Es necesario integrar la prevención del extremismo violento y la lucha contra el terrorismo en la labor general de la Organización de prevención y gestión de conflictos, especialmente por conducto de sus misiones sobre el terreno. El Secretario General considera que los representantes y enviados especiales que trabajan en esos entornos podrían sacar un provecho considerable de los conocimientos técnicos de los asesores sobre la lucha contra el

terrorismo, de conformidad con sus mandatos. Estos asesores podrían ayudarles a integrar la lucha contra el terrorismo en las actividades de la misión, cuando corresponda, y catalizar las iniciativas de desarrollo de la capacidad de los Gobiernos anfitriones y las organizaciones regionales en esferas clave, de conformidad con los cuatro pilares de la Estrategia.

Pilar I: medidas para hacer frente a las condiciones que propician la propagación del terrorismo

52. El Secretario General insta a los Estados Miembros a conceder una gran prioridad a la prevención del extremismo violento, cuestión a la que ha dado la máxima prioridad en el último año de su mandato. Además, ha tomado buena nota de los constructivos debates celebrados por la Asamblea General en febrero sobre el Plan de Acción para Prevenir el Extremismo Violento y agradece que la Asamblea acogiera con beneplácito la iniciativa en su resolución 70/254. También acoge con agrado los debates sustantivos celebrados sobre el Plan de Acción a nivel ministerial en Ginebra el 8 de abril de 2016 y aguarda con interés que prosigan los debates durante el quinto examen de la Estrategia, que se llevará a cabo en junio de 2016. A este respecto, espera que los Estados Miembros alcancen un amplio consenso en apoyo del Plan de Acción que suplemente con eficacia los pilares I y IV de la Estrategia.

53. En relación con el Plan de Acción, el Secretario General recomienda que los Estados Miembros formulen planes de acción nacionales y regionales sobre la prevención del extremismo violento que tengan en cuenta los siete elementos prioritarios incluidos en él, a saber: el diálogo y la prevención de conflictos; el fortalecimiento de la buena gobernanza, los derechos humanos y el estado de derecho; la colaboración con las comunidades; el empoderamiento de los jóvenes; la igualdad entre los géneros y el empoderamiento de la mujer; la educación, el desarrollo de aptitudes y la facilitación del empleo; y las comunicaciones estratégicas, Internet y los medios sociales.

54. El Secretario General está reflexionando sobre cómo podría el sistema de las Naciones Unidas organizarse mejor para apoyar de un modo más integral la lucha contra el terrorismo y la prevención del extremismo violento. Para ello, estudiará con todas las entidades pertinentes opciones para suscribir acuerdos institucionales.

55. La participación de la sociedad civil es necesaria para crear un espacio en que se puedan promover el diálogo y las alternativas al extremismo violento. En relación con ello, en el Plan de Acción se señaló que la participación activa de las mujeres y los jóvenes en las actividades de las Naciones Unidas de prevención y lucha contra el terrorismo eran dos esferas prioritarias a las que debían prestar atención los Estados Miembros. A las mujeres y los jóvenes debe brindárseles la oportunidad tanto en el ámbito comunitario como en las altas esferas gubernamentales de manifestar su opinión sobre los efectos que tienen en sus vidas el terrorismo y el extremismo violento y las estrategias que utilizan para hacer frente a estas amenazas. En ese sentido, el Secretario General recomienda que los Estados Miembros y las Naciones Unidas aumenten la integración de sus agendas sobre la lucha contra el terrorismo y las mujeres y la paz y la seguridad, de conformidad con lo solicitado por el Consejo de Seguridad en su resolución 2242 (2015). También insta a las entidades de las Naciones Unidas a transversalizar las cuestiones de género en su labor de lucha contra el terrorismo.

56. Asimismo, el Secretario General alienta a los Estados Miembros a aplicar la resolución 2250 (2015) del Consejo de Seguridad implicando a los jóvenes en todos los niveles de adopción de decisiones sobre prevención y solución de conflictos, incluidas las instituciones y los mecanismos de lucha contra el extremismo violento.

