

2019-2020

# UNOCT CONSOLIDATED Multi-Year Appeal



UNITED NATIONS  
OFFICE OF COUNTER-TERRORISM

For a Future Without Terrorism



UNITED NATIONS  
OFFICE OF COUNTER-TERRORISM

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**“As I look ahead to 2019 and 2020, I see tremendous potential for the UN to make an even greater difference in the fight against terrorism and violent extremism and for all members of the UN Global Compact to redouble their efforts in supporting and strengthening the capacities of Member States to respond to this global threat.”**

—Vladimir Voronkov,  
Under-Secretary-General  
for Counter-Terrorism

## Foreword

Since assuming this position in September 2017, I have seen first-hand the devastating impact that terrorist attacks and the virulent ideology of hatred have on ordinary lives and the social fabric of communities. I have visited many countries affected by terrorism from Afghanistan to France to Mali where I have met with victims of terrorist attacks, civil society organizations and of course, with senior officials across government with responsibility for countering and preventing terrorism. I have been touched by the strength and resilience of the survivors and of victims’ families from terrorist attacks, and of their sense of isolation once attention shifts to the next attack. I have also seen the universal determination to deal with terrorists and to address the conditions which sustain the appeal of terrorism. At all levels of society, I heard the same message and the same commitment. Terrorism is one of the most serious threats to peace and security that understands neither borders, nor rule of law, nor respect for human life.

Although Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) has suffered defeats on the battlefield and lost swathes of territory once held in Iraq and Syria, it and other terrorist groups continue to carry out attacks against security forces and citizens in places of worship, marketplaces, train stations and airports throughout the world. Using sophisticated technologies as well as traditional modes of communication, terrorists continue to actively

recruit new followers while illicit transfers of financing, weapons and skills have been slowed but not stopped. Far-right extremists who challenge the values of tolerance, as well as our notions of community and social cohesion, have also gained strength. Hundreds of terrorists imprisoned in many countries, and other prisoners at risk of radicalization during incarceration, are soon to be released from prison creating further challenges for public safety and their reintegration back into society.

There is widespread concern that some youth are potentially vulnerable to terrorist propaganda. Living at a time of profound economic, political, social, cultural, environmental and technological change, young people face a precarious situation due to a lack of opportunities for education, employment and voice to express their frustrations making their transition to adulthood more difficult. If the needs and aspirations of young people are unmet, their sense of marginalization and social exclusion from society and their potential susceptibility to terrorist ideologies could grow. Young people represent agents of change who can serve to transform societies. The challenge is to ensure that they transform societies through peaceful rather than violent means by addressing their needs and ensuring their full inclusion in society.



Governments at all levels are faced with a myriad set of responsibilities and challenges to respond to, counter, and prevent terrorism, as well as to address the conditions which give rise to terrorist and violent extremist groups and their narratives. However, national authorities need not carry this burden of responsibility on their own. Collective action from local communities, civil society organizations, and the private sector are all required. Terrorism and violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism is a transnational threat that requires concerted community, national, and multilateral responses that are as agile and multifaceted as the threat itself.

Ordinary citizens, civil society organizations, government officials and heads of state, have all spoken of the important role that the United Nations plays to prevent and counter terrorism and the need for the United Nations to provide increased support at all levels. While the primary responsibility for implementing the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy rests with Member States, their unprecedented expectations of the United Nations in countering and preventing terrorism and the spread of violent extremism are intensifying. Through the biannual review of the Global Strategy and numerous Security Council resolutions, Member States have recognized the important contributions of the United Nations and encouraged further cooperation and stepped up efforts to provide assistance. These expectations were reinforced during the first UN High-Level Conference of Counter-Terrorism Heads of Agencies of Member States convened by the

Secretary-General in June 2018 which brought together over 1000 participants from 150 Member States and 51 civil society organisations, 25 international and regional organizations.

In recognition of these growing expectations, the Secretary-General launched the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact of 36 UN entities plus INTERPOL and the World Customs Union to strengthen coordination and coherence of UN efforts to prevent and counter terrorism and to strengthen UN support to Member States, upon their request. One of the commitments in the Compact is the need for joint resource mobilization because without resources and funding, the UN cannot fulfil the expectations of Member States. With a mandate to improve resource mobilization for UN counter-terrorism efforts, the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) has taken the lead in coordinating a process to launch a Multi-Year Appeal to donors for projects from UN Global Compact entities.

In this first UNOCT Consolidated Multi-Year Appeal for 2019-2020, you will find 60 global, regional and national projects from ten UN submitting entities across the four pillars of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. These wide-ranging projects focus on the prevention and countering of violent extremism (P/CVE), as and when conducive to terrorism, Advance Passenger Information/ Person Name Record (API/PNR), border security management, the countering of the financing of terrorism, foreign terrorist fighters, law enforcement training, criminal justice, Chemical,

Biological, Radiological and Nuclear defense (CBRN), victims' support, biometrics, human rights and engagement with civil society. This compendium of projects demonstrates the diverse but targeted interventions by the UN system as well as high levels of coordination at country and headquarters levels.

As I look ahead to 2019 and 2020, I see tremendous potential for the United Nations to make an even greater difference in the fight against terrorism and for all members of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact to redouble their efforts in supporting and strengthening the capacities of Member States to respond to this global threat. With your support and contributions to these efforts, the United Nations can assist Member States achieve sustainable and meaningful impact.



**Vladimir Voronkov**

Under-Secretary-General  
Office of Counter-Terrorism





**"The complex and evolving threat of terrorism and violent extremism requires a concerted multilateral response. I welcome this first Multi-Year Appeal, which aims to ensure predictable and sustainable funding for the United Nations to support the counter-terrorism efforts of Member States upon their request. This coordinated approach to resource mobilization, under the leadership of the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism, will deliver greater impact, efficiency and transparency to donors and beneficiaries alike."**

**–António Guterres,  
Secretary-General of the  
United Nations**

# Introduction



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Across the UN system, UN entities are supporting Member States to counter terrorism (CT) and to prevent and counter violent extremism as and when conducive to terrorism (P/CVE) across all four pillars of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. At global, regional, national and local community levels, the UN is delivering projects and implementing activities that contribute to raising awareness of Security Council and General Assembly resolutions and international standards and obligations, as well as improving and strengthening legislation and legal frameworks. Designed in compliance with international human

rights and humanitarian laws, UN assistance is also contributing to the enhancement of knowledge, skills, expertise and operational effectiveness of policy makers, government officials, law enforcement, security, judicial, prison, border and customs officials to detect, prevent, deter, investigate, prosecute, incarcerate, and rehabilitate individuals and groups who use terror to achieve their aims. The UN has also recognized the vital importance of supporting the victims of terrorism and to ensure that they are recognized as important stakeholders. The UN is working with local authorities, communities, civil society,

media, the private sector and other actors to address the push and pull factors which enable terrorists and violent extremists to appeal to and recruit followers.

It is well acknowledged that UN assistance to Member States depends on resources. The General Assembly recognized the importance of adequate funding for counter-terrorism assistance by establishing the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism and conferring the **mandate to “improve visibility, advocacy and resource mobilization for United Nations counter-terrorism efforts”** as one of the five key functions of the Office. Furthermore, in the Sixth Review of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, Member States stressed the need “to continue to provide tangible capacity building assistance to Member States in counter-terrorism matters,” and recognized in this regard “the need to contribute more resources for capacity building projects,” (A/RES/72/184, OP 70). The UN Secretary-General has drawn attention to the need for greater resources in signing the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact (Global Compact) of 36 UN entities plus INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization, which committed to considering “the establishment of a joint resource mobilization and outreach mechanism with donors who wish to support UN counter-terrorism work.”

Since the adoption of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in 2006, donors have generously contributed funding to UN efforts.

However, as the threats from terrorism and violent extremism have grown with the evolution, expansion and diffusion of terrorist groups and their associates, so too have the needs and demands for resources to enable effective UN assistance.

Current resource mobilization efforts across the UN system have primarily been the responsibility of individual UN entities at both headquarters and field levels. While there are examples of joint UN fundraising efforts, most fundraising has been for individual projects with individual donors. Notwithstanding the success of this approach in mobilizing funds, nevertheless, there are concerns that the approach is not sustainable. Improving coordination, coherence and efficiency of UN CT resource mobilization efforts through a joint approach will aid both UN entities and donors themselves.

**This UNOCT Consolidated Multi-Year Appeal for 2019-2020 is the first step towards joint resource mobilization.** A Multi-Year Appeal is a resource-mobilization mechanism and a tool for coordinating UN fundraising efforts with donors to secure sustainable, predictable and diversified funding over a defined period of time. It involves a transparent process for communicating between donors and the UN entities and improves the visibility of UN CT and P/CVE efforts and resource needs. While the Appeal is not intended to replace individual UN entities fundraising efforts, it provides a platform presenting an aggregated set of projects which require sustainable funding. Although the Multi-Year Appeal sets a single target

for resources, it still allows for donor earmarking of funds according to their defined priorities. It also allows donors to decide which UN funding mechanism to use according to their own preferences.

The 2019-2020 Multi-Year Appeal is requesting \$194 million for **60 projects plus the UN Capacity Building Implementation Plan for Countering the Flow of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF Plan) from ten UN submitting entities. It presents the first global picture of UN resource needs for counter-terrorism and PCVE projects across Africa, the Middle East, Europe, Central Asia and Southeast Asia.** This compendium of projects showcases the diverse, wide-ranging and targeted UN activities, both continuing and proposed, based on consultations with governments, civil society organizations, regional organizations and within the UN system. For this first Multi-Year Appeal, the collection and presentation of existing and proposed projects as a compendium of United Nations CT and PCVE efforts around the world was an important exercise in itself.

The process for assembling this Appeal started with a call for proposals to UN Global Compact entities inviting proposals for projects seeking to fill funding gaps or new projects which address Security Council resolutions, Counter Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) assessment recommendations, and requests for assistance from Member States. The Appeal also seeks to complement resources

allocated for the 5-year programme of the UN Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) and for innovative approaches to CT or P/CVE.

## 60 Projects + FTF Plan

## 10 UN Submitting Entities

## \$193,784,888 Requested

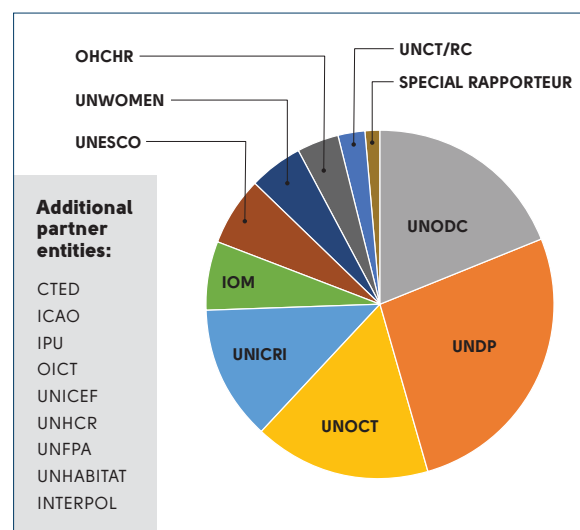
In response to this call, a total of 67 project proposals were submitted to UNOCT in addition to the FTF Plan. These proposals were submitted by UN Resident Coordinators/UN Country Teams, UNDP, UNODC, OHCHR, UNESCO, UNICRI, UNWOMEN, IOM, and the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, as well as from UNOCT and other UN agencies as implementing partners. Exhibit 1 indicates the number of projects according to the four pillars of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, while Exhibit 2 indicates the number of projects per UN entity. Where needed, UN submitting entities were advised to consolidate or revise their proposals to avoid duplication and to address issues of overlap.

Of the **60** projects included in this Appeal, **twenty-seven are joint projects** that will be jointly implemented by UN agencies. There are **two**

### EXHIBIT 1: PROJECTS BY GCTS PILLAR

GCTS PILLAR	PROJECTS
Pillar I	31
Pillar II	16
Pillar III	6
Pillar IV	7
<b>Total Projects:</b>	<b>60</b>
FTF Plan	1

### EXHIBIT 2<sup>1</sup>: PROJECTS PER UN ENTITY



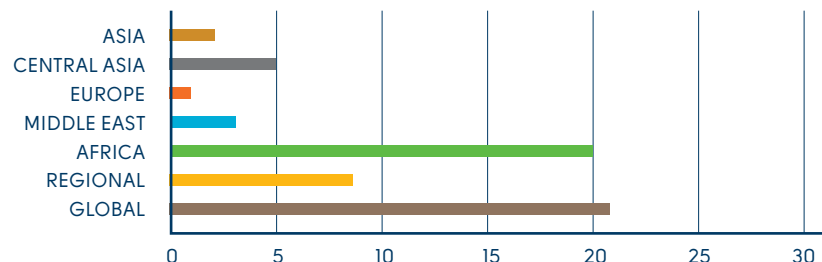
**projects** submitted by UN Resident Coordinators on behalf of five or more members of the UN Country Teams (Tajikistan and Tunisia) demonstrating strong leadership, coordination, and coherence at the country level for greater impact. Many of these joint projects involve multiple agencies (three or more) such as the projects from Cameroon, Uzbekistan, UNODC and UNOCT reflecting enhanced cooperation and coordination for an all-of-UN approach. There are also several projects addressing recommendations from the Security Council regarding foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs). In addition, fifty percent of the projects involve engagement with civil society including youth and women's organizations in the design, implementation, and/or review of project activities. Twenty projects were submitted from across Africa, five projects from Central Asia and four from the Middle East region, two projects from Asia and one from Europe. There were also eight regional projects and twenty-one thematic global projects. Exhibit 3 indicates the regional breakdown of projects.

Human-rights and a rule of law based approach are well articulated in the projects with UN entities ensuring compliance with international human rights and humanitarian law in providing technical assistance and undertaking risk assessments and risk management strategies. Gender sensitive approaches have been mainstreamed in several projects with relevant measures including, understanding the roles of women in terrorist

<sup>1</sup> While UN Country Teams and UN Resident Coordinators are not distinct UN entities, their submissions demonstrated a country level coordination which was distinct from other projects and merited special mention.



### EXHIBIT 3: PROJECTS BY REGION



organizations and the treatment of female FTF suspects, the gendered impact of interventions, the nomination and participation of female participants in capacity building activities, and the integration of gender into monitoring frameworks, which tracks the number of men and women that benefit from implemented activities to get a detailed and comprehensive understanding of gender dynamics.

Moreover, the Appeal includes three projects focused on gender specific interventions and outcomes, as well as a number of projects with distinct gender components such as the UNODC-UNICRI project in Nigeria which seeks the improved protection of human rights of female terrorism victims, witnesses, and suspects through gender mainstreaming in criminal justice measures against terrorism and strengthening women's role in preventing violent extremism leading to terrorism and the recruitment of women and girls by terrorist organizations. The UNESCO,

UNDP and UNWOMEN project in Iraq seeks to build resilient communities through engaging with the gendered dynamics of violent extremism and addressing its root causes through education and other means.

The projects included in this Appeal respond to the priorities highlighted in the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and in particular, in response to the most recent 6th review of the Strategy by the General Assembly (A/72/284), UN Security Council resolutions 2178 (2014), 2322 (2016), 2354 (2017), 2395 (2017), 2396 (2017) and the UN Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism. UN entities were also encouraged to address the four outcome areas of the UN Counter Terrorism Centre's (UNCCT) 5-year Programme, namely Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism, Combatting Terrorism, Human Rights and Victims and International Cooperation, as well as the twelve outputs associated with the four outcomes.



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UN entities were strongly advised to demonstrate project linkages to CTED assessment recommendations. United Nations Security Council resolution 2395 (2017) underscored “that neutral, expert assessment of the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005), 2178 (2014), and other relevant resolutions, is the core function of CTED, and that the analysis and recommendations from these assessments are an invaluable aid to Member States in identifying and addressing gaps in implementation and capacity, and *calls on UNOCT, all other relevant United Nations funds and programs, Member States, donors, and recipients to use these expert assessments as they design technical assistance and capacity building efforts, including in furthering the balanced implementation of the GCTS across all four of its pillars.*”

The Appeal focuses on CTED country and regional assessment for the three-year period, 2016-2018. Furthermore, in 2018, CTED identified 21 priority countries from recent CTC visits in need of technical assistance with 47 high priority technical assistance needs. All but 4 of the 21 priority countries are included in this Appeal, with many of the priority recommendations addressed either through global thematic projects or through projects focused on individual countries. CTED assessment recommendations regarding violent extremism, developing and implementing de-radicalization programmes, international legal cooperation, particularly in the apprehension and prosecution of FTFs; law enforcement training, enhancing border security capacities; prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration of FTFs and violent extremist offenders, preventing, investigating and prosecuting terrorism and transnational organized crime are addressed in the projects included in this Appeal. To reinforce CTED assessment and survey

recommendations, global thematic programmes on border security management, Advance Passenger Information/Person Name Record (API/ PNR), countering the financing of terrorism, linking terrorism and transnational organized crime have also been included in this Appeal

As the Global Counter Terrorism Coordination Compact becomes operational in 2019 and develops its own workplan, the Coordination Committee will facilitate the setting of strategic priorities for the year and through the Compact’s new working group on resource mobilization will focus future Multi-Year Appeals on the Compact’s strategic priorities, CTED assessment recommendations and a more systematic mapping of existing and planned projects and their resource requirements.

Inside this Appeal, you will find information on projects including their objectives, outcomes, indicative activities, the implementing UN entities, location and the request for funding. Following this introduction, the Appeal provides information on the Trust Fund for Counter-Terrorism managed by UNOCT including the number of donors and donor contributions. The Appeal is then organized according to the four pillars of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Under each Pillar, each section is organized geographically and thematically. Under Pillar III, there is a sub-section on UNOCT highlighting three new areas of work focusing on supporting the functioning of the Global Compact, working in partnership with civil society and implementing the Portal for Counter Terrorism Coordinators. At the end of the Appeal, there is an Index of all the projects, including projects from the UN FTF Plan, for ease of reference.



# UN Trust Fund for Counter-Terrorism

The UN Trust Fund for Counter-Terrorism was established by the Secretary-General on 13 February 2009. Thirty donors have contributed to the Trust Fund to date, which is managed by the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism

The UN Trust Fund for Counter-Terrorism was established by the Secretary-General on 13 February 2009. The designated implementing Office was the Department of Political Affairs and the designated programme manager was the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs.

## The Trust Fund is intended to:

- support activities of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact (formerly CTITF) in coordinating and harmonizing United Nations system-wide counter-terrorism actions;
- support implementation of the United Nations counter terrorism efforts (including the activities of the Global Compact Working Groups) at the national, regional and international levels including through promoting international cooperation and capacity building; and
- liaise with regional and sub-regional organization as well as non-governmental organizations and civil society on United Nations counter-terrorism activities.

When the General Assembly adopted resolution A/RES/71/291 on 16 June 2017 establishing the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism, Member States "...welcomed the initiative of the Secretary-General to transfer the current Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Office and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, together with their existing staff, as well as all associated regular and extrabudgetary resources, out of the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat, into the Office of Counter-Terrorism." The management of the Trust Fund was effectively transferred from the Department of Political Affairs to the new UNOCT and the Under-Secretary-General of UNOCT. The Terms of Reference for the Trust Fund are currently under revision and will be updated in the first quarter of 2019 to reflect evolving activities and projects implemented by the United Nations in response to requests of Member States for assistance.

The UN Trust Fund for Counter-Terrorism is currently supporting global, regional and national projects around the world delivered by the UN Centre for Counter-Terrorism, the capacity building arm of UNOCT. Many of these projects are implemented jointly with other UN entities including UNDP, UNODC, UNESCO and OHCHR. The Trust Fund

has received generous contributions from 30 donors, while UNOCT has also received funding for two projects from the Peace and Security Fund (China) managed by the Executive Office of the Secretary-General. Diversification of the Trust Fund, sustainability and predictability of funding are core priority areas for the UNOCT Under-Secretary-General in order to ensure that UNOCT and its capacity building arm, UNCCT can continue its important capacity building work given its limited regular budget appropriation.

On 30 September 2014, the United Nations and Saudi Arabia signed a contribution agreement for \$100 million which was more broadly earmarked for the "United Nations Counter-Terrorism Center (UNCCT)". Including the earlier contribution of \$10 million received in 2011, Saudi Arabia became the largest donor to the Trust Fund since its creation. Most recently on 16 December 2018, UNOCT signed a contribution agreement with the State of Qatar for \$ 75 million, making Qatar the second largest contributor of extra-budgetary resources to the

Trust Fund. The Kingdom of the Netherlands is the third largest contributor having donated both voluntary contributions and an in-kind contribution through the transfer of the patented API/PNR software to the United Nations in September 2018. In the tables below, you will find information on the 30 donors to the Trust Fund, and cumulative contributions since the inception of the Trust Fund. The Trust Fund grew substantially with contributions of \$ 5,554,813 and \$ 96,752,835 in 2017 and 2018 respectively.

#### DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TRUST FUND FOR COUNTER TERRORISM SINCE INCEPTION (USD)

	Donor	Total	Contributions received	Pledges
1	<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	110,000,000	110,000,000	
2	<b>Qatar</b>	75,250,000	250,000	75,000,000
3	<b>European Union</b>	10,015,124	1,459,340	8,555,784
4	<b>Netherlands*</b>	6,312,273	6,312,273	
5	<b>United States</b>	5,458,903	5,458,903	
6	<b>Norway</b>	3,879,942	2,937,064	942,878
7	<b>Japan</b>	2,946,612	2,946,612	
8	<b>Spain</b>	2,258,193	2,258,193	
9	<b>Russia</b>	2,000,000	2,000,000	
10	<b>United Kingdom</b>	1,449,193	1,388,896	60,297
11	<b>Canada</b>	1,221,253	887,330	333,923

	Donor	Total	Contributions received	Pledges
12	Rep. of Korea	720,000	720,000	
13	Denmark	683,858	683,858	
14	Sweden	677,040	677,040	
15	Switzerland	583,621	548,621	35,000
16	Germany	555,745	555,745	
17	India	550,000	550,000	
18	United Arab Emirates	350,000	350,000	
19	Kazakhstan	300,000	300,000	
20	Belgium	284,824	188,280	96,544
21	Italy	166,400	166,400	
22	Colombia	125,000	125,000	
23	Turkey	60,000	60,000	
24	Liechtenstein	40,000	40,000	
25	Australia	30,058	30,058	
26	Morocco	30,000	30,000	
27	Nigeria	10,000	10,000	
28	Kenya	5,000	5,000	
29	Algeria	2,500	2,500	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>225,965,539</b>	<b>140,941,113</b>	<b>85,024,426</b>
	<b>Netherlands*</b> In-Kind Contributions		11,500,000	

**OVERVIEW OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND PLEDGES TO THE TRUST FUND IN 2017-2018** *(in United States Dollars)*

Donor	Contribution Received (USD) in 2017	Balance of pledges (USD) in 2017	Contribution Received (USD) in 2018	Balance of pledges (USD) in 2018	Total for 2017	Total for 2018
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	350,000	-	-	-	350,000	-
<b>Belgium</b>	-	-	88,305	96,544	-	184,849
<b>Canada</b>	582,705	592,139	239,478	333,923	1,174,844	573,401
<b>European Union</b>	-	-	-	8,555,784	-	8,555,784
<b>Germany</b>	-	-	131,689	-	-	131,689
<b>India</b>	-	-	550,000	-	-	550,000
<b>Japan</b>	920,512	-	1,800,000	-	920,512	1,800,000
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	300,000	-	-	-	300,000	-
<b>Rep. of Korea</b>	330,000	-	330,000	-	330,000	330,000
<b>Netherlands*</b>	-	-	5,681,818	-	-	5,681,818
<b>Norway</b>	-	-	426,230	942,878	-	1,369,108
<b>Qatar</b>	250,000	-	-	75,000,000	250,000	75,000,000
<b>Russia</b>	-	-	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000
<b>Saudi</b>	333,334	-	-	-	333,334	-
<b>Spain</b>	-	35,545	103,639	-	35,545	103,639
<b>Switzerland</b>	20,000	-	215,000	35,000	20,000	250,000
<b>United Kingdom</b>	587,935	330,763	162,250	60,297	918,698	222,547
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>3,674,486</b>	<b>958,447</b>	<b>11,728,409</b>	<b>85,024,426</b>	<b>4,632,933</b>	<b>96,752,835</b>
<b>China (EOSG)</b>	921,880	-	-	-	921,880	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,596,366</b>	<b>958,447</b>	<b>11,728,409</b>	<b>85,024,426</b>	<b>5,554,813</b>	<b>96,752,835</b>
<b>In-Kind Contribution</b>	Netherlands* provided an In-Kind contribution to the project, Advance Passenger Information and Passenger Name Record Data which is valued at USD 11,500,000 in 2018					





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## Addressing the Conditions Conducive to the Spread of Terrorism

Member States resolved to undertake the following measures aimed at addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, including but not limited to prolonged unresolved conflicts, dehumanization of victims of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, lack of the rule of law and violations of human rights, ethnic, national, and religious discrimination, political exclusion, socio-economic marginalization and lack of good governance, while recognizing that none of these conditions can excuse or justify acts of terrorism.

Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, 2006



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## TUNISIA

## UN Joint Programme for the Prevention of Violent Extremism in Tunisia

**UN Entities:** Under the direction of the Resident Coordinator, the project brings together seven agencies: UNDP, OHCHR, UNODC, UNESCO, UN Habitat, UNFPA and UNWOMEN.

**Location:** Tunisia

**Funding Request:** \$ 3,400,000

Tunisia has been under a state of emergency since the terrorist attacks of 2015-2016 with clashes between armed groups and security forces in some border areas. The recent attacks of 2018 show that in spite of the important efforts made by the Government, violent extremism remains a threat. There is an urgent need to address the factors conducive to violent extremism such as the socio-economic marginalization of youth, high unemployment and corruption, lack of political representation of young people in peri-urban areas, loss of trust in public institutions, and forms of violence in disadvantaged areas.

The UN Country Team (UNCT) in Tunisia has developed a **“Joint Programme for the Prevention of Violent Extremism in Tunisia”** which presents the

UN Country Team’s support to Tunisian authorities to implement their vision on the prevention of violent extremism. This would be **the first UN Joint Programme for PVE in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA)** region and offers an example for the UN in the region of how the combination of mandates and comparative advantage of United Nations agencies could provide a solid set of instruments and multidisciplinary expertise.

In 2016, UN agencies undertook a risk analysis of UNCT engagement in the field of PVE, followed by a (baseline) analytical review on the drivers of violent extremism in Tunisia. In 2017, a joint UNCT strategic framework was finalized drawing on a commissioned study “Analytical Review of Violent Extremism and its motivating factors in Tunisia”. A workshop in September 2018 was held between UN agencies and the National Counter Terrorism Commission (NCTC) where agreement was reached on the key priority needs which form the basis of the Joint Programme.

**The Programme is organized around three components: (1) Support to National Action Plans, (2) Support to grassroots initiatives and strategic communication and (3) Support to knowledge and skills of key professionals.**

The programme aligns with national priorities by supporting the implementation of the National Action Plan for PVE. **Indicative activities include:**

- Support to the Ministry of Youth and Sports through capacity building and revamping of Youth Centers, and human rights clubs for youth, etc.;



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- Support to the Ministries of Justice and Interior in core initiatives such as strengthening and scaling up of existing PVE approaches within community policing and adoption of appropriate policies for management of prison spaces and detention centres as well as setting up of rehabilitation programmes;
- Support to the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research to enhance youth’ resilience through education by developing capacity-building programs for students in formal, informal and non-formal education; and
- Support to the NCTC to develop an integrated legal and institutional framework to provide assistance to victims.

**The programme will support grassroots initiatives, including strategic communication in targeted areas such as**

- Training and support of community-based organizations contributing to socio-economic inclusion of youth and women;
- Implementation of tri-partite platforms at the regional level (regional representatives of ministries, local authorities, civil society including youth and women representatives; and the private sector) on PVE priorities and identify relevant initiatives while building trust; and
- Capacity building and support to women groups/CSOs for the promotion of women's empowerment and dialogue and for social cohesion in communities.

The programme will target key actors and professional groups that have an influence on youth and communities vulnerable to violent extremism, such as educators, street and health workers, media and religious authorities, law enforcement officials, judges, prison officials, local authorities. The project aims to sensitize these actors about their rights and responsibilities, and the role they can play in preventing violent extremism, strengthening their knowledge and providing them with tools for action.

Under the direction of the Resident Coordinator, the programme brings together seven agencies: UNDP, OHCHR, UNODC, UNESCO, UN Habitat, UNFPA and UNWOMEN. It has partial funding of \$600,000 and requires additional funding of \$ 3,400,000.

## MOROCCO

### Mobilizing Education, Culture and the Media to Prevent Violent Extremism in Morocco

**UN Entities:** UNDP Morocco and UNESCO

**Location:** Morocco

**Funding Request:** \$2,000,000

In Morocco, 1,685,000 youth, or one in four people aged 15 to 24 years, are unemployed, do not attend school and do not receive any training. Youth unemployment remains a major concern.

**This project will mobilize and catalyze the power of education, the media, and culture as unique means to prevent violent extremism and promote tolerance and a culture of peace.** It will encourage and support human rights education and mainstreaming media and information literacy, as well as the re-appropriation of cultural heritage by youth, as essential features of narrowing inequalities, and fighting all forms of extremism and radicalization.

The project will foster the mobilization of education, the media, and culture to promote tolerance and a culture of peace, as powerful

means to address the causes conducive to violent extremism. To this end, it will support the initiatives of school clubs in high schools by creating a space for dialogue in society for the benefit of young people, including in prisons.

Tentative outcomes from the project include

- the quality of formal and non-formal education settings is improved,
- hate speech is countered with media and information literacy (MIL), including smart use of social media, and
- other outcomes to be mutually agreed on.

The project will be implemented at the national level, however with a focus on two main areas: Rabat-Kenitra-Casablanca, and Tangiers-Tetouan-Houeima.

The project will complement and contribute to other ongoing projects implemented by UN Agencies and partners, such as "Creating an enabling environment for preventing violent extremism in the formal and non-formal education sectors and through media professionalism in Morocco", implemented by UNESCO; and "Reinforcement of the human structure, and the means of the socio-educational services for the benefit of young people in secondary education", implemented by UNDP; ongoing projects in the country on youth civic engagement and empowerment which pertain to youth's citizenship and human rights education that UNESCO and UNDP conducted with the Ministry of Education (MoE);

and UNDP and the Prison Administration (DGAPR) efforts in their project for the promotion of tolerance.

This project will be implemented by UNDP and UNESCO. It has partial funding of \$ 400,000 and requires additional funding of \$ 2,000,000.

## G5 SAHEL: MAURITANIA

### Prevention of violent extremism through the promotion of resilience of vulnerable communities of Mauritania



**UN Entities:** UNDP

**Location:** Mauritania

**Funding Request:** \$ 1,600,000

Mauritania, like other Sahelian countries, faces the challenge of growing violent extremism. Youth are the most likely group to engage in violent and extremist actions since they face challenges such

as the deterioration of purchasing power and rising unemployment; the trivialization of violence, the radicalization and recruitment of disadvantaged youth by terrorists or organized crime groups; the challenges of social instability and subsequent security risks with a fragile and interconnected sub-region and growing extremism in border areas.

The main objective of the project is to **support the Government of Mauritania in implementation of its counter-terrorism strategy and its action plan in the northern part of the country and in the periphery areas of Nouakchott, the capital. The secondary objectives are (i) the promotion of the resilience of communities as a way of preventing and reducing their vulnerability to radical ideas and (ii) the empowerment of youth against violent extremism through awareness raising, training and the creation of economic opportunities.**

#### The expected outcomes are:

- i. Early warning mechanisms involving community leaders, youth, women and local authorities allow inclusive dialogue toward awareness of violent extremism;
- ii. Capacities of local populations are developed to prevent violent extremism;
- iii. Community resilience and reintegration activities lead to economic opportunities for youth and women.

UNDP has supported the Government in formulating the strategy against terrorism and transnational crime and has supported

implementation of activities aiming at improving the livelihood of people and reducing vulnerability among poor and young people to radicalization.

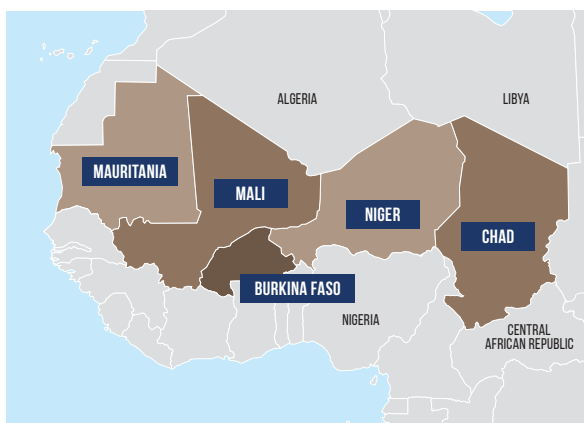
#### Some indicative project activities are to

- Develop a study on the situation of terrorism in the north region of Mauritania and Nouakchott;
- Develop a communication plan for the counter terrorism strategy;
- Support religious leaders in the production of religious declarations about countering and preventing violent extremism and its diffusion through social networks;
- Develop and implement the national plan in response to UN Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) national plan involving women and youth CSOs and community leaders;
- Improve the social integration of vulnerable women and youth to reduce their exposure to extremist ideology through professional training and promotion of decent jobs;
- Build technical capacities of local professional training centers to enable them to conduct skills training for youth and women;
- Fund 30 income generating activities for trained youth and women.

This project will be implemented by UNDP and has received \$200,000 from UNDP resources. The project requires an additional \$1,600,000.

## G5 SAHEL

## Strengthening Governance of religious education sector for structural transformation and as employment driver for youth in the G5 Sahel region



**UN Entities:** UNDP Sub-regional Platform for West and Central Africa.

**Location:** G5 Sahel –Although the project will cover the five G5 Sahel Countries Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Chad, the focus will be on border and cross-border region of Liptako-Gourma region, border Mali-Mauritania (region of Bassikounou) and border Niger-Chad.

**Funding Request:** \$3,480,000

Governance systems in the G5 Sahel countries are sometimes perceived as not adequately responding to societal demands for the promotion of fundamental rights of peoples and vulnerable groups including their protection from poverty and other natural disasters and hazards, nor are existing legal, social and economic systems meeting all regulatory requirements. Weak governance is creating space for non-state actors including terrorist groups and criminal organized groups to provide needed services to vulnerable and marginalized groups.

The overall goal of this project is to strengthen the governance of religious education system through supporting structural transformation of informal education (traditional and religious) training center and programme with focus on community and cross-border zone of the Sahel region.

### The project will have two main outcomes:

- i. improved linkage between national formal education system, technical training center and programme and religious education system by promoting an inclusive governance of the education system in the region; and
- ii. Strengthened linkage between regulatory policy of employment in private sector and informal economic sector and religious education center and programme for more employment opportunities for students.

### Indicative activities of the project include undertaking

- five national and consolidated regional diagnostics



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and analyses of gap and opportunity (a) of the training center, programmes teacher and students of religious education systems and (b) of national policy and programmes of formal education system for better socio-economic integration of students of religious education system; and

- regional baseline and data base in support to regulation, organization monitoring-evaluation of programmes and professionalization of religious education systems; and
- five national and consolidated diagnostics and analyses of a) regulatory policy in private sector and recruitment practices and b) the informal economic sector for better socio-economic integration of students of religious education systems, followed by national workshops and funding of start-up initiatives.

This project will be implemented by the UNDP Sub-regional Platform for West and Central Africa: It is unfunded and requires funding of \$3,480,000.



## G5 SAHEL: MAURITANIA

## Advancing a national youth empowerment strategy in support of G5 Sahel response to preventing violent extremism in Mauritania



**UN Entities:** UNESCO-UNFPA Mauritania with support from the Office of the Resident Coordinator.

**Location:** Mauritania

**Funding Request:** \$2,000,000

In Mauritania, as well as in the Sahel region, “the combined effects of climate change, abject poverty, fast population growth and a tormenting rise in violence and insecurity, dangerously undermine the lives, assets and future prospects of some of the most vulnerable communities in the world”.

Advancing a national youth empowerment strategy in support of a G5 Sahel response to preventing violent extremism in Mauritania is crucial, in compliance with the CTED assessment recommendations related to engaging relevant local communities and non-governmental actors through the establishment of appropriate countering violent extremism strategies and strengthening regional cooperation in the fight against terrorism. The project will contribute to G5 Sahel strategies pertaining to strengthening the resilience of communities, in particular youth, refugees, displaced people and the most vulnerable and it is aligned with the UN Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS).

**This project aims at contributing to the prevention and fight against radicalization, through the promotion of youth support strategies by strengthening the sense of belonging to a diverse society, through the cultural heritage, education, gender equity, living together and social cohesion, as well as development and resilience through capacity building, public debate and awareness-raising.**

### The intended outcomes from the project are:

- i. Strengthening national social cohesion, living-together and increasing the intellectual immunity of youth through capacity building, public debate and awareness raising;
- ii. supporting national authorities and the G5 Sahel in shaping an inclusive youth empowerment strategy to prevent violent extremism and hate speech; and

- iii. preserving and promoting the shared cultural heritage and memory of people as a means to prevent ideological instrumentation of identities.

### Indicative activities of the project include:

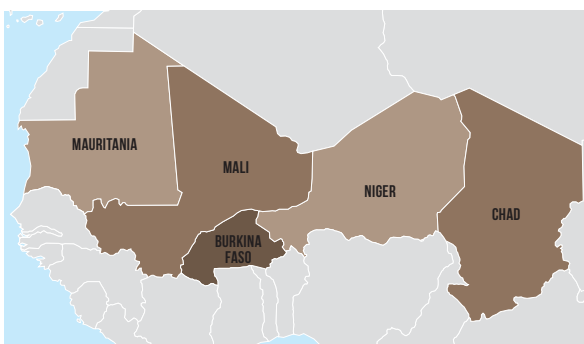
- Support Youth Networks to promote volunteering to prevent radicalization and promote peace;
- Organise ToT trainings targeting at risk young people based on the Global Citizenship education/preventing violent extremism guide developed by the Ministry of Education in cooperation with UNESCO;
- Support policy makers and national technical authorities through awareness and capacity building in countering online hate speech and dealing with youth and violent extremism on social media;
- Operationalize 2 ICT applications developed by UNFPA in 2017 in partnership with the Ministry of Youth and Sports at HACK4PEACE “Youth and Technological Innovation for Peace”;
- Engage religious leaders to promote a moderate youth discourse and intergenerational dialogue; and
- Assess the capacity of the legal and institutional frameworks to ensure the protection of cultural heritage threatened by illicit trafficking.

This is a joint UNESCO-UNFPA Mauritania project with organizational support from the Office of the Resident Coordinator. This project is unfunded and requires funding of \$2,000,000.



**G5 SAHEL: SAHEL**

## Promotion of Peace and Sustainable Development through Strengthening Youth Competencies for Life and Work in the Sahel



**UN Entities:** UNESCO and UNOCT with national implementation by FAO, IOM and UNFPA.

**Location:** Sahel

**Funding request:** \$ 1,308,484

Between 40 and 80% of youth in the Sahel are currently excluded from all forms of schooling and training. The high level of illiteracy and unemployment, and the inadequate level of support from within their communities lead to

insecurity, marginalization and socio-economic exclusion of youth and women.

**The objective of this project is to contribute to the promotion of peace and sustainable development through strengthening youth competencies for life and work in the G5 Sahel countries (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger) and partner countries (Cabo Verde, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Senegal).**

### The project has three intended outcomes:

1. Capacity building for teacher trainers and teachers to enable learners to acquire basic knowledge and the values of "living together"
2. Strengthening the skills, attitudes, and values of young people, especially vulnerable groups, in order to increase their socio-economic integration
3. Promotion of inclusive education policies in favour of disadvantaged groups within society.

### Indicative outputs from the project include:

- Needs assessments completed to improve teacher training institutes' and teachers' capacities in emerging themes and active pedagogies;
- Mappings completed to develop training curriculum and materials addressing marginalized youth competencies and socio-economic integration challenges;

- Capacities of policymakers reinforced to facilitate the development and revision of inclusive education policies, incorporating marginalized groups;
- Curriculum developed to improve teacher training institutes' and teachers' capacities in emerging themes, active pedagogies, civic education and the rule of law;
- Assessment of informal education offerings (particularly in Daaras) for the development of diversified learning opportunities; and
- Training curriculum developed to promote socio-economic integration, particularly through technical and vocational education and training (TVET) programmes.

This project will be implemented by UNESCO and UNOCT with national implementation by FAO, IOM and UNFPA. For the pilot phase ending in early 2019, this project has funding of \$ 200,000 from the UNESCO Regular programme, \$ 120,000 from Saudi Arabia through the Trust Fund for Counter-Terrorism managed by UNOCT and \$20,000 from UNESCO's Asia-Pacific Centre of Education for International Understanding (APCEIU). This project seeks funding of \$ 1,308,484.

## G5 SAHEL: MALI

## Combating Violent Extremism among Young People in the Gourma, Mali



**UN Entities:** UNDP

**Location:** Gourma, Mali

**Funding Request:** \$3,500,000

The escalation of inter-community conflicts, violence between terrorist groups, security forces and self-defense militias acting on behalf of ethnic communities in central Mali and especially on the Mopti-Gao route hampers the progress expected since the signing of the Peace Agreement. This situation negatively impacts on secular relations between communities and on the already fragile local economy.

The Government of Mali has sought the support of development partners in its efforts to raise

funds to implement the Action Plan resulting from the Strategy for the prevention of violent extremism. On this basis, **the project will provide institutional support to the authorities at the local level and capacity building for civil society organizations to provide an adequate response to the various threats by focusing its interventions around these three Pillars: Prevention, Protection and Response.**

If local leaders engage youth to rebuild trust between communities and support their economic opportunity initiatives, it will reduce their vulnerability to emerging threats, strengthen social cohesion, promote their participation in peacebuilding and establish a climate of confidence with the authorities.

### The project has two key objectives:

- Strengthen the resilience of young people in the Gourma region (young people, community and religious leaders) to counter radicalization; and
- Strengthen the endogenous mechanisms of prevention, protection and response to violent extremism.

This project will provide employment opportunities to at-risk youth groups based on the economic potential of the project implementation areas, particularly in the area of agro-food processing, trades such as mechanics, electricity, as well as other areas that will be identified with young people. The project will also provide targeted assistance to civil society and to administrative

authorities and community and religious leaders, to establish endogenous alert and prevention mechanisms and training to equip them to better play the role of prevention, protection and care of young people reconverted from radicalization. Furthermore, the project will promote youth entrepreneurship and the participation of at-risk groups (youth and women) in social dialogue as key actors in the peace process.

The project will be implemented in 4 municipalities on the **Mopti-Gao route, namely: Douentza and Boni in the region of Mopti and the communes of Gossi and Ouinerden in the region of Timbuktu.** This route is a link between North and South Mali, a crossroads between nomadic and sedentary areas and borders with Burkina Faso and is a fertile area for terrorism.

The project will be implemented by UNDP Mali. It is unfunded and requires funding of \$3,500,000.

## NIGERIA

## Support Nigeria in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and in the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Violent Extremist/Terrorist Offenders in Prison Settings



**UN Entities:** UNODC and UNICRI

**Location:** Nigeria

**Funding Request:** \$5,000,000

Lack of effective national frameworks for social-support systems and community-based mechanisms for identifying, rehabilitating and mitigating radicalization and violent extremism can exacerbate conditions that made people susceptible to radicalization. To avoid individuals falling back into violent behaviour upon release,

comprehensive rehabilitation and reintegration programs must be reinforced to allow former extremists to become productive and accepted members of society.

This project responds to recommendations resulting from the CTED Visit to Nigeria conducted in October 2015 and the recent UNOCT-CTED High Level Consultations to Nigeria in July 2018. It is also based on needs identified in CTED's Global Survey on the Implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and 2178 (2014) by Member States.

This project, in concert and close coordination with ongoing and planned programmes and projects implemented by UNDP, IOM and UNICEF in the North East Zone of Nigeria seeks to contribute to the strengthening of Nigerian counter terrorism and prevention of violent extremism measures and build the capacity in particular of the criminal justice system actors in the areas of analysis, prevention, detection investigation, prosecution, adjudication, rehabilitation and reintegration in line with relevant human rights standards.

### The project aims to achieve the following goals:

- Enhanced prevention and countering the abuse of the internet for the promotion of radical ideologies and the promotion of violent extremism
- Launch of community-oriented policing to prevent and counter violent extremism, with a focus on youth;

- Improved protection of human rights of female terrorism victims, witnesses, and suspects through gender mainstreaming in criminal justice measures against terrorism and strengthen women's role in preventing violent extremism leading to terrorism and the recruitment of women and girls in to terrorist organizations;
- Capacity-building for key stakeholders in contact with violent extremist prisoners (VEPs) to contribute to the prevention of radicalisation in prisons;
- Facilitate access to prison-based disengagement interventions, including education, vocational training, creative, cultural and recreational activities, cognitive, faith-based interventions as well as employment opportunities; and
- Promote the social reintegration of VEPs, including foreign terrorist fighters.

### Some indicative activities include:

- Map and assess existing efforts and best practices on preventing and countering the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes and develop training modules on supporting law enforcement agencies to detect, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate terrorist activity involving the use of the Internet;
- Provision of forensic equipment to law enforcement agencies and related training to strengthen capacity in identifying and countering the promotion of violent extremism on the Internet;

- Develop a UNODC/UNICRI/UNDP manual and training materials on community-oriented policing to prevent and counter violent extremism in Nigeria;
- Conduct a mapping of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) by terrorist groups, including policy and legislative responses;
- Conduct a mapping of victims' assistance programmes (legal, medical, psychosocial, and financial support) to identify gaps and priority needs;
- Initiate pilot programme in 3 North East States- Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states for lawyers providing pro bono legal services with a gender expertise to victims of (SGBV) and female detainees including training on gender dimensions of legal assistance;
- Initiate pilot programme assistance for law enforcement officials, defence pro-bono lawyers, prosecutors, judges, penitentiary officials, civil society and women's rights advocates on gender-sensitive investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of terrorism cases, and imprisonment/deprivation of liberty;
- Conduct assessments and reports providing a comprehensive review of the motivations, incentives, local drivers, push and pull factors and the conditions that cause women to join terrorist groups and perpetrate terrorist acts; and
- Leadership training for women leaders and women focused civil society groups on;

This joint project will be implemented by UNODC and UNICRI. It is currently unfunded and seeks \$5,000,000 for the first two years of the three-year project.