Pilar II: medidas para prevenir y combatir el terrorismo

57. Aunque se desplace el péndulo hacia los pilares I y IV, hay que continuar reforzando y ampliando los mecanismos de colaboración existentes y los logros conseguidos en la lucha contra el terrorismo en los últimos 10 años. En particular, el Consejo de Seguridad, en su resolución 2178 (2014), exhortó a todos los Estados Miembros a cooperar urgentemente en la prevención del flujo internacional de combatientes terroristas extranjeros reforzando las medidas de control de las fronteras y de lucha contra la financiación del terrorismo, así como otras actividades conexas que fueran necesarias, como las iniciativas educativas que promueven la tolerancia, el pluralismo y la desradicalización. El Secretario General recomienda que los Estados Miembros cooperen estrechamente entre sí y con las entidades de las Naciones Unidas intercambiando información, mejores prácticas y otros recursos y participando en proyectos pertinentes en el marco del plan de las Naciones Unidas de desarrollo de la capacidad para hacer frente a los combatientes terroristas extranjeros.

58. El Secretario General reconoce los grandes avances realizados por los Estados Miembros por medio de mecanismos bilaterales y multilaterales para reforzar las medidas de seguridad de las fronteras. La Organización Internacional de Policía Criminal (INTERPOL) ha ayudado en esta labor diseñando y reforzando instrumentos y recursos esenciales. No obstante, muchos Estados Miembros aún no han transmitido la información pertinente. Para abordar las dificultades relativas al control de las fronteras, el Secretario General insta a todos los Estados Miembros y las organizaciones regionales a cooperar y transmitir información a las bases de datos pertinentes de INTERPOL.

59. También es necesario incrementar la cooperación internacional en relación con la resolución 2178 (2014) del Consejo de Seguridad, en la que este exhortó a que las compañías aéreas proporcionaran información por adelantado sobre los pasajeros a las autoridades nacionales competentes a fin de detectar la salida de su territorio, o el intento de entrada o tránsito por él, de las personas designadas por el Comité del Consejo de Seguridad dimanante de las resoluciones 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) y 2253 (2015), relativas al Estado Islámico en el Iraq y el Levante (Daesh), Al-Qaida y las personas, grupos, empresas y entidades asociados con ellos. El Secretario General recomienda que los Estados Miembros fomenten el cumplimiento de la obligación de proporcionar información por adelantado sobre los pasajeros y otros sistemas similares con el apoyo de las entidades competentes del Equipo Especial, como la Dirección Ejecutiva del Comité contra el Terrorismo, la OACI, la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones, la Asociación de Transporte Aéreo Internacional, INTERPOL y el Centro de las Naciones Unidas contra el Terrorismo, y que introduzcan mecanismos jurídicos para promover el cumplimiento de las normas internacionales de derechos humanos que garanticen que en la legislación nacional se tiene en cuenta el conflicto potencial entre la obligación de proporcionar información por adelantado sobre los pasajeros por un lado y las leyes de protección de datos y la privacidad por otro.

60. Como puso de relieve el Consejo de Seguridad en su resolución 2253 (2015), es cada vez más importante impedir la financiación de las actividades terroristas, ya que grupos como el EIIL plantean nuevos desafíos al respecto porque obtienen ingresos de múltiples fuentes, como la falsificación, los secuestros para obtener rescate y la trata, así como la venta de mujeres y niñas. Aunque la mayoría de los Estados Miembros han tipificado como delito la financiación del terrorismo de conformidad con lo dispuesto en el Convenio Internacional para la Represión de la Financiación del Terrorismo y la resolución 1373 (2001) del Consejo, el número de condenas por financiación del terrorismo sigue siendo reducido. Además, un número considerable de Estados no cumplen plenamente la recomendación conexas del Grupo de Acción Financiera y pocos Estados han cumplido la obligación específica de luchar contra la financiación de los viajes de los combatientes terroristas extranjeros dimanante de la resolución 2178 (2014) del Consejo. El Secretario General recomienda que la comunidad internacional redoble sus esfuerzos para desarrollar la capacidad de los sistemas de regulación y supervisión financiera en todo el mundo a fin de no dar oportunidad a los terroristas de recaudar fondos y explotarlos. Para progresar en este ámbito será fundamental cooperar activamente con el sector privado estableciendo alianzas público-privadas con las instituciones financieras. Teniendo en cuenta las evaluaciones realizadas por entidades como la Dirección Ejecutiva del Comité contra el Terrorismo, la UNODC y el FMI podrían proporcionar a los Estados Miembros la asistencia para el desarrollo de la capacidad requerida para alcanzar estos objetivos.