## NIGERIA

### Disengagement, disassociation, reintegration and reconciliation in North-East Nigeria

**UN Entities:** IOM

**Location:** North-East Nigeria

**Funding Request:** \$19,800,000

In response to requests for support by civilian and military branches of the Government of Nigeria to promote security and stability in the Lake Chad Basin region, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) established a regional programme focusing on Disengagement, Disassociation, Reintegration, and Reconciliation (DDRR) of low-risk former non-state armed group (NSAG) associates, victims and their communities.

#### In line with the DDRR action plan, the objectives of the project are as follows:

- Contribute to national efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism;
- Advance reconciliation and recovery in conflict-affected communities; and
- Strengthen institutional capacities for coordination and management.

The project will contribute to enhanced vetting of suspected Boko Haram associates, strengthened disassociation programmes for low-risk Boko Haram associates, and promote the reintegration and reconciliation.

The overall goal of the DDRR action plan and this project is to mitigate the threat and impact of the Boko Haram crisis in Nigeria. IOM is responsible for the implementation of three outcomes of the DDRR action plan. **These include:**

- Nigerian authorities apply enhanced procedures for registration, screening, categorization and documentation of former Boko Haram associates. Eligible Boko Haram associates are better prepared for re-entry into civilian life (Rehabilitation). This outcome will target at least 2,000 Eligible Boko Haram associates.
- Eligible Boko Haram associates have the necessary support to become law-abiding and productive citizens (Reintegration). This outcome will target at least 2,000 eligible Boko Haram associates.

One additional outcome under the IOM DDRR programme is a strengthened reconciliation process in affected communities in North-East Nigeria.

This project focuses primarily on Nigeria in the priority states of Borno, Adamawa, and Yobe states as



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the communities of return of low-risk former NSAGs will be primarily in these three most northeastern states. However, individual case management will also be implemented in Gombe state, where the primary government-led rehabilitation centre for male former associates is located.

This project will be implemented by IOM. It has partial funding of \$5,200,000 and requires additional funding of \$19,800,000.

## NIGERIA

### Preventing and Responding to Violent Extremism in Nigeria

**UN Entities:** UNDP with UNODC

**Location:** Northern Nigeria (Kano, Kaduna, Kogi, Plateau and Niger States)

**Funding Request:** \$10,474,920

Since 2009, North-Eastern Nigeria has suffered from violent extremism in the form of Boko Haram and associated armed groups. There is credible research indicating the existence of groups professing extremist values and thoughts in Kano, Kogi, Kaduna, Plateau and Niger States. The lack of employment and livelihoods opportunities for young people is one of the major causes of frustration and discontent, and a possible 'push factor' in the incitement of individuals to violence

The objective of the project is **to support the vision of the National Strategy in curtailing the spread of violent extremism in states where terrorist groups are struggling to have a foothold through support to youth empowerment, strengthening local counter/alternative narratives, contributing to community violence prevention, and building trust between the community and security**

**agencies.** The project also contributes to enhancing capacity in research and evidence-based approach to PVE programming in the Office of the National Security Advisor (ONSA).

**This would be achieved through three outputs:**

1. Coordinated implementation of the National Policy Framework for PVE;
2. "At-risk" youths empowered to be at the vanguard of PVE at the grassroots; and
3. Community resilience to violent extremism enhanced

**These outputs would be achieved through some of the following activities:**

- PVE policy mainstreamed across Government
- PVE training for frontline security providers and decision-makers, civil society organizations and community-based groups
- Conduct research and assessment to inform ONSA PVE programming
- Web-based knowledge management platform supported
- Needs assessment & market analysis on youths and violent extremism
- Psychosocial support and reorientation programme for 'at-risk' youths
- Livelihood training and grants and material support for local businesses
- Youths-based PVE platforms established
- Community-based policing strengthened in the

project target areas

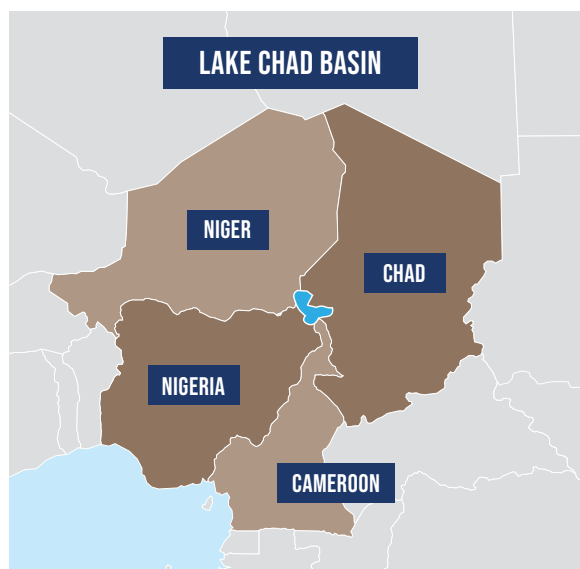
- Community-based sensitization and advocacy activities promote alternative narratives
- Community early warning and response mechanisms for PVE in place.

The project targets 5 communities in the northern States of Kano, Kaduna, Kogi, Plateau and Niger States, where there is evidence of campaigns by extremist groups to recruit young persons into their camps, and where a more preventative approach is required to avoid the further penetration of violent extremism into local communities.

This project will be implemented by UNDP Nigeria with UNODC support in the area of training materials for security providers. It has funding of \$324,000 and requires additional funding of \$10,474,920.

## CHAD

### Prevention of Violent Extremism and Radicalization in Chad



**UN Entities:** UNDP Chad with other UN entities

**Location:** Chad

**Funding Request:** \$8,000,000

In the Human Development Index, Chad ranks 186th out of 188 countries and is among the ten least developed countries in the world. The country faces increased insecurity and terrorism threats, caused by terrorist attacks of Boko Haram and the risk of 'spill-over' from terrorist groups in the Sahel.

The overall objective of the project is to strengthen the capacities of institutional, community, civil society and militaries actors in the prevention of and response to violent extremism in Chad.

This project responds to recommendations from CTED's regional high-level visit to Chad in February 2017.

#### The intended results from the project are:

- A National PVE Strategy, including a legal and institutional framework, capable of responding to violent extremism while respecting the fundamental principles of human rights is developed and operationalized in a National Action Plan;
- Media actors and local communities (including youth and women organizations as well as traditional and religious leaders) capacities to counter the narrative propaganda of violent extremism is enhanced;
- Former Boko Haram combatants disengage and are reintegrated into communities, while communities, youth and women's vulnerability to radicalization and violent extremism is



reduced through livelihood and resilience targeted activities; and

- iv. Communities, law enforcement, local authorities and civil society are supported to participating effectively in border management, including controlling peoples, goods and services cross-border mobility and trade.

**Some indicative activities of the project are:**

- Support the implementation of the National Strategy for the Prevention of Violent Extremism at the community level, including strengthening the response capabilities of the security apparatus to fully respect the fundamental principles of human rights;
- In partnership with UNICEF, UNODC and other relevant national institutions and CSOs support protection, reinsertion and reintegration initiatives for children associated with terrorist groups either as perpetrators, victims and /or witnesses of crime, including legal assistance, family and community's reunification; psychosocial counselling, formal and non-formal education as well as access to diversified livelihood microprojects;
- Support the development of training manuals for Chad's national judicial training and judicial police schools on issues relating to criminal justice responses to terrorism and capacity building for criminal actors;
- Support community-based rehabilitation and rehabilitation initiatives of persons associated

with Boko Haram. Micro-projects may include, but not limited to resilience and livelihood value chain activities;

- Build the capacity of border management and control institutions, through logistics and training in areas such as, but not limited to legal assistance, civil-military cooperation procedures, human rights, law on refugees and displaced persons, trafficking and migrant smuggling, and gender issues.

This project will be implemented by UNDP Chad with strategic partnerships with UNODC, UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR and REC, as well as UNOCT for the development of the PVE Strategy and National Action Plan. The project is unfunded and requires funding of \$8,000,000.

## CAMEROON

## Support the Implementation of the Regional Strategy for Stabilization in Cameroon

**UN Entities:** UNDP Cameroon with CTED, IOM, UNFPA, UNODC, and UNOCT

**Location:** Cameroon

**Funding Request:** \$14,794,000

Since 2011, the Lake Chad Basin region has emerged as an epicentre of violent extremism with the operation of Boko Haram and associated armed groups throughout. High levels of poverty, illiteracy, youth unemployment and degraded or destroyed infrastructure, poor governance and corruption are some of the critical factors sustaining Boko Haram. The conflict has also led to relocation of significant numbers of refugees and internally displaced persons.

**The objective of this project is to support efforts of local/central governments, local authorities and civil societies in the Far North region of Cameroon for the implementation of priority areas of the *Regional Strategy for the Stabilisation, Recovery and Resilience of the Boko Haram-affected areas of the Lake Chad Basin* related to: (a) Prevention of Violent Extremism and Building Peace; (b) Disarmament,**

### Demobilization, Rehabilitation, Reinsertion and Reintegration of Boko Haram-associated Persons; and (c) Security and Human Rights.

The project is based on recommendations resulting from two CTED visits to Cameroon (2015, 2017) including joint high-level visit of CTED's Executive Director, and the SRSG for UNOCA to the region in February 2017, which fed into the visit of the Security Council to the sub-region. The project assists Cameroon in the Lake Chad Basin region to implement Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 2122 (2013), 2242 (2015), 2250 (2015), 2349 (2017) and 2396 (2017). The four countries in the Lake Chad Basin (LCB) approved the Regional Strategy for the Stabilization, Recovery and Resilience of the Boko Haram-affected areas of the Lake Chad Basin in August 2018 and this project supports Cameroon to implement the objectives of the strategy.

Central/local governments and local authorities have faced difficulties to deal with returnees without a proper national mechanism for rehabilitation, reintegration and reconciliation, to prevent violent extremism and to address root causes of violent extremism. On-going UN projects have supported the efforts of stakeholders but not all key sectors are covered. Therefore, this comprehensive project was developed to fill the gaps to accelerate the implementation of the Regional Strategy.

#### Indicative project activities include:

- Support the government to develop a national PVE strategy
- Strengthen the role of media in PVE

- Strengthen P/CVE capacity of youth, religious leaders, CSOs, communities
- Integrate gender aspects e.g. the national plan of Women, Peace and Security in P/CVE and strengthen capacity of women's groups in PVE
- Provide alternative livelihood initiatives for youth and women at risk
- Support the government to develop DDRRR strategy and to implement rehabilitation and reconciliation programmes
- Implement Reinsertion and Reintegration programmes (ex-associates, members of vigilante groups, returnees (including former prisoners) and victims of Boko Haram)
- Support the establishment of a transition centre
- Develop practitioner tools on respecting human rights, justice and trust building between law enforcement and communities
- Develop national tools and mechanisms for screening
- Strengthen capacity to ensure respect for human rights in counter-terrorism operations and DDRR
- Improve detention conditions among prisoners
- Strengthen the capacity of legislation, investigation, law enforcement and criminal justice
- Provide advisory services on review of counter-terrorism legislation
- Strengthen the capacity of border security management to prevent violent extremism by MNJTF and law enforcement/border service agencies

This project will be implemented by UNDP Cameroon with CTED, IOM, UNFPA and UNODC, as well as UNOCT in relation to the development of the PVE strategy and strategic communications. The project is unfunded and requires funding of \$14,794,000.

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

### Preventing radicalization and violent extremism in Central African Republic

**UN Entities:** UNDP CAR

**Location:** Central African Republic

**Funding request:** \$1,400,000

The government of the Central African Republic (CAR) developed and launched the National Strategy for the Prevention of Radicalization and Violent Extremism (SNPREV) and its action plan in July 2018 in response to risks from the potential spill-over effects of violent extremist groups in the region.

The project aims to increase the capacity of national and local institutions to implement the CAR National Strategy for the Prevention of Radicalisation and Violent Extremism and its action plan, and thereby to counter the appeal of violent extremism and underlying causes.



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Interventions will focus on countering violent extremist narratives through promoting dialogue, tolerance and understanding among civilizations, cultures, peoples and religions, exposed by the local press and community radios, and on the establishment of early warning system which involves youth, religious leaders and CSOs. Women's participation will also be promoted as the improvement of gender equality is prioritized in the SNRPEV and its action plan.

#### The project seeks to achieve five outcomes:

- i. The role of media in preventing violent extremism and radicalization is strengthened;
- ii. Early warning system for the prevention of violent extremism is established with the participation of local institutions, youth, religious leaders and CSOs;

- iii. National and local media become more credible for the people in CAR to prevent radicalisation and violent extremism;
- iv. Early warning system enables individuals, communities and organizations at risk of violent extremism to prepare and to act to reduce the possibility of harm caused by violent extremist groups; and
- v. Women's organizations and associations are able to address threats of violent extremism.

#### Indicative activities of the project include:

- Provide necessary infrastructure and materials for the national radio and community radios;
- Organize training sessions for journalists from national and community radios;

- Organize training sessions for selected organizations on data collection; methodologies, triangulation, ethics, and modalities of operation of the early warning system;
- Organise training sessions for staff and association members on ethic and human rights-based programmes; and
- Develop organisational capacities of Local Peace and Reconciliation Committees which support the implementation of an early warning system.

While the project is national in scope, Vakaga and Bamingui-Bangoran, in the northern part of CAR will be prioritised because of the increased risk of spill-over effects from recruitment processes or effects of attacks by Boko Haram in neighbouring countries.

This project will be implemented by UNDP. It is currently unfunded and requires funding of \$1,400,000.

## KENYA

### Preventing Violent Extremism Together (PREVENT – Kenya)



**UN Entities:** UNDP with UNWOMEN, OHCHR

**Location:** Kenya

**Funding Request:** \$3,651,024

Extremist violence is negatively affecting the livelihoods of thousands who depend on cross border trade. Currently under review to incorporate lessons learned since 2016, the Kenyan Government's National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism seeks to strengthen collaboration between security and law enforcement agencies, civil society, citizens and stakeholders in order to prevent recruitment into violent extremism and terrorism.

**This project aims to consolidate national and county capacities of government institutions to effectively coordinate and apply multi-stakeholder and multidisciplinary action against extremist ideology and violent extremism.** Similarly, the project aims at facilitating disengagement and reintegration through psycho-social support and rehabilitation of returning and defecting terrorist fighters and terrorist group members, individuals who have been radicalised into extremism and show high risk of joining militant actions; utilise research to inform efforts to build engaged citizenship in communities and groups that are the targets of extremist propaganda; and facilitate development-led pathways at national and county levels to increase access to improves livelihoods. **The project targets eight Counties, namely, Nairobi, Kwale, Nyeri, Marsabit, Isiolo, Kakamega, Busia and Bungoma.**

UNDP has been partnering with national government institutions under the **leadership of**



**Prevention, Preparedness and Resilience Branch of the National Counter-Terrorism Centre (NCTC-PPR)** to leverage cultural, interfaith, peacebuilding and development mechanisms to promote dialogue, social cohesion, engaged citizenship, increased livelihood opportunities to disrupt pathways to youth radicalization into extremism.

The project will work to realize the following results:

- i) Strengthened NCTC-PPR capacity to monitor, prevent and effectively respond to extremist narratives; ii) promote a value-based system for social cohesion and mitigate radicalization and iii) promote disengagement of radicalized youth and support reintegration into communities; and iv) strengthen citizen and community resilience against radicalization through development pathways.

**Some indicative activities include:**

- Institutional strengthening of NCTC-PPR through capacity building of staff on planning, monitoring and evaluation, gender and human rights sensitive aspects including in the implementation of the National Action Plan;
- Support the development of three (3) County CVE Action Plans;
- Provide technical and financial support to an NCTC-led pilot programme for the rolling out of the Teacher's Guide to Student Safety and Security;
- A strategic communications effort to promote pluralism and the freedom of religion;



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- Provide psycho-social support to youth at risk of radicalization and disengaged extremists;
- Provide technical and financial support for disengagement and re-integration programmes;
- Coordinate national efforts towards engagement of community-based civil society groups in counter-messaging against dangerous extremist ideologies being targeted at Kenyans;
- Livelihood support and skills building programmes for at risk youth (male and female) in areas prone to violent extremist activities; and
- Capacity development of county governments and support towards implementation and monitoring of County P/CVE Action Plans.

This project will be implemented by UNDP Kenya in coordination with UNWOMEN and OHCHR and possibly with UNOCT in relation to the national PVE action plan. The project has partial funding of \$ 350,000 but requires additional funding of \$ 3,651,024.

## KENYA

## Developing Resilience Through Inclusive Approaches to Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (DRIVE)



**UN Entities:** UNWOMEN

**Location:** Kenya

**Funding Request:** \$1,278,720

There are strong gender dynamics underpinning radicalization and violent extremism, hence the very promotion of gender equality is itself a counter-measure to the spread of radicalization. UN Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 2242 (2015) and 2396 (2017) mandated the UN system and Member States to develop gender-responsive approaches to grappling with extremist threats and promote women's participation in all aspects of prevention.



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Authorities in Kenya have developed and implemented strategies to prevent and respond to violent extremism, however both strategies were largely lacking gender perspectives, and women's inputs. The key outcomes of the project are that national and global stakeholders have strengthened capacity to develop and implement gender transformative CT and PVE responses in line with national and international standards.

### The project's outputs include:

1. Data-driven evidence on the gendered drivers of violent extremism and women's role in countering violent extremism, as well as the impact of CT/PVE responses on women and girls, collected, analyzed, and utilized.

2. The capacities of national and local institutions are strengthened to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate gender responsive CT/PVE policies and interventions.
3. Women's voices in policy dialogues and initiatives to prevent violent extremism and promote social cohesion are strengthened.

This project will be implemented by UNWOMEN and seeks funding of \$1,278,720.

## KENYA

## Integrating the Prevention of Terrorism into Safety Governance Approaches in Urban Environments for Safe, Inclusive and Resilient Cities

**UN Entities:** UNODC in close collaboration with UNHABITAT, UNDP and UNWOMEN

**Location:** Kenya

**Funding Request:** \$232,000

Recent terrorist attacks in urban areas are a reminder that cities are at the intersection of global and local factors of insecurity, including terrorism, and, of the complex relationships between terrorism and other factors of urban insecurity.

Cities also host a concentration of soft targets which are at particular risk of attack by terrorists. At the same time, in some countries

municipal administrations have taken the lead in developing innovative approaches to preventing radicalization of youth and recruitment by terrorist groups. These approaches have often linked measures relating to social services provided by the municipal administration, broader crime prevention approaches.

UNODC is seeking to fully integrate terrorism prevention into its project *Safety Governance Approaches in Urban Environments for Safe, Inclusive and Resilient Cities*. **The specific objective of the project is to strengthen the resilience of cities to terrorism through the development of an innovative urban Safety Governance Audit tool that integrates the prevention and countering of terrorism.** The tool will be piloted in a city in Kenya leading to a pilot safety audit report for that city.

The project seeks to (i) incorporate P/CVE into the urban Safety Governance Audit tool thereby providing cities around the world a tool to better analyse violent extremism as an interlinked part of the complex destabilizing phenomena affecting them and design better tailored safety governance responses; (ii) incorporate an analysis of terrorism threats, as well as of their inter-linkage with transnational organized crime, local criminality, corruption, impact of illicit transnational flows, substance abuse disorders, poor urban planning and environmental degradation, in **the pilot Safety Governance Audit in a city in Kenya** which could then be replicated in other cities in East Africa

and other regions; and (iii) develop and initiate technical assistance projects based on the pilot urban safety governance audit in Kenya.

This project will be implemented by UNODC in close collaboration with UNHABITAT, UNDP and UNWOMEN. The project will ensure synergies with the CTED-led initiative on the protection of soft targets and to resilience and recovery following an attack.

The project has funding of \$501,000 from UNDESA and is seeking additional funding of \$232,000.



## ETHIOPIA

## Preventing Violent Extremism in Ethiopia Through the Promotion of Dialogue, Social Inclusion and Tolerance



**UN Entities:** UNDP Ethiopia

**Location:** Ethiopia

**Funding Request:** \$600,000

Recent incidences of religious based conflicts and violence in various parts of Ethiopia have demonstrated the need for intensified interventions to counter the narratives of extremists as well as empowering both state institutions and local communities to de-radicalize the youth who are innocent victims of the radical ideologues. Ethiopia is also subject to spill-over from regional neighbours and must build resilience against the potential overflow of violent extremist ideologies from Al Shabab.

The project intends to build resilience towards violent extremism through empowerment of community-based associations, religious institutions and state as well as non-state actors to reinforce democratic transition in Ethiopia through support to sustainable peace building. The Project will actively seek to engage the youth and women in the debates, but also in activities that would keep them busy, and minimizing the chances of them being the subject of violent narratives.

The project intends to help build the capacity of national, sub-national government, religious institutions and their umbrella organization - **the Inter-Religious Council of Ethiopia (IRCE)** through the development of training systems and methodologies to be used for facilitating community conversations on how to prevent radicalization of the youth, instill the culture of peace and mutual tolerance. The project also intends to support the government of Ethiopia develop a comprehensive National Action Plans on PVE. Further, it will strive to reduce incidences of religious conflicts through the facilitation of dialogue and reconciliation processes to address causes for religious based disputes.



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**The overall outcome of the project is building resilience in Ethiopia towards preventing violent extremism and terrorism and is intended achieve the following:**

- Capacities of non-state actors (such as religious institutions, traditional dispute resolution structures, as well as CSOs) able to address violent extremism through diversified interventions;
- National institutions (such as law enforcement agencies, criminal justice systems) sustainably prevent violent extremism through the development of a National Action Plans on PVE and countering terrorism; and
- Women and youth are empowered to play leading roles in prevention and response to violent extremism through capacity building and active engagement in local decision-making processes.

This project will be implemented by UNDP Ethiopia, in coordination with UNOCT for the development of the national PVE plan. It has partial funding of \$200,000 from UNDP resources. The project requires additional funding of \$600,000.

## SOMALIA

### Operationalizing Somali National Strategy and Action Plan on Preventing and Countering of Violent Extremism – Phase 2



**UN Entities:** UNDP Somalia and UNSOM

**Location:** Somalia

**Funding Request:** \$2,537,245

The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) adopted a National Prevention and Countering of Violent Extremism Strategy (PCVE Strategy) in September 2016. UNSOM together with UNDP developed a joint project with a comprehensive support package for the implementation of the Somali National PCVE Strategy and relevant UN resolutions, pursuant to the UNSOM mandate. The joint project assisted Somalia to staff and build the capacity of the coordination mechanism at the national and FMS levels and entailed consultations with relevant

stakeholders at national and federal member state level, building the capacities of networks to engage on PCVE issues and provide feedback on PCVE priorities. The project also supported small scale 'action research', including mapping of existing PCVE initiatives at community levels.