61. Los terroristas han explotado inteligentemente las nuevas tecnologías de las comunicaciones para radicalizar y reclutar a jóvenes de todo mundo y hay un riesgo considerable de que en los próximos años se dediquen al ciberterrorismo, lo que sería devastador. Ello pone de manifiesto la necesidad de incrementar la cooperación internacional para combatir la radicalización y el reclutamiento por Internet, pero debe llevarse a cabo de forma que se garantice y promueva la libertad de expresión y se respeten las normas internacionales de derechos humanos. Debe prestarse atención también a la prevención de actos de ciberterrorismo perpetrados por personas asociadas al extremismo violento y al terrorismo. Las redes modernas de comunicaciones electrónicas constituyen la piedra angular de la infraestructura más crucial, necesaria entre otras cosas para que el gobierno y la industria desempeñen sus funciones básicas, y no será posible protegerla del ciberterrorismo si no se dispone de alianzas más sólidas con el sector privado.

62. La posible adquisición y uso de armas de destrucción en masa, en particular de material nuclear, por grupos terroristas constituirían una clara amenaza a la paz y la seguridad internacionales. Se trata de una amenaza con múltiples elementos yuxtapuestos —como el terrorismo, las armas de destrucción en masa y las ciberamenazas, que están cada vez más relacionados entre sí—, que debe abordarse de manera holística y coordinada. Para afrontarla, el sistema de las Naciones Unidas debe trabajar unido. El Secretario General tiene la intención de intensificar los esfuerzos de las Naciones Unidas por abordar los retos que suponen la seguridad nuclear y el terrorismo consultando a los Estados Miembros acerca de un enfoque integral de las Naciones Unidas. También se asegurará de que la Secretaría y las organizaciones internacionales asociadas adoptan medidas de forma coordinada en respuesta a esta cuestión. Además, se esforzará por que se apliquen universal e íntegramente la resolución 1540 (2004) del Consejo de Seguridad y el Convenio Internacional para la Represión de los Actos de Terrorismo Nuclear.

63. Para avanzar en todas las esferas mencionadas seguirá siendo necesario que la comunidad internacional coopere e intercambie información práctica.

Pilar III: medidas destinadas a aumentar la capacidad de los Estados para prevenir el terrorismo y luchar contra él, y a fortalecer el papel del sistema de las Naciones Unidas a ese respecto

64. El desarrollo coordinado de la capacidad de los Estados Miembros en esferas clave de la lucha contra el terrorismo debe ser una prioridad. Muchas entidades de las Naciones Unidas están prestando asistencia para el desarrollo de la capacidad en la lucha contra el terrorismo, labor que debe reforzarse mediante el seguimiento y la evaluación efectivos. El Equipo Especial seguirá estrechando la coordinación entre sus 38 entidades miembros y aumentando la coherencia de su labor por medio de los grupos de trabajo interinstitucionales que ha revitalizado, haciendo todo lo posible por reducir al mínimo la duplicación, promoviendo la transparencia y la utilización más eficaz de los recursos de los donantes y, al mismo tiempo, ampliando al máximo la repercusión sobre el terreno en apoyo de los Estados Miembros.

65. El Centro de las Naciones Unidas contra el Terrorismo y otras partes del sistema de las Naciones Unidas seguirán prestando asistencia para el desarrollo de la capacidad a los Estados Miembros y las organizaciones regionales para avanzar en la aplicación de los cuatro pilares de la Estrategia de forma equilibrada. El programa quinquenal del Centro para el período 2016-2020 constituye el marco para esta colaboración y el Secretario General alienta a los Estados Miembros a contribuir a la formulación, la financiación y la ejecución de proyectos de desarrollo de la capacidad, junto con el Centro y otras entidades pertinentes de las Naciones Unidas, para movilizar una respuesta más firme y sistemática al terrorismo a nivel nacional, regional y mundial.

66. Dado que el terrorismo es tanto multidimensional como regional, la cooperación entre regiones y dentro de ellas sigue siendo crucial. Los Estados Miembros de Asia Central ya han formulado y aplicado una estrategia regional y los de África Central y Meridional han adoptado recientemente estrategias similares. Para aplicar con éxito las estrategias regionales de forma equilibrada e integral y conseguir que los efectos sobre el terreno sean sostenibles, los Estados deberán cooperar eficazmente a fin de movilizar la voluntad política y los recursos necesarios para ello. Mientras continúa apoyando la aplicación de las estrategias existentes, el Centro de las Naciones Unidas contra el Terrorismo también respaldará la formulación de estrategias regionales de lucha contra el terrorismo en otras regiones, como África Oriental.