Phase two of this project will provide medium-term support to the P/CVE coordination structure. **The objective of the project is to further strengthen and capacitate the Somali P/CVE coordination structure, creating the pre-conditions for a sustainable structure through which Somalia can work to prevent and counter violent extremism over time.**

The key focus of the project would be to build the capacity of the national PCVE coordination structure through the following activities:

- Institution Development & Capacity Development Plan for the P/CVE structure nationally will be developed;
- FGS and FMS action plans will be revised, and implementation of priority issues will be initiated;
- A detailed PCVE – CT assessment will be conducted and an implementation plan for international legal framework



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- Action research through Somali civil society groups, and in collaboration with Somali universities to inform action plans; and
- Continuation of coordination support to the PCVE Unit at the OPM and FMS and expanding the outreach programme to the five federal member states.

This is a joint UNSOM-UNDP project which has been initiated on the request of the Somalia government. The project has partial funding of \$1,103,237 from Sweden and requires additional funding of \$2,537,245 for the second phase.

## TANZANIA

### Preventing and Responding to Violent Extremism in Tanzania



**UN Entities:** UNDP, UNWOMEN

**Location:** Tanzania

**Funding Request:** \$2,524,100

Tanzania has experienced an increasing number of violent extremist incidents and activities since the 1998 Al Qaeda attack on the United States Embassy in Dar es Salaam. The main known terrorist organisations operating in Tanzania include domestic groups as well as associates of Al Qaeda, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and Al Shabaab from neighbouring Kenya and Somalia. There has been an increase in violent extremist incidences in the Coastal Region in the last two years.

**The aim of this project is to contribute towards reducing the likelihood of conflict arising from violent extremism through building capacity of key stakeholders and addressing the push and pull factors of violent extremism.**

This three-year project which started in 2017 is divided into two phases. A first phase focused on research, support to the inclusive preparation of a National Strategy and Action Plan, and the implementation of pilot projects in Zanzibar, Mwanza, Tanga, Pwani, Lindi, Dar es Salaam and Mtwara. The second phase is dedicated to supporting the implementation of the National Strategy and Action Plan once approved and adopted by relevant authorities.

#### Indicative outputs from the project include:

- National policy framework and intervention capacities strengthened to address the phenomenon of violent extremism;
- Improved interaction between security providers and local population in target areas;
- Increased livelihood opportunities for “at risk” youth in target areas;
- Responsible, quality and conflict sensitive news reporting supported, and public awareness and dialogue around violent extremism promoted;
- Community resilience to violent extremism strengthened;

- Understanding of violent extremism in Tanzania improved, better managed, and applied to prevention and response efforts; and
- Gender and women's active participation across all efforts to prevent and respond to extreme violence promoted in Tanzania.

The lead national partners are the Ministry of Home Affairs, the National Counter Terrorism Centre and the Second Vice President's Office, Zanzibar.

This project will be implemented by UNDP Tanzania with UNWOMEN and UNV. It has partial funding of \$822,351 from UNDP resources and requires additional funding of \$2,524,100.

## MALDIVES

### Partnerships for Tolerance and Inclusivity in the Maldives

**UN Entities:** UNDP Maldives

**Location:** Maldives

**Funding Request:** \$650,000

Available data indicates there are 50 to 200 Maldivians fighting in Syria and Iraq, making the Maldives one of the top providers of foreign fighters, per capita, in the world.

The reverse flow of fighters from conflicts in the Middle East may pose a significant risk of violence and instability to the vulnerable Maldivian economy. The country has hundreds of soft targets, including hotels perched on atolls in the Indian Ocean.

The high youth unemployment (26.9% in 2014), limited higher educational opportunities, as well as weak community cohesion often make youth even more susceptible to violent appeals. Given the substantial number of young people (47% of the

population are under the age of 25) and high-level use of mobile phone and social media penetration, youth are a key target for extremists. Voluntary migration to the capital city Male' has resulted in greater disparity between the Male' and the atolls.

To address growing radicalization and violent extremism in the country, the Maldives National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) was established in 2016. The NCTC is the lead national agency for coordinating the counter terrorism and counter violent extremism efforts in the Maldives.

**The Partnerships for a Tolerant, Inclusive Maldives project is designed to strengthen the capacity of the Government to better coordinate its efforts in combating violent extremism. Interventions will be designed to respond to the identified drivers of extremist violence in Maldives, empower youth, women and religious leaders as agents of positive change.**

It is also envisaged to create change by empowering, strengthening, and expanding existing grassroots networks promoting peace and tolerance. Given the size and diversity of the population in Maldives, the project will prioritize demographic groups deemed most vulnerable to extremist narratives and messaging, and those segments of society best placed to naturally and strategically obstruct the spread of extremist or violent attitudes.

The objectives of the project's two outcomes are as follows: (1) Government engagement by strengthening the capacity of the government to coordinate its efforts to address radicalization and provide support to implement the National Action Plan to prevent violent extremism and (2) Citizen engagement by enhancing inclusivity and tolerance through social engagement activities, both online and offline, with a focus on women and youth.

The NCTC and other partners associated with the NCTC including the Counter Radicalization Committee Members, Civil Society and Women's Development Committees will be the key partners.

This project will be implemented by UNDP Maldives, it is unfunded and requires funding of \$650,000.

## CENTRAL, SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

### Strengthening Resilience to Violent Extremism in Asia (STRIVE Asia)



**UN Entities:** UNOCT, UNODC, UNDP

**Location:** Central Asia, South Asia and Southeast Asia

**Funding Request:** \$1,000,000

Over recent years, most states of the Central Asia region have witnessed an increase in radicalization and religious extremism. All countries in Central Asia have been affected by the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs), both as States of origin and as transit routes. The number of people from Central

Asian countries joining ISIL, Al Qaeda and other similar groups steadily increased over the past five years. The rise of violent extremist groups and their widespread messages of intolerance have, however, fostered a renewed concern amongst policy makers and practitioners on the importance of P/CVE. Mitigating the appeal and recognizing the impact of violent extremism in communities and vulnerable groups, particularly women and young people, is becoming a high priority for many countries in Central Asia, South Asia, and Southeast Asia.

The young profile of many recruits and most perpetrators have placed young people at the centre of policy discussions on violent extremism, with a growing concern over youth recruitment and radicalization into violent extremism in many contexts. Many of the countries in Central, South and Southeast Asia have high youth populations, and while only a minority of young women and men get involved with violent groups, the phenomenon has been affecting youth populations more broadly. Not only are young people commonly the victims of various forms of violence perpetrated by violent extremist groups, they are also victims of the collateral damage of the phenomenon, such as displacement and loss of livelihoods; psychological strain and trauma; and the spread of intolerance and intimidation in spaces of interaction and recreation.

**The overall objective of the project is to contribute to P/CVE in Central, South and Southeast Asia through a multi-stakeholder approach including governments, security actors, civil society and private sector entities.**

The specific objective is that key government (executive, security agencies and legislative bodies, and the private sector where appropriate) and non-government actors are better prepared to contribute to P/CVE objectives in targeted regions and in line with international law and standards, including relevant UN Security Council resolutions.

**The project comprises 3 key outputs:**

- 1. The capacity of national and local authorities, legislative bodies, civil society and the private sector for P/CVE policy-making, in particular, the capacity to develop and implement PVE national action plans is enhanced;**
- 2. The role of law enforcement actors in preventing violent extremism in close collaboration with non-Government actors is enhanced; and**
- 3. Local resilience of at-risk communities is strengthened through the support of community-led initiatives in the P/CVE area.**

Outputs 1 and 3 will be implemented in Central Asia and possibly South Asia, while Output 2 will focus mainly on Southeast Asia.

**Indicative activities of the project include:**

- Organize national training workshops for up to four (4) requesting beneficiary countries, based on the gaps and needs identified during the inception phase, to raise awareness of and enhance knowledge among key policy-making stakeholders about international standards, good practices and lessons learnt regarding the substantive and procedural aspects of

developing and implementing national PVE plans of action;

- Provide tailored advisory services to up to four (4) requesting beneficiary countries in drafting or revising a national PVE plan, including support to the establishment of an effective framework for the drafting process; facilitating multi-stakeholder consultations, assisting in commissioning research following good methodological practices, providing thematic expertise and secretariat support to an interagency drafting working group;
- Provide tailored advisory service to up to four (4) requesting beneficiary countries in establishing an effective framework for the implementation of a national PVE plan; including assisting the establishment of an inter-agency coordination body and/or advisory/consultative mechanisms, supporting efforts to build partnerships and networks, promoting the devolution of the national plan to the local level, developing an M&E framework;
- Promote institutional and normative reform to strengthen criminal justice responses to P/CVE including awareness-raising and knowledge-sharing initiatives; desk reviews of existing legal, regulatory and statutory frameworks; high-level roundtable discussions targeting policy-makers and senior officials from the law enforcement and criminal justice sector; and setting up of national experts advisory groups;
- Facilitate law enforcement/criminal justice and civil society engagement on P/CVE: including improving and/or developing appropriate

tools, mechanisms and platforms to build trust and to allow for regular and constructive law enforcement and civil society dialogue;

- Strengthening security-sector technical capacity on P/CVE including training law enforcement and judicial personnel on P/CVE matters, including on concepts, definitions and applicable principles and standards, pull and push factors for violent extremism, community policing and monitoring and evaluation frameworks, and investigative and prosecutorial techniques and strategies;
- Special emphasis will be placed on developing security personnel's skills for effective and constructive communication with civil society groups and the community at large - including through ICT - as well as detecting and countering the use of information and communications technologies (ICT) for violent extremism that may lead to terrorism. Focus will also be put on incorporating a gender-sensitive approach to P/CVE and on what the respect for human rights and the rule of law entails in a P/CVE context;
- Promote regional, cross-regional and international cooperation on P/CVE including support to the implementation of the ASEAN regional Action Plan on PVE;
- Identify and train key individuals at community level to provide counselling and mentorship support to vulnerable individuals, families and communities in response to early signs of radicalization;
- Establish P/CVE advisory groups, in consultation with municipalities and CSOs, to represent



community interests, organize community dialogues around VE issues, and identify development solutions;

- Deliver training to P/CVE advisory groups on implementing P/CVE interventions, establishing P/CVE community referral mechanisms, strengthening local support systems, and using the internet and social media to disseminate positive narratives and initiate online community dialogues;
- Organize community information and dialogue sessions that bring together law enforcement/criminal justice actors with P/CVE advisory groups and municipalities to build trust and improve engagement on P/CVE activities; and
- Create a sub-granting mechanism for P/CVE activities undertaken by local community and civil society actors, across pivotal PVE areas including community-based reintegration. Whenever feasible, the private sector will be engaged.

During the Inception Phase, beneficiary countries will be selected, and the project activities finalized in consultation with relevant UN country teams. As a result, STRIVE Asia is intended to support relevant activities described in the 3 PVE projects that follow and will be closely coordinated with these projects.

The project will be jointly implemented by UNOCT, UNODC and UNDP. The project has funding of \$ 6,819,000 from the European Union and \$1,000,000 from Saudi Arabia, \$500,000 from UNODC and \$758,000 from UNDP. It is seeking additional funding of \$1,000,000.

## TAJIKISTAN

### Increasing national resilience to violent extremism in Tajikistan through supporting national prevention efforts and empowering most key at-risk groups



**UN Entities:** Under the direction of the Resident Coordinator, five UNCT agencies will implement the project including UNDP, IOM, UNODC, UNESCO and UNICEF.

**Location:** Tajikistan

**Funding Request:** \$5,000,000

It has been estimated that over 1,000 foreign terrorist fighters from Tajikistan joined ISIL in Syria and Iraq. Given recent attacks and the number of foiled attacks, the Government has repeatedly approached the UN for support to strengthen its capacities in preventing violent extremism in the country.

People under 30 years old constitute 66% of country's population with those between 15 and 30 at 31.6%. Structural socio-economic factors in Tajikistan are conducive to the risk of violent extremism, and include poverty, weak economy, centralized governance with limited channels for the articulation of people's grievances, corruption, regional instability, gender roles (with unprotected and unequal position of women in family and society in large), huge outward migration, combined with former conflict and attempts to harness the religious revival for political purposes by different groups.

The Government adopted the National Counter-Terrorism Strategy 2016-2020 which identifies key areas of government priorities in the area of justice, addressing socio-economic roots of radicalization, public awareness and information work, building tolerance in religious environment and others. To achieve the Strategy's goals, the Government adopted a Plan of Action. A coordination platform which includes representatives of the government, international organizations and civil society has been created. A key challenge, however, is the lack of resources and coordination.

**This project aims to support implementation of the National Strategy on Countering Terrorism of Tajikistan by enhancing institutional capacities of the Government to coordinate the efforts of key actors and stakeholders, as well as to piloting innovative youth-focused projects that contribute to addressing the root causes of radicalization in the country.**



The project will specifically target at-risk groups like prison inmates, migrants and their families – through building their skills and providing community psychological support, as well as supporting women affected by migration in single-headed families.

**The project responds to CTED Recommendations for Tajikistan, especially those related to:**

1. Enhancing the development and implementation of strategies to address challenges relating to radicalization among migrant workers (including those returned to Tajikistan) and their families;
2. Deepening the understanding of female radicalization and enhance and expand programming to raise women's awareness of early signs of radicalization, as well as their responses; and
3. Enhancing the development and implementation of comprehensive rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for persons involved in terrorist activity (including returning FTFs and their families) and de-radicalization of prison inmates, with due consideration to the needs and roles of women.

The project's impact is that **the risk of violent extremism is reduced in Tajikistan**. The outcome of the project will be that the **Government of Tajikistan has systems in place to better coordinate implementation of the National Counter-Terrorism Strategy and build**

**essential pro-peace competencies among key at-risk groups.**

The project will operate at different levels – at **national level through policy support and coordination** of Strategies implementation, **at regional level through supporting sub-national coordination and resource mobilization**, as well as **community and specific groups (youth, prisoners, migrants) level to create the environment that build resilience of at-risk groups to radicalization**.

**Indicative project activities include:**

- Strengthening institutional capacity of the General Prosecutor's Office (GPO), by establishment of National Secretariat to monitor and report on implementation of the Strategy, as well as providing technical support;
- Building capacity of state officials on P/CVE, including capacity for focal points on P/CVE on push and pull factors, with special focus on prevention and with application of human rights-based approaches and gender mainstreaming;
- Creating a local pool of religious experts and psychologists for counter-messaging and counselling;
- Supporting national, sub-national and district (target districts) level policy dialogue with the state institutions, academia, think tanks, youth and women led CSOs on P/CVE;
- Inclusion of youth into local decision-making through youth-friendly local governance models;

- Building skills and competencies of young people through multiple platforms – formal, non-formal and informal educational programmes (including at schools, out-of-school institutions like sports centres, youth centres etc.) to foster intercultural understanding, non-violence and sustainable lifestyles;
- Build capacities and knowledge of duty bearers and community members including education specialists, school leadership, teachers, parents, religious leaders, police officers and media professionals on PVE and peacebuilding competencies to strengthen linkages between at-risk youth and other societal groups;
- Provide policy advice, conduct training and design disengagement from violence and rehabilitation programmes for young prison inmates, including skills development for employment and other measures to facilitate their social reintegration in the community;
- Supporting income-generation and financial sustainability of returned migrants with re-entry bans; and
- Fostering community reintegration of migrants through psycho-social support, community integration events, and developing messaging to promote social inclusion behaviours.

Under the direction of the UN Resident Coordinator, five UNCT agencies will implement the project including UNDP, IOM, UNODC, UNESCO and UNICEF. The programme requires funding of \$5,000,000.

## UZBEKISTAN

### Support in strengthening the system of preventing violent extremism in Uzbekistan



**UN Entities:** UNDP, UNODC, and IOM.

**Location:** Uzbekistan

**Funding Request:** \$2,528,500

The security landscape in the Central Asian region is changing. Having lost territory, ISIL has been regrouping and many foreign terrorist fighters are returning to their country of origin or third countries.

Violent extremism is the product of historical, political, economic and social circumstances, including the impact of regional and global politics. Growing horizontal inequalities are one of the consistently cited drivers of violent extremism. Critically, unemployment or poverty alone is not the

only push factor inciting violence and extremism: perceptions of injustice, human-rights violations, social-political exclusion, widespread corruption or sustained mistreatment of certain groups, are also considered important push factors.

The law on “Countering Extremism” adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan in June 2018 introduced a system of early prevention of violent extremism which is a new sector of law enforcement activity for national authorities. Given the high pace of transformations and a number of simultaneous reforms in economic, social and institutional spheres it is important to clearly identify the main factors causing radicalization and leading to violent extremism in Uzbekistan.

It is an important time for UN engagement to support government in advancing a Preventing Violent Extremism agenda in line with international standards and best practices. UN support could be essential to build the capacities and bring better understanding of specificities of drivers and dynamics related to the issue of preventing violent extremism in Uzbekistan.

**This project’s objective is to support the identification of root causes for radicalization of individuals and assist in the development of preventive strategies and border security and management policies based on strong analytical background and close cooperation between civil society, local communities and law enforcement agencies. The Joint Project aims at further improvement of the legal and institutional framework of PVE, capacity building of respective law enforcement agencies and rising of awareness of the public and specialists.**

#### The joint project has four outcomes:

- i. National legislation on PVE is improved by detailing the mechanisms of interaction between and within respective actors/agencies, development of action protocols for law enforcement officials, strengthening the scientific and methodological basis for understanding the phenomenon of extremism and radicalization – likely under the frame of a National Action Plan on PVE;
- ii. Capacity of law enforcement bodies are increased based on results of research and latest achievements in line with international standards and best practices;
- iii. Inclusive and effective system of awareness-raising and counter-narratives established and put in place; and



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clear and detailed legislation and improved business processes, as well as joint development of the sustainable and complex capacity building system for law enforcement bodies and other relevant actors in the field; and

- Implementation of the prevention mechanisms and tools with special focus on development of the conceptual framework for building cooperation between law enforcement and civil society & local communities.

This joint project will be implemented by UNDP, UNODC and IOM. This project is unfunded and seeks funding of \$2,528,500 for 2019-2020.

- iv.** Engagement and cooperation of respective governmental agencies with civil society, regional formal institutions, and international expert community improved through meetings.

**The activities of the project will be implemented in 3 phases:**

- Conduct situational analysis of social environment and perceptions of violent extremism and religious terrorism, as well as preventing practices and institutional capacities.

The analysis will employ:

- a. Field surveys and focus group discussions, as well as desk research works focusing on local societies and law enforcement personnel.
  - b. Needs assessment for institutional capacity building, including measures to improve the methods and principles of law enforcement personnel training.
- Assistance in development of a regulative environment and legal framework for the more

## TURKMENISTAN

## Strengthening Community Resilience to Prevent Violent Extremism in Turkmenistan



**UN Entities:** UNDP, UNFPA

**Location:** The project will be implemented nationwide and in 6 cities: Ashgabat, Mary, Turkmenabat, Dashoguz, Tedjen and Turkmenbashi

**Funding Request:** \$1,000,000

Approximately 50% of the population of Turkmenistan is below the age of 25. With limited opportunities and jobs available in the labour market and unregulated outmigration, there are concerns that an increasing number of young people feel a sense of marginalization and isolation.

**The project objective is to prevent radicalization among youth in Turkmenistan by mobilizing their energy, open-mindedness and dynamism as a potential positive force of countering terrorist and violent extremist influences and narratives.**

The intended outcome from the project is “Youth have access to and actively participate in ‘safe’ engagement platforms to foster positive alternative to extremist narratives and develop a greater sense of belonging and peer-to-peer support”. Law-enforcement, Youth, Education, Social and Labor-policy related institutions will be the primary target groups.

This project complements ongoing UNDP and UNFPA projects which resulted in assessments of project beneficiaries, identification of youth activists, as well as training of young people. This project seeks additional funding to strengthen joint efforts for better engagement and empowerment of young men and women in countering terrorism and violent extremism. It intends to enhance young women’s and men’s engagement in activities on prevention of violent extremism through integration of youth into decision making at various levels, fostering trust between decision makers and young people,

and creating opportunities for youth to engage with each other in a safe setting. The project will also seek to strengthen capacities of national and local institutions to better design and implement the respective policies, measures and communication.

### Outputs from the project include

- Capacities of national institutions (Law-enforcement, ministries of Labor, Youth, Education and others) to design, implement and communicate measures countering threats of violent extremism strengthened;
- Capacities of local frontline social support service providers in 6 target cities, including local authorities, self-governance bodies, police services, teaching staff and local youth councils to support youth engagement strengthened; and
- At least 1000 young men and women in Ashgabat, Mary, Dashoguz, Tedjen, Turkmenabat, Turkmenbashi have access to and actively utilize ‘safe engagement’ platforms.

### Some indicative activities of the project are:

- Establish Youth Engagement Platforms  
Representatives from various relevant bodies and stakeholders will be invited to join the platform, including staff from local employment centres, velayat and city level youth departments, business community, local educational institutes, local law enforcement, local religious leaders and local CSOs.
- Develop Youth Action Plans (e.g. innovation labs, sport events/facilities, libraries, playing grounds, new equipment, social infrastructure rehabilitation.) These plans will be implemented



through small grants for priority actions identified by the youth engagement platform.

- Develop capacity of national policy-makers and public officials in addressing violent extremism and the development, implementation and monitoring of effective national strategies and action plans on PVE. This will be implemented through training of the policy makers on P/CVE and sharing best practices and experiences related to National Plans of Action on PVE. The project will collaborate with UNRCCA that is currently supporting the Government of Turkmenistan in preparing its first National Counter-Terrorism Strategy.
- Conduct awareness raising activities among various stakeholders (local religious leaders, school teachers, business men, local authorities, women's groups and CSOs) at the community level on recruitment techniques and messaging, and train them in counter messaging. The project will reach out to law enforcement institutions and engage their representatives in the youth engagement platforms to increase awareness of the need to combine the security approach with investments in preventive measures such as social inclusion and economic empowerment.

The project will be implemented nationwide and in 6 cities: Ashgabat, Mary, Turkmenabat, Dashoguz, Tedjen and Turkmenbashi, where youth are concentrated. This project will be implemented by UNDP and UNFPA (Turkmenistan). This project has funding of \$990,200 from Japan and \$35,000 from UNFPA, with \$30,000 provided by the UK in 2018. It requires additional funding of \$ 1,000,000.

## KYRGYZSTAN

### Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism through gender responsive e-governance and empowering local communities



**UN Entities:** UNODC and UNWOMEN

**Location:** Kyrgyzstan

**Funding Request:** \$1,700,000

With the increasing threat and a rising number of cases related to terrorism and extremism in the courts, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic increased efforts for the prevention of violent extremism, by developing a National Counter-terrorism Strategy (2017-2022) which calls for action to improve preventive work and ensure the social reintegration of violent extremist offenders who serve non-custodial sanctions and those who are released from prison following the completion of their prison sentence.

Municipalities at local level do not have updated data and information on their population, public service delivery and other demographic information which is crucial for monitoring local trends and developments for timely prevention of conflicts and other threats like radicalization and violent extremism. As a result, local self-governments are unable to implement gender-sensitive post-release interventions and provide social support to released offenders and more broadly take informed decisions on the provision of public services aimed at prevention and reducing the escalation of violent conflicts in the communities.

The Government of Kyrgyzstan has taken steps to digitalize its governance system throughout the country through the "Tunduk" initiative but this e-governance system has not yet reached the southern regions and the local Self-Governments (LSG)/ municipalities.

**UN Women and UNODC will support the Government of Kyrgyzstan in its efforts to prevent/counter violent extremism and conflicts through State-Citizen Partnership and upscaling E-Governance in highly conflict-prone 9 municipalities of the southern border and several areas in the northern part of the country.**

This will follow an integrated approach, in which the capacities of 18 women self-help groups (SHG), comprising women and youth and nine local self-governments (LSGs) will be created to coordinate and address the emerging issues and preventing conflicts over natural resources as a main trigger of conflicts in communities.

The digitalization of governance systems in 9 LSGs, which is part of the Government of Kyrgyz Republic's nation-wide "Tunduk" initiative will support to provide accurate and timely data on demography and service delivery that will help to take informed-decisions and timely actions for effective use of natural resources, thereby, promoting social cohesion and service delivery for conflict monitoring, preventing violence and sustaining peace. Conflict monitoring and response mechanisms will be developed within LSGs to prevent conflicts, monitor the re-integration of offenders and ensure women and men are equally represented in all community-based decision-making processes.

The intended impact of the project is that Kyrgyz state officials and local community members promote social cohesion through inclusive participation, social reintegration and measures to prevent violent extremism.

**The project will achieve the following outcomes:**

- i. Local authorities and women activists apply socially inclusive governance approaches



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to prevent violent extremism and address community development needs; and

- ii. Kyrgyz state officials counter the appeal of violent extremism and its underlying causes in a gender responsive manner through improved governance systems.

This project will be implemented by UNODC and UNWOMEN country offices in the Kyrgyz Republic. It has funding of \$50,000 and requires additional funding of \$1,700,000.



## BALKANS

## Building Safer Communities through Preventing Violent Extremism in Kosovo<sup>2</sup>

**UN Entities:** UNDP

**Location:** Kosovo

**Funding Request:** \$575,640

This project seeks to further support Kosovo stakeholders in implementing the Strategy on Prevention of Violent Extremism and radicalization leading to terrorism 2016 – 2020 and its action plan. It was developed as a direct request from the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Department of Public Safety- Division for Prevention and Reintegration of radicalized persons).

**The objective of the project is to increase community safety through increasing the institutional capacities to counter the appeal of extremism and underlying causes, while at the same time ensuring timely and effective guidance, planning and coordination, prevent crime and extremism, deter the potential of isolation, reintegration of individuals and their families and support the disengagement.**

At the end of 2017, UNDP conducted the first ever survey in Kosovo with returned foreign fighters (FF) and their families to get clear understanding of the push and pull factors that let FF to join foreign conflicts. The resulting research, “Returned Foreign Fighters: Understanding Push and Pull Factors” provides details of individual journeys and the knowledge can be used for reintegration of individuals and their families into society.

The intended impact is to contribute to a safer environment by minimizing and preventing violent extremism threats at both central and local level including gender related considerations, through the following outcomes: (1) Planning and coordination mechanism at both central and local level in addressing violent extremism are operational and (2) Coordination between communities and institutions in supporting the integration of the ex-extremists and their families, with focus on women and children improved.

### Indicative activities of the project include:

- Training on information sharing, ethics, and procedures for liaison between central and municipal levels, technical assistance for the development of relevant policies, MoUs, legal guidance
- Training focal points on social welfare information collection, training for social welfare departments to ensure adequate formulation and implementation of support packages,

training for evaluation of radicalization of families of returned foreign fighters

- Providing technical advice to establish a referral mechanism at the central level
- Support to developing special packages for reintegration of children in the education system in coordination with UNICEF
- Designing and delivering special training to build individual resilience of re-integrated persons, developing safe space for dialogue and support for the families of re-integrated persons
- Providing technical advice to community institutions to establish referral mechanisms

This project will be implemented by UNDP in close coordination with UNHCR, UNWOMEN and UNICEF. It has partial funding of \$53,305 from USAID and seeks additional funding of \$ 575,640.

<sup>2</sup> References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)

## WESTERN BALKANS

## Community Resilience against Violent Extremism in the Western Balkans

**UN Entities:** UNICRI

**Location:** Western Balkans including Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro

**Funding Request:** \$2,061,500

By supporting small-scale civil society-run initiatives that promote the values of citizenship, equality, and peaceful conflict resolution, this project aims to strengthen the capacities of CSOs and to enhance the resilience of local communities against violent extremism.

This project builds on a pilot UNICRI project on CVE in 8 African countries which led to a request to expand the project to another region, namely the Western Balkans.

The main objectives of the project are to

- **Contribute to strengthening the capacities of local civil society actors to build resilience within society to withstand radicalization to violence;**
- **Test and evaluate innovative community-led initiatives aimed at preventing and countering**

**radicalization and violent extremism in Western Balkans through small grants to local civil society; and organizations and non-state actors**

- **Identify good practices and lessons learned in preventing and countering violent extremism that trigger successful interventions**

UNICRI is testing an innovative evaluation approach to P/CVE interventions, which links the evaluation of the intervention itself, with the evaluation of the performance of the grassroots actors through a set of key indicators.

This project will be implemented by UNICRI and has received funding of \$980,000 from the European Union and is seeking additional funding of \$ 2,061,500.

## IRAQ

## Preventing violent extremism in Iraq with a focus on gender, prevention through education and inter-group dialogue

**UN Entities:** UNESCO, UNDP and UNWOMEN

**Location:** Iraq

**Funding Request:** \$6,944,269

To prevent a return to conflict and a resurgence of violent extremism, it is important to confront the

causes that led to the rise of ISIL, reconcile deep-seated grievances, and build more tolerant and peaceful communities. The causes of radicalisation leading to violent extremism are diverse, there is no single causal explanation but rather a layering of risk factors. Extremist groups continue to be able to recruit marginalized individuals: youth are especially vulnerable to the threat of radicalisation to violent extremism as they face reduced economic prospects and have grown up in an environment where sectarianism and violence defines many aspects of their lives. During the ISIL occupation, more than a million children dropped out of school. Education is not a neutral concept, it can be used both as tool to promote radicalisation and as mean to build more tolerant societies.

PVE is a gendered phenomenon – this is both true when considering the role of women and men in perpetrating acts of violent extremism but also in terms of its victims. But women and women-led civil society organizations are also actively combating violent extremism and terrorism by building social cohesion, tolerance, and community resilience, and leading efforts to de-radicalise and reintegrate returnees and former violent extremists.

The objective of the project is **to build resilient communities through engaging with the gendered dynamics of violent extremism and addressing its root causes through education and other means.**

The project will:

- establish a better understanding of the causes and contributing factors to violent extremism through a gendered perspective, an approach critically lacking in Iraq;
- enhance capacity of national policy bodies to promoting women's and youth's engagement in decision making;
- engage in prevention-based strategies via community level women and youth engagement to mitigate further ongoing radicalisation and recruitment; and
- support prevention of violent extremism through education in primary and secondary schools, as well as at Iraqi Universities.

#### Some indicative activities are:

- Conduct research and analysis of the causes and processes of radicalization in Iraq within the regional context
- With research institutes and CSOs, produce, expand and deepen a data-driven evidence-base on the drivers of extremist violence and its impact on women and girls
- Support gender analysis of national/regional counter-terrorism laws and policies, identifying where legal and policy reform is needed,
- Develop local community programmes and innovative tools (including social media, gaming and other IT) in a participatory manner to enhance resilience of girls/boys against radicalization.



- Support the early warning training for girls and boys susceptible to violent extremism including refugee and IDPs.
- Undertake a mapping of actors working on PVE in Iraq and establish an inclusive PVE platform of civil society and international partners for advocacy, networking and coordination purposes.
- Establish support mechanisms for teachers and pupils exposed to and working to address the causal factors associated with radicalization leading to violent extremism.

This joint project will be implemented by UNESCO, UNDP and UNWOMEN. It has partial funding of \$598,245 from the Netherlands and requires additional funding of \$6,944,269.

## JORDAN

## Preventing Violent Extremism by Strengthening Capacities in Municipalities and Local Communities

**UN Entities:** UNDP, UNFPA, UNWOMEN and UNESCO

**Location:** Jordan

**Funding Request:** \$2,000,000

With more than 3,000 foreign fighters joining terrorist groups in neighboring countries, Jordan ranks amongst the top three countries of FTF. While ISIL and other radical groups have been largely defeated on the battlefield, the difficulties in Jordan remain and are growing.

To prevent violent extremism in Jordan, this project aims at building capacities amongst municipalities and communities, which bear most of the impact of violent extremism but also are the most effective entities in the fight against it. In line with security council resolution 2178 (2014) on FTF, resolution 1624 (2005) on countering incitement to terrorism, but also resolutions 2242 (2015) and 2250 (2015) to ensure women and youth are included in PVE efforts, this project aims at building institutional and sustainable resilience towards violent extremism.



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This project aims at building capacities for an existing network of civil society leaders as well as local level politicians in key municipalities. By building a sustainable prevention network (PN) with a mechanism of engaging at-risk populations, this project creates resilience towards radicalization and recruitment.

Together with civil society partners, UNDP has continuously engaged with local at-risk communities and municipalities over the last few years to strengthen social cohesion, resilience, and most recently PVE. Through youth centers, local community-based organizations (CBOs), municipal councils and other entities, the UN in Jordan has built capacities and strengthened both state- and civil society capacities towards preventing violent extremism.

**This project aims at continuing and significantly expanding these activities across several key governorates in Jordan that have shown the biggest vulnerability towards violent extremism.**

The key outcome will be that local entities are strengthened in their efforts towards preventing violent extremism. By building a comprehensive prevention network with focal points that are supported through this project, a sustainable and resilient infrastructure is built across many at risk communities. By the end of 2019 the number of existing prevention network focal points and community/youth centers through which they engage the local communities will have significantly increased. This project will take place in Jordan in Irbid, Mafraq, Zarqa, Maan, Amman, and other smaller municipalities.

This joint project will be implemented by UNDP with UNFPA, UNWOMEN and UNESCO. Japan has provided funding of \$300,000, an additional \$ 2,000,000 is requested.



## ARAB REGION

## Research and Catalysts for Preventing Violent Extremism in the Arab States Region

**UN Entities:** UNDP Arab Regional Hub

**Location:** Arab Region

**Funding Request:** \$1,600,000

**The overarching objective of *Research and Catalysts for Preventing Violent Extremism in the Arab States Region* is to strengthen country and regional level interventions for prevention violent extremism. It aims to move the field into maturity by providing knowledge on the drivers of extremism, speed peer learning through better M&E frameworks, and work for faster progress towards developing national action plans for PVE.**

A large-scale study is needed that outlines new trends of radicalization in the region, both at systemic and individual levels. Whilst several studies have assessed the root causes of violent extremism, few have ventured to understand why individuals choose this path, or the tipping point for her/his joining. In 2017, UNDP released a study based on interviews with 495 former extremists in sub-Saharan Africa, ***Journey to Extremism***. Apart from gaining global publicity for its results, the report now forms the basis of UNDP's regional PVE

programme in Africa. In 2019, UNDP's Regional Hub for Arab States intends to produce a report of the same nature and scale.

This project would scale up the existing UNDP project to strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) frameworks of PVE programmes to include all UNDP's PVE projects in the Arab States for one year would speed peer learning and quickly show the international community if we are on the right track. In 2018, UNDP developed a "toolkit" on M&E for PVE, and has trained UN agencies and CSOs on how to use this resource.

The impact of the large-scale research, strengthened M&E frameworks and assistance for developing national action plans suggested herein is expected to be substantial; to strengthen PVE efforts of the UN, Governments and CSOs across the Arab States region.

This project will be implemented by the UNDP Arab Regional Hub and has funding of \$250,000. It requires additional funding of \$1,600,000.



## GLOBAL

## Preventing Violent Extremism Through Strategic Communications: Phase III

**UN Entities:** UNOCT, through its capacity building arm, UNCCT, DGC

**Location:** Global

**Funding Request:** \$1,600,000

The Secretary-General's PVE Plan of Action identified strategic communications, the Internet and social media as one of seven priority areas of action and specifically recommended Member States "develop and implement national communications strategies" that are tailored to local settings, gender sensitive and are based on international human rights standards, and encouraged additional research to investigate the relationship between "the misuse of the Internet and social media by violent extremists" and the factors driving individuals towards violent extremism.

The General Assembly resolution on the Sixth Review of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/RES/72/284) further stressed the need to address the threat posed by narratives used by terrorists and for the international community to consider developing an accurate understanding of how terrorists recruit others and motivate them to commit terrorist acts. In addition, Security Council resolution 2354 (2017) directed the Counter

Terrorism Committee, with the support of CTED, to recommend ways for Member States to enhance their efforts to counter the ways that terrorist groups use their narratives to encourage, motivate and recruit others to commit terrorist acts.

The objective of this project is to increase the capacity of requesting Member States, United Nations entities, international and regional organizations, and CSOs to minimize threats posed by violent extremism through strategic communications and prevent the appeal of terrorism and violent extremism at the global, regional and local levels. Having developed guidelines and a methodology to build capacity in strategic communications in Phases I and II, Phase III seeks to increase such capacity through additional awareness raising and training on strategic communications, strategic design and planning support, and technical advisory services.

### The project will have three outcomes:

- i. Member States have the ability to develop and implement effective strategic communications framework for PVE;
- ii. Member States have established an interagency coordination and planning platform for strategic communications; and
- iii. Member States and UN entities have increased capacities to conduct activities in support of better targeted and more effective PVE through strategic communications.

### The project will provide context specific capacity building support by

- Enhancing the understanding and awareness

of strategic communications for PVE among Member States and UN entities through StratCom 101 Training;

- Advising Member States on how to develop an appropriate institutional framework to support strategic communications for PVE (e.g. through a PVE strategic communications focal point, a coordinated, inter-ministerial body or a Strategic Planning Unit);
- Improving technical strategic communications skills of Member States, UN entities, and others, through tailored training that could include target audience analysis; strategy concepts and design; designing and conducting assessments through data-driven mechanisms (e.g. surveys, behavioral observation, social media analyses, etc.); disseminating content across a wide range of media that includes traditional and social media; and identifying credible messengers.

In addition, the project is planning to hold regional workshops to raise awareness on strategic communications for PVE and to gather good practices and lessons learned. Expressions of interest from Member States, civil society and regional organizations have come in from the Horn of Africa, CARICOM region, Southeast and South Asia, and the MENA region.

This project will be implemented by UNOCT through its capacity building arm, UNCCT, in close collaboration with CTED and Department of Global Communications. The project is co-funded by Saudi Arabia (\$ 510,650), the United Kingdom (\$ 659,926), Japan (\$ 342,350), and the United Arab Emirates (\$50,000). Additional project funding in the amount of \$ 1,600,000 is required.





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## Measures to Prevent and Combat Terrorism

Member States resolved to undertake measures to prevent and combat terrorism by denying terrorists access to the means to carry out their attacks, to their targets and to their desired impact of their attacks

Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, 2006



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## API &amp; PNR

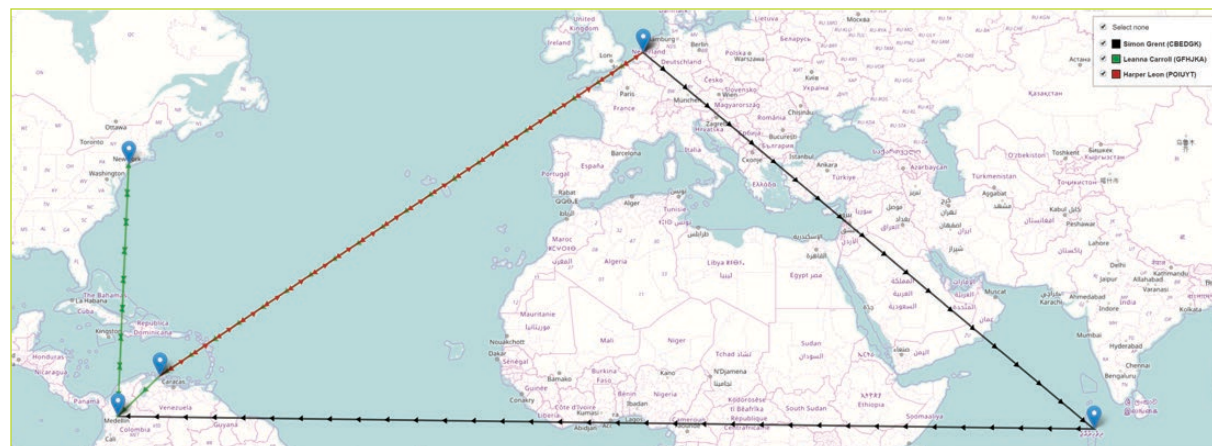
## Building the Capacity of Member States to Prevent, Detect and Investigate Terrorist Offenses and Related Travel by Using Advance Passenger Information (API) and Passenger Name Record (PNR) Data

**UN Entities:** UNOCT through its capacity building arm, UNCCT, CTED, UNODC, OICT, and ICAO

**Location:** Global

**Funding Request:** \$11,300,000

In resolution 2178 (2014), the Security Council called upon all Member States to require airlines operating in their territories to provide API to national authorities to detect the departure from, attempted travel to, entry into or transit through their territories of foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) by means of civil aircraft. In resolution 2396 (2017), the Security Council called on Member States to develop their capability to collect, process and analyse PNR data and to ensure such data is used by and shared with all their competent national authorities, with full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.



In its Sixth Review of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/RES/72/284), the General Assembly encouraged Member States to enhance their cooperation and develop relevant measures to prevent and tackle the FTF phenomenon, “including information-sharing, border management to detect travel, including through the implementation of obligations on the use of API, PNR and biometric data, with full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.” CTED has made recommendations to several countries to implement API/PNR systems.

Despite these requirements, capacities differ among Member States, which create significant challenges for the global counter-terrorism architecture. Most Member States lack a full understanding of the use of passenger data to identify and detect FTFs, as well as the necessary steps required to develop and implement API/PNR capability.

In addition, legal systems differ on key issues pertaining to the collection, transmission, use, retention and sharing of passenger data. PNR data also raises several human rights concerns that relate to the right to privacy, data protection and retention, as well as the risk of discriminatory profiling. Moreover, there are significant conflict of laws issues that place airline carriers in considerable legal jeopardy. Unresolved, these conflicts of law prevent the optimal use of PNR data, including for purposes of counter-terrorism.

This project was initiated after 26 September 2018, when the UN was given ownership of the Travel Information Portal (TRIP) system, an IT-software solution that allows airline carriers to collect, transmit, use, retain and share passenger data, through a generous contribution from the Dutch Government.

This global project seeks to build the capacity of Member State to prevent, detect, investigate and prosecute terrorist offences and other serious crimes, including related travel, by collecting and analysing passenger data, namely API and PNR. The project foresees a flexible tiered implementation approach based on the different stages of readiness of Member States to implement and use passenger data responsibly and in accordance with international human rights standards. It foresees four main pillars of engagement namely (i) Assessments and Awareness Raising; (ii) Legislative Assistance; (iii) Institutional Set-up and Capacity-Building; and (iv) Provision of ICT.

#### The outcomes from the project are:

- Assisted Member States have enhanced awareness to use passenger data to stem the flow of FTFs and other serious criminals as required by Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) and 2396 (2017), and have a full understanding of the necessary steps to comply with these resolutions;
- Assisted Member States have strengthened legislative frameworks to regulate the collection, transmission, use, retention and sharing of passenger data in compliance with international human rights standards, and based on universal standards that resolve existing conflicts of

laws that inhibit the international transfer and processing of PNR data;

- Assisted Member States have effective Passenger Information Units (PIUs) in place, which have the capacity to use an intelligence-led approach to conduct risk assessments, implement appropriate targeting measures, as well as identify, detect and intercept FTFs and other serious criminals based on the systematic collection, analysis, use and sharing of passenger data; and
- Assisted Member States have access to an effective and supported UN software solution called goTRAVEL based on the Dutch TRIP system, to be used by their PIUs in carrying out their functions.

#### Indicative project activities include:

- Holding regional workshops, organize deep-dive missions to determine their capacity to implement API/PNR systems and develop national API/PNR road-maps to guide system implementation;
- Supporting the drafting/review of national legislative frameworks on the collection, transmission, use, retention and sharing of API/PNR;
- Supporting the drafting of a standard to resolve conflict of laws inhibiting the international transfer and processing of PNR data;

- Supporting the establishment of PIUs, including providing training, certification, and on-the-job mentorship to law enforcement officials on data use and analysis;
- Facilitating Member State engagement with airline carriers to raise awareness about the role of PIUs and their obligations on passenger data transmission and protection;
- Supporting the establishment of a Global Informal Working group to share best practices on data/carrier connection, policy/legal matters, operational cooperation, interoperability and information exchange; and
- Delivering, install and ensure the effective operational use of goTravel, the UN version of the TRIP system, in requesting Member States based on availability of the necessary hardware.

This joint project will be led by UNOCT, to be implemented by UNCCT, CTED, UNODC, OICT, and ICAO. The project has received funding of \$ 5,681,818 from the Netherlands and \$ 5,600,000 from other donors. Additional funding of \$ 11,300,000 is requested for 2020.

## AVIATION SECURITY

### Supporting Member States to Build Capacity in Aviation Security

**UN Entities:** UNOCT through its capacity building arm, UNCCT, with ICAO for the delivery of the National Inspector Training Course and CTED

**Location:** Global

**Funding Request:** \$1,762,950

Civil aviation, a key component of critical national infrastructure, remains an attractive target for terrorists, with the aim of causing substantial loss of life, economic damage and disruption to the connectivity between States. Security Council resolution 2309 (2016) calls on all Member States to implement several security arrangements to prevent and counter terrorist threats to civil aviation, while resolution 2396 (2017) welcomes the approval of the new ICAO Global Aviation Security Plan (GASeP), which provides a platform for all civil aviation industry stakeholders to enhance aviation security worldwide. In the Sixth Review Resolution of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/RES/72/284), the General Assembly “underlined the growing importance of protecting

critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks and of fostering comprehensive preparedness for such attacks, including through public-private partnership.”

**The objective of this project is to build the capacity of Member States in aviation security and contribute to their efforts to prevent and counter terrorist threats to civil aviation pursuant to Security Council resolution 2309 (2016).**

The project will seek to provide beneficiary Member States with capacity-building support in four areas of implementation to achieve the following four outcomes whereby Member States have:

- i. strengthened national civil aviation security regulatory frameworks that meet the requirements of ICAO Annex 17 and ICAO Aviation Security Manual Doc 8973;
- ii. enhanced capacity to provide aviation security screening across national civil aviation networks in line with international standards;
- iii. strengthened national civil aviation security quality control programmes, in relation to aviation security recruitment, training and certification, to determine compliance with and validate the effectiveness of its national civil aviation security programme and national civil aviation security training programme; and

- iv. enhanced capacity to improve the security of landside areas at airports and other public transportation systems linked to their civil aviation regime.