67. Para luchar eficazmente contra el terrorismo se requieren mecanismos firmes de justicia penal que puedan investigar y enjuiciar a los autores de actos terroristas, incluidos los casos de violencia sexual relacionada con los conflictos. Es importante prestar especial atención al diseño de cursos de formación especializada para los investigadores, los fiscales y los jueces para reforzar una respuesta del sistema de justicia penal al terrorismo que respete los derechos humanos y el estado de derecho. Las entidades de las Naciones Unidas con mandatos y conocimientos especializados, como el UNODC, seguirán prestando asistencia a los Estados en esta esfera tan importante.

Pilar IV: medidas para asegurar el respeto de los derechos humanos para todos y el estado de derecho como base fundamental de la lucha contra el terrorismo

68. Los Estados Miembros, los dirigentes y los funcionarios deben respetar los derechos humanos y el estado de derecho de conformidad con las obligaciones que les incumben en virtud del derecho internacional de los derechos humanos, el derecho internacional humanitario y el derecho internacional de los refugiados. Todas las leyes, políticas, estrategias y prácticas adoptadas para prevenir el extremismo violento y luchar contra el terrorismo deben estar firmemente fundamentadas en el respeto de los derechos humanos y el estado de derecho.

69. Los agentes de policía y seguridad desempeñan un papel crucial en la prevención de los ataques terroristas y la respuesta a ellos y, de ese modo, cumplen la obligación del Estado de proteger los derechos de quienes están sujetos a su jurisdicción. Los Estados Miembros deben seguir intensificando sus esfuerzos para crear conciencia entre sus fuerzas de seguridad acerca del derecho de los derechos humanos y para que se rijan por él en sus operaciones. El Secretario General alienta a que más Estados Miembros participen en proyectos de asistencia técnica específicos, como el proyecto mundial de formación y desarrollo de la capacidad del Equipo Especial para los agentes de policía, destinado a que integren las normas de derechos humanos y el estado de derecho en sus prácticas cotidianas y directrices operacionales.

70. A medida que se intensifican los esfuerzos, no deben olvidarse las víctimas de actos de terrorismo y sus familias. Para entender a las víctimas hay que tener en cuenta que entre ellas se cuentan las que escapan de zonas de conflicto en las que el terrorismo es prominente y, en especial, mujeres y niños que han sido objeto de secuestros, ataques y, en muchos casos, abusos sexuales por parte de extremistas violentos y terroristas. La comunidad internacional debe actuar de manera responsable para con todas las víctimas del terrorismo.

71. La conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre los derechos humanos de las víctimas del terrorismo, celebrada el 11 de febrero de 2016, constituyó un paso importante que resaltó la necesidad de incluir los derechos de las víctimas en los planes de prevención del extremismo violento y de lucha contra el terrorismo. Es necesario intensificar los esfuerzos por hacerles justicia a las víctimas y sus familias y por atender sus necesidades. El Secretario General recomienda que los Estados Miembros hagan todo lo posible por cumplir su obligación de enjuiciar a los autores y por atender las necesidades de las víctimas aprovechando la asistencia técnica prestada por las entidades de las Naciones Unidas con mandatos y conocimientos especializados en este campo, como la UNODC.

72. Las víctimas son los más firmes y valientes aliados con los que cuenta la comunidad internacional para poner al descubierto la hipocresía del discurso de los terroristas y extremistas violentos. El Secretario General recomienda que se hagan sentir más las voces de las víctimas para presentar discursos alternativos a los de los extremistas violentos y que se actúe con solidaridad llevando a cabo campañas mundiales de creación de conciencia, por ejemplo mediante el Portal de Apoyo a las Víctimas del Terrorismo. Además, exhorta a que más Estados Miembros aporten información práctica al Portal para incrementar su capacidad de apoyar a las víctimas.

73. Por último, el Secretario General expresa su más hondo pesar a todas las personas que han sido víctimas de actos de grupos terroristas y extremistas violentos, así como a las familias y comunidades de las víctimas. Las Naciones Unidas también han sufrido estas pérdidas tan trágicas, por lo que rinde tributo a los funcionarios que han dado su vida o han resultado gravemente heridos al intentar llevar la paz, la estabilidad y la esperanza a las partes conflictivas del mundo. Todas estas personas se merecen el máximo respeto de todos.

Annex 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)

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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.

Annex 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

* Annex reproduced without formal editing.

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

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
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

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
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

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
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

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
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

Serial	Project Title/Duration/CTITF Entities	Status of Implementation	Main Activities	Geographical Scope
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

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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 X1-2 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