This project will be implemented by UNOCT, through its capacity building arm, UNCCT, with support from ICAO for the delivery of the National Inspector Training Course and CTED. It has received funding of \$900,000 from Saudi Arabia and is requesting additional funding of \$1,762,950.



## BORDER SECURITY

## Strengthening Member States Border Security and Management Capacities to Counter Terrorism and Stem the Flow of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs)

**UN Entities:** UNOCT, through its capacity building arm, UNCCT with UNODC

**Location:** Global

**Funding Request:** \$3,300,000

Members of terrorist groups and FTFs continue to move across remote and sparsely controlled border zones that are often porous.

Stemming this flow is recognised as a key element of global counter-terrorism efforts and requires concerted cooperation at the global, regional and national levels. In its latest review of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/RES/72/284), the General Assembly expressed concern for the increasing flow of FTFs and encouraged

all Member States to address this threat by enhancing their cooperation and developing relevant measures to prevent and tackle this phenomenon through enhanced cross-border cooperation and border management. It further called upon Member States to make effective use of the databases of INTERPOL and encouraged the provision of assistance to help to address gaps in this area. Security Council resolution 2396 (2017) calls on Member States to improve international, regional, and sub-regional cooperation to address the issue of FTFs, including through increased sharing of information for the purpose of identifying their trans-national movement, the sharing and adoption of best practices.

The BSM programme has been developed based on in-depth analysis of current border security gaps within the context of counter terrorism and the needs of Member States that have been identified through UNOCT/UNCCT projects as well as projects relating to border security and management that are currently being implemented globally by other UN entities, Member States and international and regional organizations.

### As such, the programme will address five key gaps:

- Lack of good practices relating to BSM and modes of cross-border transportation in the context of counter-terrorism;
- A need to expand cross-border cooperation and information sharing, including the responsible sharing of biometric data and Advanced Passenger Information (API) to counter terrorism;

- Border Management Strategies based on risk analyses and Gaps and Needs Assessments have not been developed and/or do not address counter-terrorism and FTF specific issues;
- Lack of training and courses on BSM as it relates to counter-terrorism; and
- Required minimum standards of technical equipment to address terrorism-related threats in the border context.

**The objective of the programme is to strengthen Member States' capacities to prevent cross-border movement of terrorists and stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) through improved border security and management (BSM). It seeks to support and enhance the capacity of Member States, at national and regional levels, to prevent the cross-border movement of terrorists and stem the flow of FTFs through improved border security and management strategies and by developing and implementing a broad range of capacity-building projects and activities.**

### The programme will lead to five outcomes:

- Enhanced awareness among beneficiary countries of existing good practices around BSM as they relate to countering terrorism and stemming the flow of FTFs across borders;
- Enhanced capacity of beneficiary countries to include counter-terrorism considerations in their national BSM strategies and action plans,



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based on needs assessments and a terrorism-related threat and risk analyses;

- iii. Improved cross-border cooperation among beneficiary countries, both at the inter-agency and intra-agency level, with a focus on countering terrorism and stemming the flow of FTFs;
- iv. Improved institutional training on BSM in beneficiary countries, as it relates to counter-terrorism and stemming the flow of FTFs; and
- v. Enhanced access to and utilization of technical equipment required to stem the flow of FTFs across borders by beneficiary countries.

**The programme will deliver these outcomes through some of these indicative activities:**

- Adapt and disseminate the GCTF Good Practices in BSM in the Horn of Africa and beyond the wider Sahel region; and develop and disseminate modules on cross-border travel cycle pertaining to air, maritime, railway and bus travel.
- Undertake approximately 12 national and 4 regional BSM gaps and needs assessments on counter terrorism and preventing the flow of FTFs, based on a set of criteria jointly agreed upon with CTED; and support the drafting of approximately 12 national and 4 regional BSM strategies and action plans, to include specific elements to counter terrorism and stem the flow

of FTFs, in line with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.

- Support the establishment of at least 10 bilateral and regional networks and forums for formalized cross-border cooperation and information exchange on BSM related issues in the specific context of counter terrorism; and support beneficiary countries to undertake joint border controls at border crossing points, as well as along green and blue borders also in the specific context of counter terrorism; and
- Develop and deliver specialized training modules on effective border control to counter terrorism and stem the flow of FTFs.

This programme will be implemented by UNOCT through its capacity building arm, UNCCT, with UNODC and in cooperation with other partners such as IOM. This programme has funding of \$1,500,000 from Saudi Arabia and requires additional funding of \$3,300,000 for the first two years of this four-year project.

## BORDER SECURITY

## Strengthening Kazakhstan's capacities in border security and management and preventing violent extremism

**UN Entities:** IOM and UNDP in close coordination with INTERPOL

**Location:** Kazakhstan

**Funding Request:** \$1,000,000

Central Asia continues to be one of the most active labour migration regions globally, with Kazakhstan at the crossroads of these migration flows as an important country of emigration and of transit for labour mobility. On the local level, multiple pressures and interplay of 'push' and 'pull' factors undermine stability and cohesion of local communities making them more susceptible to radicalization. Social, economic and political exclusion of vulnerable groups creates fertile ground for the spread of radical ideologies threatening to damage social fabric of communities and give rise to violent extremism.

The project aims to address the technical assistance areas identified by CTED and the government of Kazakhstan following a CTED visit in 2016. The objective of the project is to **strengthen border security and management and PVE**

**capacities in Kazakhstan to support the efforts of the Government in countering and preventing violent extremism conducive to terrorism in line with the UN priorities.**

**The project will achieve the following outcomes:**

- i. Kazakhstan authorities effectively counter document fraud through improved identity management, detection of falsified documents and access to INTERPOL's resources; and
- ii. While Kazakhstan authorities improve their knowledge and skills to address PVE, at-risk-communities are well informed on the risks associated with violent extremism and are engaged in productive activities.

The project will support national authorities in the analysis of the legal framework as related to border security and management. The project will also help to reinforce the capacities of national law enforcement officers in identity management and document security.

Concretely, IOM will organize one masterclass on identity management for relevant Kazakh authorities (including the Population and Civil Registry) on best practices, including the introduction and use of biometrics in identity management processes, targeting a total of 20 national experts from this sector. It will aim to facilitate awareness raising and capacity building with regards to integration of INTERPOL's I-24/7 into the national border management framework and related systems. To this extent, a site survey will be conducted by INTERPOL about the needs of the

National Central Bureau and pilot site(s), where I-24/7 could be potentially deployed.

The project will sensitize law enforcement officers on the PVE international standards and best practices. Concretely, manuals and protocols on PVE will be developed under the lead of IOM and UNDP. Once the manuals are formally validated by the Government of Kazakhstan, training activities addressed to law enforcement officers will be conducted. IOM and UNDP will also implement a capacity development.

The project will sensitize law enforcement officers on the PVE international standards and best practices. Concretely, manuals and protocols on PVE will be developed under the lead of IOM and UNDP. Once the manuals are formally validated by the Government of Kazakhstan, training activities addressed to law enforcement officers will be conducted. IOM and UNDP will also implement a capacity development programme for local authorities to engage youth in productive activities on local level. The project will also contribute to building safe dialogue platforms in at-risk-communities by engaging multiple stakeholders, including youth, religious leaders, grass roots organizations, and vulnerable groups.

The project will develop the capacity of state and private media representatives to cover key issues related to PVE, raise awareness of communities prone to violent extremism on risks associated with this activity and precaution measures to be taken to avoid recruitment.

The project will be implemented by IOM Kazakhstan with UNDP Kazakhstan in close coordination with INTERPOL. The project has funding of \$587,609 from Japan and seeks funding of \$1,006,100.

## TERRORISM FINANCING

### Capacity Building Project on Countering Financing of Terrorism through Effective National and Regional Action

**UN Entities:** UNOCT, through its capacity building arm, UNCCT with UNODC

**Location:** Global targeting West Africa and Sahel, Central Africa, Eastern and Southern Africa, Middle East and North Africa, Eurasia, Asia-Pacific

**Funding Request:** \$3,600,000

As terrorist financing evolves and terrorists use innovative methods to hide their identities, transmit funds through unconventional means and use smaller sums of money to perpetrate attacks, conventional practices employed for freezing of suspected assets are no longer sufficient.

**Asset freezing procedures need to rely more on financial intelligence sharing between countries and enhanced coordination between the public and private sector.** In recent years, the burden of identifying and addressing financial risk has been put on the regulated and semi-regulated financial sector, which often lack adequate information to enable them to fulfil obligations to combat terrorist financing. However, legal and institutional barriers, mistrust or the absence of mechanisms to reliably and timely share confidential information often hampers the effective flow and use of information.

The UN Security Council has approved a series of key resolutions, several of them under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, on the criminalization of the financial support of terrorist organizations, such as Al Qaeda and ISIL, the financing of the travel of Foreign Terrorist Fighters 2178 (2014), the criminalization of any direct or indirect trade involving ISIL 2199 (2015), and the creation of the sanctions regime and monitoring teams 1267/1989/225, as well as resolutions 2253 (2015), 2368 (2017) and 2396 (2017). Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and CTED recommendations identify standards and evaluate essential elements for an effective capability in countering the financing of terrorism (CFT). CTED has repeatedly highlighted the importance of Terrorism Financing Risk Assessments.

**The objective of this project is to enhance the capacity of national authorities and financial institutions to prevent terrorists from raising, using and transmitting funds for their activities.**

#### The intended outcomes from the project are:

- i. improved understanding of governments, financial institutions and other regulated private sector institutions of the threat of terrorist financing;
- ii. enhanced capacity of governments, financial institutions and other regulated private sector institutions to prevent and address terrorist financing in accordance with international norms and standards, including through developing risk assessments, sharing financial intelligence and enhancing cooperation between the public and the private sector; and
- iii. enhanced capacity to develop regional assessment roadmaps

UNODC will lead a component of this project for national and regional risk assessments based on the UNODC Guidance Manual to assess terrorism financing risks. The operationalization of the Guidance Manual on Risk Assessments through regular regional and national meetings will enhance cooperation among concerned structures and entities, will develop roadmaps and plans of action to produce regional assessments and will identify the main terrorism financing risks at regional level.

The project focuses on five regions that fall under the umbrella of the following FSRBs: the Eurasian Group on Money-Laundering, the Asia-Pacific Group on Money-Laundering; the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group;





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the Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force; and the Central Africa Money-Laundering Group. These five regions have been identified in consultations with CTED and the Analytical Support and Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1267 (1999). National risk assessment workshops may also be implemented in West Africa and the Sahel region upon request.

The CFT programme will be led and implemented by UNOCT through its capacity building arm, UNCCT, with a component led by UNODC. It has partial funding of \$1,000,000 from Saudi Arabia and requires additional funding of \$3,600,000.

## FOREIGN TERRORIST FIGHTERS

### Strengthening national capacity to investigate and prosecute foreign terrorist fighters-related threats, with a focus on returning and relocating terrorist fighters

**UN Entities:** UNODC

**Location:** Global

**Funding Request:** \$1,500,000

Member States face considerable challenges related to the return of FTFs as the flows of such individuals, including returnees and relocators from the Middle East towards East Africa, North Africa West Africa, the Sahel and Southeast Asia increase. In addition, the suspected presence of experienced and trained terrorist fighters, networks and sleeper cells and the consolidation and/or resurgence of existing terrorist groups and their affiliates is also of grave concern.

These challenges and threats considerably hinder the ability of Member States to abide and respond to United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) resolutions, including but not limited to the 2018 Review of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (UNGCTS); 2178 (2014); 2195 (2014); 2322 (2016); and 2396 (2017).

These evolutions have generated complex challenges for national authorities in charge of detecting, monitoring, investigating and prosecuting FTF-related offenses include:

- Incomplete or outdated national legal frameworks preventing or limiting the criminalization of specific offences connected to FTFs;
- Inability or limited ability to adequately exploit open-source intelligence (OSINT) during the preventive, investigative and prosecuting phases;
- Inability or limited ability to adequately exploit circumstantial, complex digital and electronic evidence during the preventing, investigative and prosecuting phases
- Inability or limited ability to adequately transfer information collected by the military to the criminal justice system in support of efforts aimed at detecting, monitoring, investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating FTF-related offenses in a manner compliant with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law;
- Inability or limited ability to adequately detect, identify, detain, interview and interrogate terrorist suspects, particularly those trained to conceal their identity or resist traditional interview and interrogation techniques;
- Difficulty in securing sufficient admissible evidence according to existing legislative provisions;

- Inability or limited ability to achieve effective cooperation between the military and law enforcement in support of prevention, investigation and prosecution efforts.

**The project's objective is to assist beneficiary countries in their efforts to strengthen their ability to process and respond to the recent rise in FTF-related challenges and threats.** These objectives will be achieved by developing in-depth and advanced country-specific trainings for law enforcement and judiciary officials involved in preventing and countering terrorism.

**Upon completion of the project, law enforcement officials should be capable of using a wide array of investigative techniques to support efforts aimed at tackling complex and challenging cases where legal frameworks and, or, traditional investigative techniques may fail to yield enough evidence to allow the prosecution of individuals having committed offenses connected to FTF activities.**

**Some of the indicative activities include:**

- Development of a roadmap and initial strategy for implementation with relevant stakeholders in consultations with CTED;
- Development of a detailed roadmap and initial strategy for implementation with relevant external actors including Member States and regional organizations;



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- Adaptation and translation of UNODC's Manual on Foreign Terrorist Fighters to address the specificities of each region targeted by this project;
- Eighteen (18) National training workshops for law enforcement officials on investigative techniques (advanced, intermediate or beginner based on existing capacities) including the exploitation of OSINT, digital and electronic evidence; and
- Twelve (12) National training workshops for judges, prosecutors and defense lawyers on investigative techniques (advanced, intermediate or beginner based on existing capacities) including the exploitation of OSINT, digital and electronic evidence.

In the second half of the project, there will be national training workshops for law enforcement officials, judges and prosecutors on the detection and management of FTF suspects; national training workshops on cooperation between the military and law enforcement and the transfer of information gathered by the military to support criminal justice efforts against FTFs in a manner compliant with obligations under international law, including international human rights law; and annual cross-regional seminars for criminal justice officials, parliamentarians and policy-makers.

The project will be implemented by UNODC in the Middle East, East Africa, North Africa, West Africa, the Sahel and Southeast Asia. It is unfunded and requires funding of \$1,500,000 for 2019-2020.

## FORENSIC TOOLS

### The use of special investigative techniques and forensic tools to prevent and counter terrorism and violent extremism on the Internet

**UN Entities:** UNODC with UNOCT, through its capacity building arm, UNCCT

**Location:** Global targeting the following regions: Sub Saharan, West and North Africa (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Mali and Nigeria), South-East Asia and the Middle East (Iraq, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon)

**Funding Request:** \$5,000,000

Terrorists' increasing use of information and communications technology (ICT) for recruitment and propaganda purposes continues to pose significant challenges for policymakers and law enforcement agencies around the world. United Nations Security Council resolutions, 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005), 2178 (2014), 2322 (2016) and 2396 (2017) called upon Member States to respond to counter this threat in a human rights-compliant manner in line with the respect of fundamental freedoms and other obligations under international law.



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The project will contribute to the implementation of CTED's recommendation that the effective use of Special Investigative Techniques in counter-terrorism is a global challenge and that many States require assistance in developing effective techniques and mechanisms for ensuring coordination by intelligence, law enforcement and prosecution and respecting rule of law and human rights.

#### The objectives of the project are to address these challenges by supporting Member States to:

- i. Strengthen criminal justice officials' skills regarding special investigating techniques and forensic tools to prevent and counter terrorism acts committed through the Internet while observing human rights and the rule of law;
- ii. Strengthen capacity in preventing and

countering cyber-terrorism attacks against critical infrastructure;

- iii. Strengthen counter-terrorism narrative capacity on the Internet and social media to prevent terrorism radicalization, appeal and recruitment.

#### The project aims to:

- Provide legislative support to ensure the adaptation of national criminal text with international legal framework and States obligations to the use of SITs and forensic tools regarding complex terrorism cases, FTFs, and cyber terrorist attacks.
- Train law enforcement and criminal justice officials to conduct terrorism investigations,



prosecution and adjudication, making use of enhanced skills regarding special investigative techniques (SITs) to investigate and process terrorist crimes (and FTFs cases) committed on the Internet with full respect of human rights and the rule of law considerations and legislative support to ensure the adaptation of national criminal text to the use of SITs;

- Develop and strengthen Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) practices and forensic capacities and expertise within national law enforcement agencies to monitor open source social media platforms for content related to terrorism to prevent and counter terrorist narratives and online incitement to commit terrorist acts and the spread of violent content on the Internet; and
- Train law enforcement officials to prevent terrorist cyber-attacks, and mitigate the effects and expedite recovery should they occur.

The Project will target the following regions: Sub Saharan, West and North Africa (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Mali and Nigeria, South-East Asia and the Middle East (Iraq, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon).

This UNODC project will be implemented with UNOCT, through its capacity building arm, UNCCT. The project is unfunded and requires funding of \$5,000,000.

## ORGANIZED CRIME

### Building capacity to address linkages between terrorism and transnational organized crime

**UN Entities:** UNODC, UNICRI

**Location:** Global

**Funding Request:** \$2,000,000

The nexus between transnational organized crime and terrorism is an issue of increasing concern for many Member States, and a threat to international security, stability, governance, and development. Although organized crime and terrorism are known to have distinct aims, Security Council resolution 2195 identified a nexus between criminal networks and terrorist groups, and their objectives, identities and modus operandi overlap.

In view of the growing concern, several United Nations Security Council resolutions address these links, including: 2195 (2014), 2322 (2016), and 2370 (2017), and call upon States to better understand and address the nexus between organized crime and terrorism as a threat to security and development, enhance cooperation on the issue, and strengthen their judicial, law enforcement, prosecution, and border-control

capacities to address the nexus. Often these issues are addressed in isolation at both policy and operational levels.

The project aims to enhance the capacity of Member States to address the **linkages between terrorism and transnational organized crime**, as important elements in combatting terrorism globally and in support of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy resolution and Related Reviews, and relevant Security Council resolutions, and to also further the “The Hague Good Practices on the Nexus between Transnational Organized Crime and Terrorism”.

#### The project will focus on four components:

1. **Advisory/Consultation Missions:** to select countries in Sahel/North Africa, East Africa, and Southeast Asia regions, to assess the specific challenges of the identified countries in relation to the nexus between terrorism and transnational organized crime and to agree on the areas of assistance with the national partners.
2. **Legislative and Policy Assistance:** to support coherence between domestic anti-crime and



counter-terrorism legislation, with regional and international legal conventions and protocols related to terrorism and transnational organized crime, and to strengthen national strategies, policies and procedures relevant to addressing the links between terrorism and transnational organized crime

### 3. **Support for National and Regional**

**Coordination:** to strengthen coordination between relevant national agencies and with regional counter-parts, as well as with the private sector, as relevant, through enhanced knowledge, including the exchange of experiences, and strengthened strategies, policies and procedures.

4. **Capacity Building Assistance:** to strengthen knowledge of relevant stakeholders, the nexus between terrorism and transnational organized crime and to enhance capacity to proactively prevent, detect, investigate and prosecute cases involving links between terrorism and transnational organized crime. The specific areas of assistance would be tailored to the particular challenges facing each region, and selected Member States. In addition, in order to ensure sustainability, the capacity building assistance will include follow-on mentoring, train-the-trainer activities, and support for training curricula as needed.

#### **The project aims to:**

- Strengthen knowledge and capacity of relevant national criminal justice officials to understand

and identify the ways in which terrorism and transnational organized crime can be linked and to effectively respond to these links, including to prevent, identify, investigate and prosecute cases involving the nexus between terrorism and transnational organized crime.

- Enhance national and regional law enforcement and judicial inter-agency collaboration, involving private sector partners where relevant, on these cross-cutting, but related issues, including the nexus-related information and intelligence.
- Enhanced normative and institutional frameworks, and regulatory measures to effectively investigate and prosecute crimes involving terrorism and transnational organized crime.

#### **Some indicative activities of the project include:**

- Initial legislative/policy advisory activities, in selected countries, to identify gaps and provide advisory services on legislative and policy responses;
- National capacity building training activities in select countries for policy makers and criminal justice officials to strengthen inter-agency coordination to effectively address the links between terrorism and transnational organized crime, with involvement of the private sector, where relevant;
- National capacity building training activities in select countries for criminal justice officials to strengthen knowledge regarding the nexus between terrorism and transnational organized

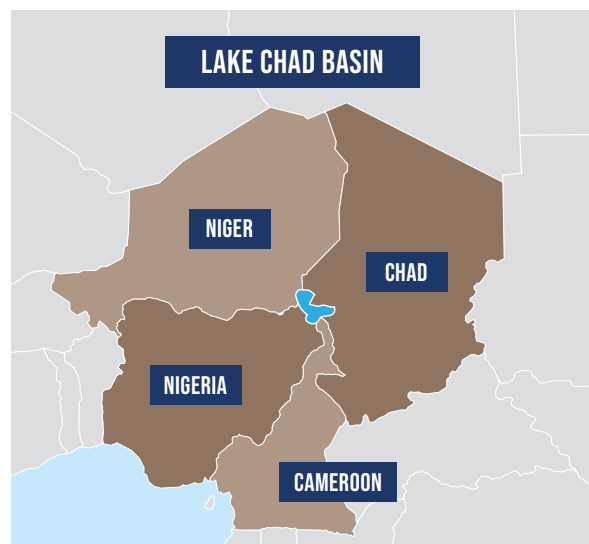
crime and to enhance capacity to proactively prevent, detect, investigate and prosecute cases involving links between terrorism and transnational organized crime.

The project will focus on the following regions: Sahel, North Africa and East Africa and Southeast Asia; Central Africa in support of regional judicial cooperation and Middle East and Southeast Asia in relation to disrupting terrorism financial flows from trafficking and illicit trade with an initial focus on cultural property.

This joint project will be implemented by UNODC and UNICRI. Collaboration with UNOCT, CTED, INTERPOL and UNESCO will also be developed. It is unfunded and requires funding of \$2,000,000 for 2019-2020.

## LAKE CHAD BASIN

## Supporting Lake Chad Basin Countries to Develop and Implement Strategies for the Screening, Prosecution, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Boko Haram-Associated Persons



**UN Entities:** UNODC and UNDP with CTED

**Location:** Chad, Cameroon, Niger and Nigeria

**Funding Request:** \$1,250,000



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Thousands of persons associated with Boko Haram have been detained in the four Lake Chad Basin countries Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria, following surrender to authorities or capture by security forces. The authorities of these countries have expressed **the urgent need to receive support to develop comprehensive approaches to the treatment of these individuals who have been captured or surrendered, from the initial screening stage to assess the profiles of persons in their custody, through judicial processes, to the rehabilitation and reintegration stage involving the return of individuals back into society, including dealing with individuals who have been detained in a State other than their own to their home country.**

This ongoing need was underlined in the *Regional Strategy for the Stabilization, Recovery and Resilience of the Boko Haram-affected areas*

*of the Lake Chad Basin*, prepared by the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC). Its Annex 3, in particular, spells out the objective to “develop a common overall approach to the screening, prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration of persons associated with Boko Haram, including the relationship between different components in line with international standards”, and the technical assistance needed to achieve this aim.

The project is based on the recommendations resulting from 12 CTED visits to the region: Cameroon (2015, 2017); Chad (2014, 2017); Niger (2008, 2012, 2015, 2017, 2018); and Nigeria (2006, 2015, 2017), including joint high level visit of the CTED Executive Director, the SRSG for UNOWAS and the SRSG for UNOCA to the region in February 2017, which fed into the visit of the Security Council to the region and the adoption of Security Council resolution 2349 (2017); as well as the joint high

level consultations of CTED-UNOCT to Nigeria in 2018. It also complements, with an approach focused on strategy level regional coherence and coordination, a number of ongoing or proposed national-level technical assistance projects in Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria.

**The objective of this project is to assist the Lake Chad Basin Commission and Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria individually to implement comprehensive, coherent and tailored approaches to screen, prosecute, rehabilitate and reintegrate persons associated with Boko Haram.**

**The project has three outcome areas:**

- i. Strengthened capacity of the Lake Chad Basin Commission and national capacity to implement comprehensive and tailored approaches, and common standards where possible, to the screening and prosecution of persons in custody associated with Boko Haram, who have been captured or have surrendered themselves to the authorities.
- ii. Enhanced capacity for effective cooperation between Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria regarding the screening, prosecution, and/or transfer of persons associated with Boko Haram.
- iii. Strengthened capacity of LCBC to implement the SPRR pillar of the Regional Strategy as a whole, and to take forward regional harmonization of national rehabilitation and reintegration strategies and programmes in particular.

These outcomes will be achieved through activities such as national workshops in all four countries to

advance implementation of PRR approaches; regional workshops on international cooperation mechanisms and technical assistance to LCBC in implementation of the RSS SPRR Strategy; support to LCBC-AU Regional workshop on Rehabilitation & Reintegration.

This is an ongoing joint project of UNODC and UNDP with support from CTED. It has funding of \$200,000 from the European Union and requires an additional \$ 1,250,000.

## NIGER

### Enhance border management for increased security in Niger



**UN Entities:** IOM

**Location:** Niger

**Funding Request:** \$3,000,000

Niger borders Libya in the Northeast, Chad in the East, Nigeria and Benin in the South, Burkina Faso and Mali in the West and Algeria in the Northwest.

Long borders, over 5,690 km, with weak border controls and infrastructures have allowed the development of transnational criminal and terrorist activities in recent years along Nigerien borders and within the territory.

**This project seeks to contribute to the improvement of security in Niger by reinforcing national capacities to secure borders through better equipment, knowledge and collaboration with border communities. This project responds to CTED recommendations related to border security management and customs management.**

**This project will seek to achieve the following outcomes:**

- i. Enhance the territorial surveillance through the MIDAS system expansion in border posts (IOM's Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS));
- ii. Empower the capacities of the Nigerien Customs Institutions; and
- iii. Maintain and strengthen border communities' engagement in border security through Community Prevention Committees (CPCs).

The project aims to enhance the Directorate of Territorial Surveillance (DST) which is responsible for border management with rehabilitated and equipped land border posts along the Southern border and mobile capacities along the Libyan and the Malian borders. Moreover, expansion of the MIDAS system, which allows to capture





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biometrics and biographic information, liaised with INTERPOL I-24/7 following the approval of the Interpol National Central Bureau, will enable the DST to enhance data management and counter cross-border illicit traffics, criminality and terrorism. It will also aim to empower Nigerien Customs through provision of one mobile custom post, rehabilitation of the Custom training centre, organization of a study visit as well as training. And it will ensure border community engagement in border management.

This project will be implemented by IOM. It is unfunded and seeks funding of \$3,000,000.

## NIGER

### Disengagement, Disassociation, Reintegration and Reconciliation – Conflict Dissolution and Peacebuilding in Niger (Tillabery Region)

**UN Entities:** IOM

**Location:** Niger in the Tillabery Region

**Funding Request:** \$2,200,000

This project will look to address the drivers and conditions conducive to conflict and to violent extremism as a basis for a holistic effort on sustainable reintegration, peacebuilding and the prevention of violent extremism. Then it will operationalize a Disengagement, Disassociation,

Reintegration and Reconciliation (DDRR) programme for surrenders associated to non-state armed groups (including women and children who may be victims of these groups) and those caught up in related security operations.

The objective of the project is to assist the Government of Niger to manage the flow of national and foreign defectors and arrested persons associated with nonstate armed groups operating in the Tillabery Region (at the border of Mali and Burkina Faso) by providing technical support to develop a National Strategy on the management of associates, and victims including those caught up in related security operations in Tillabery Region. This support will mainly build the capacity of the key actors including administrative authorities and community leaders involved in the communication, reception, registration, screening, rehabilitation, reconciliation and reintegration of former elements associated with non-state armed groups.



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The project will seek to provide technical assistance to national and local actors to develop the National Strategy on disengagement in Tillabery and to build the capacity of actors in charge of coordination (Governor Office), the development of the legal framework in close collaboration with the Head of Legal Reform of the Ministry of Justice, the outreach and reception mechanism involving community leaders, National Police and local authority, the registration and screening process involving the Counter-Terrorism Cell, and the rehabilitation of a structure to host disengaged combatants under the overall supervision of the Government.

**This will contribute to three outcomes:**

- i. Government entities work together to develop evidence-based policy instruments for DDRR;
- ii. Government implements improved practices for registration, profiling, screening and transitional support to disengaged affiliates; and
- iii. National Authorities and local communities create more conducive environments for rehabilitation and reintegration of disengaged affiliates.

This project will be implemented by IOM. It is unfunded and requires funding of \$2,200,000.

## NIGERIA

### Promote enhanced border security and management in Nigeria through a strengthened Migration Information Data Analysis System (MIDAS)

**UN Entities:** IOM

**Location:** Nigeria

**Funding Request:** \$7,000,000

In 2016, IOM introduced the MIDAS in Nigeria to strengthen the Government of Nigeria's ability to process individuals' identity when entering or exiting the country. The data that is collected at each MIDAS-equipped border crossing is stored in a searchable and transactional database, which can be integrated with appropriate look-out systems, such as INTERPOL.

To date, 17 land border crossings have been fully equipped with the additional installations ongoing at the identified sites. Funding has been confirmed for an additional seven border crossing points, including at Nigeria's five international airports and Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) headquarters. As most of these sites are located at Nigeria's northern border with Niger, there is an urgent need to expand MIDAS to Nigeria's southern

border with Benin and Cameroon. In addition, there is an urgent need to strengthen the capacity at the State Command level and invest in building the capacity of the NIS, in order to create the data system/operational architecture required for required data processing.

**The objective of the project is to contribute in the enhancement of border security and government capacity to implement all relevant international resolutions and best practices related to border security aiming to prevent and counter illegal activities and prevent the cross-border movement of terrorists.** This is to be achieved through regularization of border management at Nigeria's international borders all will aim to promote human security and counter terrorist threats.

The impact of the project is enhanced border security and management at Nigeria's international borders to promote human security and counter terrorist (or other serious crimes) threats. This will be achieved through three outcomes:

1. The physical infrastructure is in place at Nigeria's international borders to validate electronic machine-readable travel documents (eMRTDs) and assess them on their physical security features or facilitate automated biographic and biometric data entry; and
2. The exchange of data is fully synchronized between all MIDAS station to build a searchable and transactional database that can be integrated with appropriate look-out systems, especially INTERPOL relevant watch-lists and API screening.

- Relevant NIS officials have the capacity to operate the equipment at MIDAS-equipped border crossings and collect, analyze, and interpret the data to respond to potential threats.

This project will be implemented by IOM. It has funding of \$4,500,000 and seeks additional funding of \$7,000,000.

## AFRICA

### Regional gamified Table Top exercise on countering CBRN terrorism

**UN Entities:** UNICRI

**Location:** Northern and Central Africa

**Funding Request:** \$550,000

The issue of potential misuse of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) material by terrorist groups to carry out attacks has become a major concern for the international community. Effectively preventing, detecting and responding to CBRN security incidents is a complex effort that requires a high degree of coordination between a wide range of stakeholders, such as decision-makers, first responders, security services, healthcare, police, forensics experts and

relevant laboratories. An inter-agency approach is crucial to deal with such multi-faceted threats. The project will develop and carryout a **regional table-top exercise** on CBRN counter-terrorism, based on a scenario involving a terrorist plot by a transnational terrorist group. The exercise will have a strong focus on preventing CBRN terrorist attacks, therefore targeting security services, police as well as other relevant stakeholders.

The project will result in participating countries having advanced knowledge and understanding of the risks posed by CBRN terrorism. Through the projects, countries will acquire an understanding of the importance of inter-agency coordination, as well as of practices and procedures of other participating countries in preventing and responding to CBRN terrorist incidents. The project

will be undertaken in 5 countries in Northern and Central Africa upon their request.

This project will be implemented by UNICRI and requires funding of \$550,000.



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## CBRN

## International Network on Biotechnology

**UN Entities:** UNICRI

**Location:** Global

**Funding Request:** \$400,000

The Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy states the need to “bring together, within the framework of the United Nations, the major biotechnology stakeholders including industry, scientific community, civil society and governments, into a common programme aimed at ensuring that biotechnology’ advances are not used for terrorist or other criminal purposes”.

Arising from concerns that terrorist groups could exploit biotechnology to acquire (novel) disease agents for harmful purposes, the International Network on Biotechnology (INB) mobilises a global network of universities, biotech companies, CSOs, and international organizations to ensure secure and sustainable progress in biotechnology.

Through the INB, the objective of the project is to ensure secure and sustainable progress in biotechnology helping to prevent the deliberate misuse of biotechnology by terrorist groups or other criminal organizations.

This project seeks to expand the INB membership by engaging new partner countries and new stakeholders, and to co-develop, implement and incorporate latest developments in biotechnology and international norms and best practices for preventing bioterrorism into the training curricula of INB members.

The project will be implemented by UNICRI, it is unfunded and requires funding of \$400,000.

## AI

## AI-enabled Counter-Terrorism

**UN Entities:** UNICRI

**Location:** Global

**Funding Request:** \$500,000

The weaponization of artificial intelligence is a growing concern. Artificial intelligence could result in an expansion of existing threats, introduction of new threats and a change to the typical character of threats through the exploitation of vulnerabilities in AI systems. There have also been innovative uses of AI to enhance national law enforcement capabilities.

The objectives of the project are to contribute to enhancing the capabilities of Member States to prevent terrorist attacks through the identification of new and innovative AI-enabled techniques and tools and to enhance knowledge of the potential malicious misuse of AI by terrorists.

The project will undertake in-depth research into the use of AI in terrorism and counter-terrorism, will organize a hackathon for AI for Counter-Terrorism and will organize a high-level meeting for officials of counter-terrorism agencies to share knowledge, disseminate the research and promote the implementation of winning ideas.

The project will be implemented by UNICRI, it is unfunded and requires funding of \$500,000.

## WEST AFRICA

## Countering the loss, theft, cross-border trafficking and deliberate release of dangerous pathogens such as Ebola in West Africa

**UN Entities:** UNICRI

**Location:** West Africa

**Funding Request:** \$500,000

This project seeks to strengthen laboratory and transport security to prevent the loss, theft, illicit transfer and intentional release of dangerous pathogens and to support regional and inter-agency coordination to more effectively respond to cross-border bioterrorism incidents. The project responds to the request of 11 countries in West Africa who had identified regional priorities for biosecurity capacity building following the Ebola crisis.

Key activities include the preparation and organization of three table-top exercises with simulated cross-border disease event and simulated acquisition and deliberate release of disease agents offering mid-level health and security officials the opportunity to identify biosecurity measures to help prevent an attack or mitigate its impact.

The project will be implemented by UNICRI, it is unfunded and requires funding of \$500,000.



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## FOREIGN TERRORIST FIGHTERS PLAN

## Maintenance and further development of the UN capacity-building implementation Plan for countering the flow of Foreign Terrorists Fighters

**UN Entities:** UNOCT (Coordinator)

**Location:** Global

**Funding Request:** \$17,981,982

Member States, international, and regional stakeholders are all united in addressing the challenges and new threats posed by the Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs). The adoption of Security

Council resolution 2178 (2014) brought the issue of FTFs to the forefront of the international agenda. In accordance with this resolution, Member States are expected to ensure that their domestic laws establish criminal offenses to prosecute and penalize FTFs. In Presidential Statement 2015/11, the UN Security Council called on the then Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Office (CTITF) in close consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) and the ISIL/AQ Monitoring Team, to develop a capacity-building implementation plan for countering the flow of FTFs, also known as the FTF Plan. The first version of the Plan was presented to Member States in January 2016, which proposed a set of recommendations on capacity-building and technical assistance programmes.

Followed by the request of Security Council resolution 2396 (2017), the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) carefully reviewed the FTF Plan, through the UN inter-agency Working Group on



FTFs, to ensure that Member States were supported in their efforts to implement the priorities of this resolution, and in line with CTED recommendations to address the tail-end of the FTF Life Cycle. The 2018 FTF Plan included 40 projects by 12 entities with a total budget of US\$94.7 million. Other older projects from 2015 were removed from the 2018 Plan, but they were kept for mapping purposes, and available through the UNOCT's Network Against Terrorism web-portal. 7 projects have been completed.

During the UN High-level Conference of Heads of Counter-Terrorism Agencies on 28 - 29 June 2018, and with the adoption of the UN General Assembly resolution 72/284 (2018), for the Sixth Review of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, Member States focused on how to work together to address the evolving threats from FTFs, following the military defeat of ISIL in Syria and Iraq in 2017, and the adoption of Security Council resolution 2396 (2017). As the FTF Plan is a living document which requires to be regularly updated, evaluated and monitored based on the evolution of the FTF threat and changes in priorities of Member States, the goal of the 2019-2020 Plan is to further enhanced coordination and coherence of the UN to continue to support Member States' efforts to prevent and counter the FTF threat.

The scope of the 2019-2020 Plan is global and while it focuses on the four pillars of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the project will work on eight main activities to ensure better coordination and coherence across "All-of the UN" action, especially through the UN Global Counter Terrorism Coordination Compact and other stakeholders.

### The Plan will

- i. map, research and analyze the latest developments with regards to the FTF-threat, FTF-related mandates provided by the UN Security Council and General Assembly, and any other major documents and publications on FTFs by relevant UN entities;
- ii. monitor and evaluate project implementation under the FTF Programme in close liaison with other UN entities;
- iii. prepare and organize regularly (at least one per quarter) meetings of the UN Inter-Agency Working Group on FTFs in close cooperation with other UN entities;
- iv. prepare written inputs on the "ALL-of-UN" approach to prevent and counter the FTF threat through the FTF Programme for relevant UN documents, reports and other publications;
- v. provide substantive support to consultative and other relevant meetings, and conferences to include proposing agenda topics, identifying participants, preparation of documents and presentations;
- vi. undertake outreach activities, training workshops, seminars, etc., and make presentations on assigned topics and/or activities related to FTFs;
- vii. participates in field missions, including provision of guidance to external consultants, and other parties;
- viii. coordinate activities related to budget and funding (programme/ project preparation

and submissions, progress reports, financial statements, etc.) and prepare related documents/reports (pledging, work programme, programme budget, etc.).

**Brief descriptions of a selection of FTF projects are found below:**

### PILLAR I:

#### **Interdicting FTFs travelling to conflict zones from Central Asia through project KALKAN:**

INTERPOL has supported capacity-building efforts to Member States to prevent and stop the movement of FTFs through the timely exchange of information and the conduct of Counter-Terrorism border security operations using INTERPOL resources such as databases, photo albums, services and network.

### PILLAR II:

**AIRCOP:** UNODC has supported an integrated response to air border security, to identify FTF's and related security threats through extending the network coverage of participating AIRCOP airports to include airports in Algiers, Tunis, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey, and the six Gulf States. The project plans to expand to new countries and new regions in 2018-2019 based on ongoing discussions with several Member States

**ICAO Training Package (ITP) in travel document examination: training of instructors and course deliveries:** ICAO forecasts that scheduled global

passenger traffic will increase from 3.5 billion in 2015 to 6.4 billion by 2030. The increased passenger volume will impact an essential aspect of international air travel: travel document examination. The project aims at providing quality and relevant training for carrying out this task is critical for global security, border control and the facilitation of air transport.

**Project on Preventing and Responding to Violence against Children Associated with Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups:** Owing to the expanding reach and propaganda of terrorist and violent extremist groups, child recruitment and exploitation are in no way limited to conflict-ridden areas. More and more children are travelling from their State of residence to areas controlled by terrorist and violent extremist groups, in order to join them. They may travel with their families or by themselves, and obtaining comprehensive data on their participation in hostilities is often difficult.

#### PILLAR III:

**Managing Violent Extremist Offenders (VEOs) and Preventing Radicalization to Violence in Prisons:** a handbook on managing VEOs and preventing the radicalization in prisons. UNCCT and UNODC project aims to support Member States in designing and implementing evidence-based programmes to counter violent extremism. The project aims to strengthen the capacity of selected national prison

administrations to effectively manage VEOs and prevent radicalization in prison.

#### **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:**

UNCCT and UNODA have promoted comprehensive and coherent UN actions to implement Security Council resolution 2178 (2014), such as to prevent, combat and resolve the acquisition of arms and ammunition by FTF through: a) identifying factors that may hinder stakeholders' abilities to stem the flow of illicit arms and ammunition; b) understanding illicit weapon acquisition and use by terrorists, including FTFs, which fuels violent extremism; c) strengthening States' abilities to tackle those challenges through capacity building and technical assistance programmes. The project also aims to promote international and regional cooperation to address the weapons element in the implementation of resolution 2178 (2014) in Africa; and to complement sub-regional efforts in areas of judicial and military cooperation to combat terrorism as agreed at the 2015 Summit of Niamey.

**Enhancing Member States capacities to exploit social media in relation to FTFs:** UNCCT and INTERPOL have focused on organizing capacity-building workshops; coordinating consultations with key stakeholders and partners; identifying social media profiles of the FTF listed within INTERPOL's FTF database; and putting together a

best-practices document in the research methods employed by FTFs' use of social media and the Internet, in line human rights standards, and through international and regional cooperation by applying the UN Counter-Terrorism Strategy and relevant Security Council resolutions.

#### PILLAR IV:

##### **Addressing FTFs through Criminal Justice**

**Measures:** Compendium of good practices: CTED has been working to provide a compilation of approaches by Member States on the legislative process to ensure that national legislation: (a) fully meets the requirements of Security Council resolution 2178 (2014); (b) is sufficient to prevent foreign fighter - travel; (c) provides comprehensive criminal offences to prosecute foreign fighter -related preparatory or accessory acts; (d) deals appropriately with the issue of incitement and; (e) ensures that enforcement action does not infringe on rights, such as the rights to freedom of movement and freedom of conscience; or have a disproportionate impact on the provision of assistance, such as humanitarian assistance, and provides adequate protection for minors or other vulnerable individuals, through precise definitions of offences relating to foreign fighters.

The coordination of the Plan is led by UNOCT. Funding for projects included in the plan is requested for US\$ 17,981,982.





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## Building States' Capacity and Strengthening the role of the United Nations

Measures to build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard. Member States recognized that "capacity-building in all States is a core element of the global counter-terrorism effort," and

resolved to undertake measures "to develop State capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and enhance coordination and coherence within the United Nations system in promoting international cooperation in countering terrorism."

—Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, 2006

## PARLIAMENTS

### The Role of Parliaments in Addressing Terrorism and Violent Extremism Leading to Terrorism

**UN Entities:** UNOCT, UNODC, and IPU

**Location:** Global

**Funding Request:** \$3,069,658

Given their central role in law-making, policy-setting, budget allocation and oversight, parliaments play a crucial role preventing terrorism and violent extremism leading to terrorism (VELT). The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Assemblies have adopted 12 resolutions relating to terrorism, all of which highlight the need for parliaments to cooperate with the United Nations to support the implementation of its CT and VELT resolutions and strategies. Urgent action is required to support national parliaments in bridging significant gaps in the implementation of IPU and UN anti-terrorism resolutions, strategies and other international and legal instruments.

This project focuses on urgent unaddressed needs, including facilitating collaboration between legislative and executive branches on preventing and countering terrorism and for the formalization

and institutionalization of cooperation on CT and violent extremism leading to terrorism between the IPU and UN. **The project will support Parliaments in implementing international counter terrorism instruments and obligations and addressing conditions conducive to terrorism, fill the gaps in the implementation of international legal and other instruments against terrorism, and provide parliaments with necessary tools and capacity.** It promotes cooperation among relevant parliamentary committees and facilitate the exchange of good practices, lessons learned and experiences.

#### The intended outcomes include:

- i. at the national level- national parliaments are enabled to provide support to international CT and P/CVE efforts, strengthened cooperation between legislative and executive bodies in the adoption of CT national plans and programmes;
- ii. at the regional level – enhanced regional parliamentary cooperation and exchange of relevant experiences and practices; and
- iii. at the international level – concerns, practices and experiences of national parliaments in implementing UN resolutions and strategies shared with the IPU and UN bodies

Specific activities of the project include two regional interparliamentary workshops in the MENA and Sahel regions on addressing the challenges of transnational movements of terrorist fighters and the prevention of radicalization; meetings of technical focal points in parliamentary



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secretariats, establishment of a Global Parliamentary Network and the organization of two Global Parliamentary Summits. **The project will also produce a counter-terrorist, legislative database, develop national/regional strategies and plans of action to prevent and counter terrorism, produce a world parliamentary report on the implementation of international legal regime against terrorism and the elaboration of guidelines, tools and other resources.**

Bringing national CT legal framework in line with relevant Security Council resolutions and international CT instruments is an integral part of all CTC/CTED recommendations and the surveys of the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005). The project will take into account CTED assessments and facilitate the implementation of recommendations, especially those related to required legislative and other measures, produced as a follow-up to all CTC/CTED visits.



This is a joint UNODC-UNOCT-IPU project with CTED participation. The IPU high-level Advisory Group on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism, which is composed of 23 members of national parliaments, will play a key role.

The project has received funding from China (\$1,000,000), Sweden (\$120,000) Bangladesh (\$100,000), UAE (\$92,000) and Benin (\$15,000) and requires additional funding of \$ 3,100,000.

## GENDER

### Gender dimensions of preventing radicalization leading to terrorism and criminal justice responses

**UN Entities:** UNODC and UNWOMEN with OHCHR, CTED and the SRSG Sexual Violence in Conflict

**Location:** Global

**Funding Request:** \$2,500,000

Given the different role of girls and women in terrorism, criminal justice systems are increasingly required to integrate gender-sensitive approaches in their responses to terrorism cases. In cases where women are perpetrators, national criminal justice systems are required to uphold the rule

of law and international standards through gender-sensitive investigations, prosecutions, and adjudication. However, criminal justice systems face new and challenging cases that are often beyond the capacities and expertise available at the local level.

Based on CTED's survey of the implementation of Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) which identified the need to raise awareness of law enforcement personnel of specific issues relating to women associating with terrorist groups, **this**

**project seeks to strengthen the capacity of key national stakeholders to:**

- i. Enhance the investigation and prosecution of terrorism cases through the mainstreaming of gender considerations, including through increased accountability for sexual and gender-based offences perpetrated by terrorist groups
- ii. Better protect the human rights of female victims of terrorism, witnesses and suspects through gender mainstreaming in criminal justice measures against terrorism



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**iii. Strengthen women's role in preventing radicalization leading to terrorism through inclusive dialogues on PVE and CT at the national/local level and strengthening linkages between women groups and national authorities**

**iv. Identify the impact of CT and PVE strategies, laws, and criminal justice processes on girls and women**

The project will provide targeted support in 8-10 beneficiary countries through capacity building, technical advisory initiatives to increase gender responsiveness at the policy level and in the criminal justice system. The project will work with civil society, women's groups and national authorities to strengthen women's participation and leadership in CT and PVE dialogues. The project will also further understanding of the impact of existing CT and PVE strategies, legislation and criminal justice responses on girls and women.

**Indicative activities of the project include:**

- Advisory support for incorporation of gender considerations in CT policy instruments and legislation
- National training workshops for law enforcement officials, judges, prosecutors, penitentiary officials, defense lawyers, on gender sensitive investigations, prosecutions, imprisonment
- Mentoring of criminal justice officials and women's rights advocates

This project will be implemented by UNODC and UNWOMEN and will be coordinated with OHCHR,

CTED and the SRSG Sexual Violence in Conflict. It has received funding from Japan for \$350,000 and requires additional funding of \$2,500,000.

**SOFT TARGETS**

**Elaborating international standards and tools to protect crowded spaces and soft targets from terrorist attacks**

**UN Entities:** UNICRI

**Location:** Global

**Funding Request:** \$1,000,000

The objective of this project is to develop a software tool, based on UNICRI research and field experience to assist Member States in the protection of soft targets and crowded spaces. The software tool will provide security planners and security operators with shared guidelines for integrated security planning.

The project is based on standardized procedures to develop security planning phases, standardized procedures to establish Public-Private Partnership (PPP) networks for the protection of vulnerable targets and consolidated methodology for risk assessment. It draws on UNICRI manuals on "Security Planning Model" and the "Handbook

to Assist the Establishment of Public-Private Partnerships to Protect Vulnerable Targets".

Following the development of the software it will be tested in four beneficiary countries and will be further improved with input from national stakeholders.

This project will be implemented by UNICRI and has received partial funding of \$100,000 from Organization of American States (OAS)/Canada. The project requires additional funding of \$1,000,000.



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“The complex and evolving threat of terrorism demands that the United Nations adopt an efficient, coherent and coordinated response”.

— António Guterres,  
Secretary-General of  
the United Nations

### UNOCT Effectiveness

## Enhancing coordination and coherence across the United Nations entities on counter-terrorism and prevention of violent extremism through effective implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact

Member States have reiterated the importance of further strengthening coordination and coherence across the United Nations system on counter-terrorism. In General Assembly resolution A/RES/71/291, Member States endorsed the proposal of the UN Secretary-General to establish a new United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism to,

inter alia, provide leadership on the General Assembly counter-terrorism mandates and enhance coordination and coherence across the United Nations entities to ensure the balanced implementation of the four pillars of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. In the Sixth review of the Strategy (A/RES/72/284), Member States also



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called for greater coordination and coherence among the United Nations entities and with stakeholders, including donors, host countries and recipients of counter-terrorism capacity-building.

In order to carry out the coordination mandate that Member States have entrusted in UNOCT, the Office developed the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, an "All-of-UN" framework between the Secretary-General and the heads of the United Nations entities working on counter-terrorism and preventing and countering violent extremism conducive to terrorism (PCVE), as well as INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization.

Amongst its objectives, the Global Compact aims at enhancing the UN delivery of capacity-building on the ground, particularly through a shared commitment to "timely information-sharing, where possible, including on designing, programming, executing, delivery and impact assessments", the possible establishment of a "joint resource mobilization and outreach mechanism", and alignment of the UN CT and PCVE efforts on the ground with broader UN strategies and approaches. By the end of 2020, the Global Compact is expected to be fully operational and to proceed to "business as usual."

The establishment of a Global Compact Secretariat within UNOCT is necessary for the Office to fulfill its various responsibilities through this enhanced coordination mechanism. The Secretariat will support the implementation of the Global Compact

and monitor its progress through the dedication of specific resources. Besides substantive, policy and analytical support to the Global Compact Coordination Committee and its Chair, the Secretariat will also provide administrative services and support the work of the various UN Inter-Agency Working Groups of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact Task Force.

**The key activities of the Global Compact Secretariat will be to:**

- Organize, coordinate and prepare for regular meetings of the Global Compact Coordination Committee and the various inter-agency working groups of the Global Compact Task Force;
- Prepare internal reports on the progress in implementation of the Global Compact, as well as support the drafting of the two-year programme of work to support the implementation of the biennial review resolution of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;

- Prepare for and establish new processes, mechanisms and institutions, as needed to ensure timely information-sharing and meaningful consultations among the Global Compact entities and between headquarters and the field;
- Organize, coordinate and prepare for joint resource mobilization and outreach to donors to promote greater transparency, as well as strengthen management and evaluation frameworks to enhance the delivery of technical assistance and capacity building both within UNOCT and the wider UN system;
- Organize training, conferences, seminars or events to strengthen the implementation of the Global Compact and enhance coherence and coordination within the UN system.

UNOCT has received \$330,000 from the Republic of Korea and requires additional funding of \$ 2,000,000.



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## UNOCT Effectiveness

## Enhancing Engagement with Civil Society in UN Counter-Terrorism Activities

UN Entities: UNOCT

Location: Global

Funding Request: \$1,762,000

CSOs have valuable expertise and experience in addressing conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, particularly CSOs working on strengthening respect for human rights and the rule of law who develop activities aimed at fostering social inclusion and addressing socio-economic factors. As emphasized by the International Civil Society Action Network (ICAN), the best “early warning” mechanism for violent extremism is to hear and heed civil society, especially women, youth and other marginalized groups, when they raise the alarm about rising extremism and radicalization within their communities and societies”. CSOs are often well positioned when it comes to reintegration efforts. The risk that returning FTFs pose to their communities, including their immediate family members, and rehabilitation and reintegration of returning FTFs and accompanying family members, including spouses and children, is a challenge that CSOs have unique opportunities to mitigate in partnership

with social workers, mental health professionals, and other relevant local actors. CSOs, in particular NGOs, think tanks and academia, can also provide policy advice and expertise on certain aspects of preventing terrorism which, in many cases, are not available to government.

In operative paragraph 3e of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/RES/60/288) the General Assembly decided, inter alia, “... without prejudice to the continuation of the discussion in its relevant committees of all their agenda items related to terrorism and counter-terrorism, to undertake the following steps for the effective follow-up of the Strategy: (e) to further encourage non-governmental organizations and civil society to engage, as appropriate, on how to enhance efforts to implement the Strategy. The Sixth Biennial Review resolution (A/RES/72/284) encouraged “...Member States and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities) to enhance engagement with civil society in accordance with their mandates, as appropriate, and to support its role in the implementation of the Strategy;” It further “recognized the role that civil society organizations can play as they may have relevant knowledge of, access to and engagement with local communities, to be able to confront the challenges of recruitment and radicalization to terrorism.”

In addition, the first ever United Nations High-level Conference of Heads of Counter-Terrorism

Agencies of Member States on 28-29 June 2018 recognized the vital role that CSOs play in countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism. In his keynote address, the Secretary-General called for governments to adopt a comprehensive and inclusive approach involving all parts of society and noted the “unique and invaluable contribution” that CSOs made in this regard. The Secretary-General concluded in his Chair’s Summary on 29 June 2018 that UNOCT was considering establishing a new unit to ensure the views of civil society were fully reflected in the UN’s counter-terrorism policies and programmes.

Through the establishment of a civil society unit in UNOCT, the objective is to support UNOCT and the member entities of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact to better engage with a wide variety of CSOs at the global, regional and national levels, including by exploring partnerships with CSOs, structured consultations, and mutual sharing of knowledge and expertise, on all four pillars of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. While the effort will be comprehensive and seek expertise of CSOs across the breadth of the strategy, a particular focus will be to draw on CSO expertise in the three key areas of gender, youth and human rights.

Through the creation of the Unit, the specific objectives are:

- UNOCT and its Global Compact partners have better and more structured and systematic feedback from CSOs on their policy and programmatic activities, including in the areas of human rights, gender and youth engagement.



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- Increased engagement between UNOCT, its Global Compact partners' and CSOs is achieved in specific areas of countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism, including through improved outreach and advocacy by Global Compact entities at the local, national, regional and global levels, and creating new partnerships and channels to prevent and counter terrorism and the violent extremism conducive to terrorism.
- Civil society engagement is mainstreamed across UNOCT and further extended to Global Compact entities and CSOs, with particular focus

on the local, national and sub-regional levels, and with a particular focus on youth, gender and human rights.

In the first phase, the level of engagement by UNOCT and other UN entities will be mapped, establishing a baseline, while consultations are undertaken to establish a viable strategy for enhanced engagement with CSOs active at the local, national, regional and global levels on preventing and countering terrorism and the violent extremism that can be conducive to terrorism. In the second phase, and subject

to the consultations highlighted above, and the findings elaborated in the Strategy, a mechanism will be created to provide a sounding board for policies and programming of the UNOCT, its capacity building arm, the UNCCT, and other UN entities. Such a mechanism would be composed of senior representatives from global and regional civil society organizations that are active on the issue of preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism, and broadly representative thematically and geographically, with UNOCT functioning as its Secretariat.

Concurrently a network of CSOs will be established, connecting global, regional, national and local civil society organizations that are active on the issues of preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism, and broadly representative thematically and geographically, with UNOCT establishing the secure platform. Such a platform would also connect to UN entities through an online portal, facilitating on-line and digital consultations on various themes relevant to the UN's CT and PVE agenda, the sharing of research reports and recommendations, the dissemination of relevant updates and information, events calendars, and other applications such as discussion fora. In addition, three consultative regional workshops held within the CSO network annually to gather and aggregate input, new research findings, local contexts, and frontline expertise that can feed into the policy development and capacity building work of the UNOCT, its capacity-building arm the UNCCT, and other Global Compact entities, generating

outcome documents as may be relevant. Effective focal points for civil society engagement will be established and mainstreamed into the policy and programmatic work of the Organization, including regular discussions, side-events and other activities focused on this critical issue.

This project has received partial funding of \$100,000 from Switzerland and \$30,000 from Spain and requires additional funding of \$1,762,000.

### UNOCT Effectiveness

## Establishment of a United Nations Counter-Terrorism Coordination Portal

**UN Entities:** UNOCT

**Location:** Global

**Funding Request:** \$300,000

In its resolution following the Sixth Review of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/Res/72/284), the General Assembly reaffirmed the need for enhanced dialogue and coordination between the counter-terrorism officials of Member States to promote international, regional and sub-regional cooperation. It encouraged Member

States to consider ways to enhance counter-terrorism cooperation, including by exchanging information and assisting one another. It called upon the United Nations system to promote international cooperation to ensure the balanced implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The resolution also reaffirmed the five key functions of UNOCT, including the need to ensure effective coordination and coherence of the efforts of UN Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact entities.

The first-ever United Nations High-level Conference of Heads of Counter-Terrorism Agencies of Member States on 28-29 June 2018 underlined the

importance of sharing critical knowledge to detect, identify, disrupt and prosecute terrorists in a lawful way consistent with human rights standards. During the conference, many Member States highlighted the need to implement Security Council resolution 2396 (2017) and there was broad agreement that more needed to be done to share counter-terrorism expertise and best practices. It was in this context that the United Nations Secretary-General in his Chair's Summary at the end of the conference announced that the United Nations would establish a new mechanism to strengthen international cooperation on countering and preventing terrorism and violent extremism by facilitating the sharing of critical information, expertise and resources.



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Following consultations with Member States, UNOCT intends to establish a United Nations Counter-Terrorism Coordination Portal, which will serve both as an online resource and as a platform to strengthen coordination and coherence among the UN Counter-Terrorism Compact Task Force entities and their coordination with Member States. It will focus on supporting the efforts of national governments on their request, particularly in developing countries, by providing a single-destination online resource that can be accessed by relevant government departments, agencies and other bodies dealing with counter-terrorism issues.

UNOCT, working within the framework of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, will function as the Secretariat for the Portal. UNOCT will ensure that the Portal does not duplicate existing initiatives, databases and other resources.

**The Portal, consisting primarily of an online digital platform, will have the following key functions:**

- i. A coordination platform for Member States to better leverage the resources of the UN system to strengthen counter-terrorism capacity building assistance, when requested, in support of the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions;
- ii. A central repository to provide Member States with comprehensive information on the work of the United Nations system on counter-terrorism issues, including upcoming activities and ongoing projects and programs. This

will be part of the UNOCT's overall efforts to strengthen coordination and coherence within the UN system through the UN Counter-Terrorism Compact Task Force, in order to enhance the UN's support to Member States;

- iii. A "one stop shop" for useful open-source information, analytical reports and other documents, particularly those produced by the United Nations, without duplicating existing databases and online platforms;
- iv. A user-friendly database of counter-terrorism focal points from Member States, regional organizations and United Nations Global Compact entities. These contact databases of thematic experts and counter-terrorism coordinators will facilitate the exchange of information and the sharing of resources among Member States and the UN system; and
- v. A platform for Member States to disseminate information about their own counter-terrorism activities to other Member States and the UN system in an objective and neutral manner.

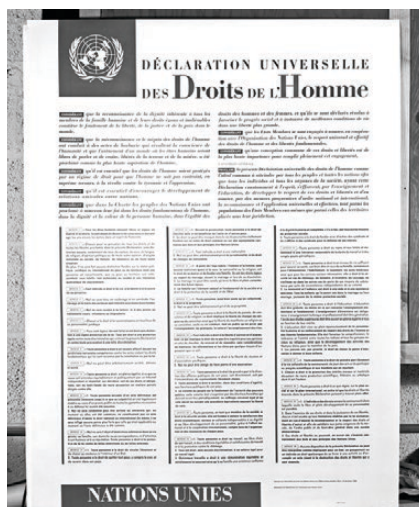
**Expected outcomes from this initiative include but are not limited to:**

- Strengthened coherence and coordination within the UN system, by providing an additional online platform for UN agencies working on CT issues to also interface, particularly in exploring collaboration, joint resource mobilization and programmatic work. This would help support the implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact;

- Enhanced capacity building assistance from UNOCT as well as other Global Counter-Terrorism Cooperation Compact entities to relevant Member States to support the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and relevant Security Council resolutions;
- Enhanced communication and dialogue between counter-terrorism focal points, leading to better exchange of views, information-sharing, and in the longer-term, possibly joint collaboration and strengthened international cooperation.

The Global Portal requires funding of \$300,000.





## Ensuring Human Rights and the Rule of Law

Member States reaffirmed that the promotion and protection of human rights for all and the rule of law is essential to all components of the Strategy, recognizing that effective counter-terrorism measures and the protection of human rights are not conflicting goals but complementary and mutually reinforcing, and stressing the need to promote and protect the rights of victims of terrorism.

Global Counter Terrorism Strategy 2006

“Terrorism is fundamentally the denial and destruction of human rights, and the fight against terrorism will never succeed by perpetuating the same denial and destruction. We must relentlessly fight terrorism to protect human rights, when we protect human rights, we are tackling the root causes of terrorism.”

– Antonio Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations, London 2017

**TERRORISM**

**Victims of Terrorism Support Programme**

**UN Entities:** UNOCT, through its capacity building arm, UNCCT

**Location:** Global

**Funding Request:** \$2,327,814

While more countries are affected by terrorism today, the number of victims has largely been concentrated in a small number of Member States. In 2017 alone, nearly three-quarters of all deaths caused by terrorism were in just five countries: Afghanistan, Iraq, Nigeria, Somalia and Syria.

Victims of terrorism continue to struggle to have their voices heard, have their needs supported and their rights upheld. Victims often feel forgotten and neglected once the immediate aftermath of a terrorist attack fades, which can have profound consequences for them. Few Member States have the resources or the capacity to fulfill the medium and long-term needs required for victims to fully recover, rehabilitate and integrate back into society. Victims can only recover and cope with their trauma through long-term multi-dimensional support, including physical, psychological, social and financial, in order to heal and live with dignity.



© UN DGC Video

The primary responsibility to support victims of terrorism and uphold their rights rests with Member States. The United Nations has an important role in standing in solidarity and providing support to victims, capacity building assistance, establishing networks of, and offering support to, civil society organizations, particularly victims of terrorism associations, and encouraging Member States to promote, protect and respect the rights of victims.

The last three outcome resolutions of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy review: (A/RES/66/282, A/RES/68/276, and A/RES/72/284) have all emphasized the important role of victims in countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism as well as recognizing and upholding their human rights.

The Sixth review resolution (A/RES/72/284) particularly notes that building resilience of victims and their families, through the provision of proper support and assistance immediately after an attack



and in the longer-term is a major step forward in recognizing that victims who are resilient are less vulnerable to the impacts of terrorism and are able to cope, heal and recover more rapidly after an attack.

General Assembly and Security Council resolutions have highlighted the importance of supporting victims of terrorism. The newly established International Day of Remembrance and Tribute to the Victims of Terrorism (A/RES/72/165), as well as reports such as the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism (A/70/674) and the report of the Special Rapporteur on human rights and counter-terrorism (A/HRC/20/14) have all emphasized the need to further the UN's work to support and recognize the rights and needs of victims of terrorism.

**In July 2018, UNOCT launched a global multi-year Victims of Terrorism Support Programme which focuses on three areas: (1) showing solidarity with and raising awareness on the plight of victims of terrorism; (2) strengthening victims' voices and their role in preventing violent extremism; and (3) increasing the capacity of Member States and civil society organizations as they assist and support victims of terrorism in protecting their rights and needs.**

Activities include capacity building workshops to improve victims' communication skills; producing a documentary series on the impact of terrorism on victims; developing handbooks of good practices for Member State and civil society organizations on how to support victims; maintaining the UN Victims of Terrorism Support Portal; and the observance of

the International Day of Remembrance and Tribute to the Victims of Terrorism.

Two documentaries have been produced, one on Norway, the second one on Mali, while a third on Afghanistan is in production. Future documentaries are planned for the Lake Chad Basin and future documentaries will be filmed in Afghanistan and in Southeast Asia, to be confirmed. In the documentary on the victims of terrorism in Mali, two amputation victims of the former police chief of a militant group are interviewed and filmed. The police chief was sent to trial with many of his victims testifying against him leading to his conviction of attacks on the state, assault and criminal conspiracy.

This programme will be implemented by UNOCT through its capacity building arm, UNCCT. It has partial funding of \$1,903,807 from Saudi Arabia and \$30,000 from Spain and requires additional funding of \$2,327,814.

"Terrorism has a ripple effect that destroys individuals, families and communities. Solidarity with victims is key to building stronger, more vibrant and inclusive societies, resilient to terrorism and violent extremism", Speech by Vladimir Voronkov, Under-Secretary-General for Counter-Terrorism

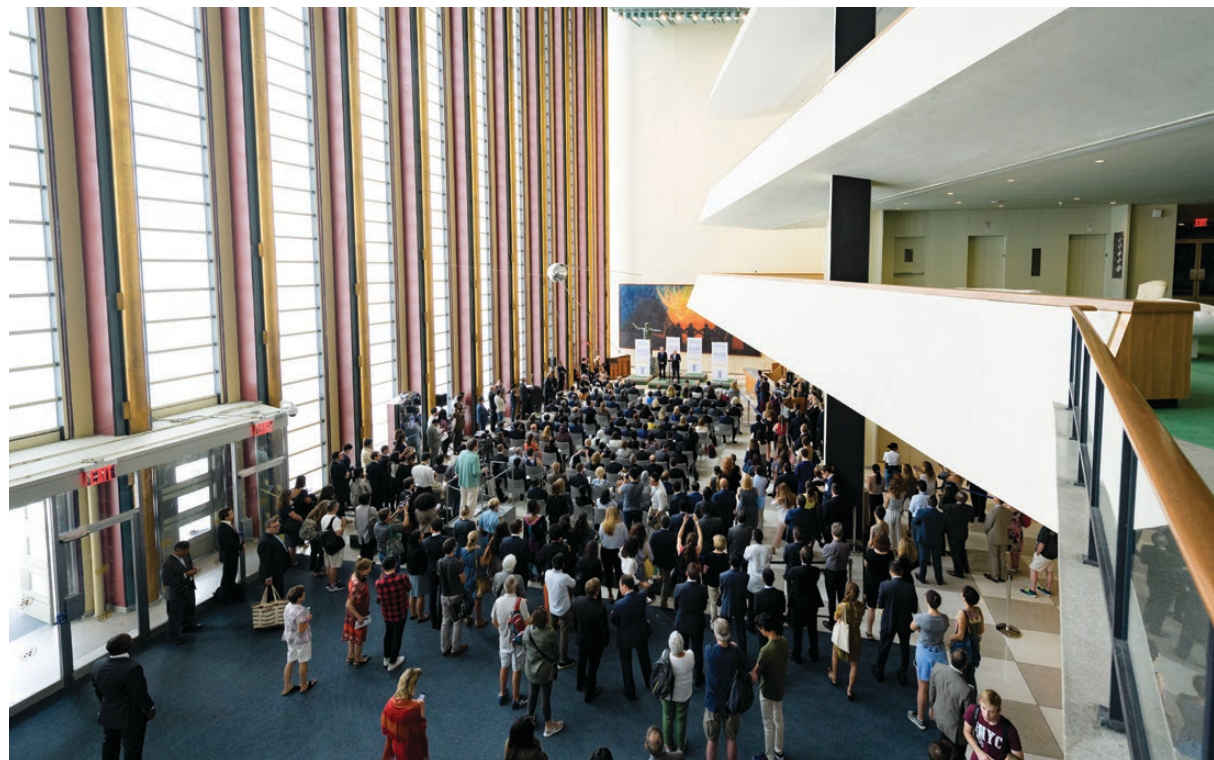


## International Day of Remembrance of and Tribute to the Victims of Terrorism

The observance of the International Day of Remembrance of and Tribute to Victims of Terrorism (A/RES/72/165) represents a major step forward in standing in solidarity with victims of terrorism. By inviting Member States, the United Nations, international organizations and civil society entities to observe the Day, attention to victims will be focused at the national, regional and international levels.

To observe the first International Day, the Permanent Missions of Afghanistan, Belgium, Iraq, Nigeria and the United States, along with the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) launched a multimedia exhibit on August 17 2018 at United Nations Headquarters in New York. The exhibition, opened by H.E. Mr. António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations, featured the voices of victims, experts, and civil society leaders who have either been affected by a terrorist attack or have worked with victims.

The month-long exhibition (1 August – 4 September 2018) included interviews and documentaries that highlighted international solidarity with victims, showed positive stories of victims' resilience and illustrated what had been done for and by victims over the last decades.



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'We too as victims can share our stories to challenge [the terrorists'] narratives, to show our voices are powerful, to make the world a better place.'

—Youth Coalition Against Terrorism (YOCAT).



## BIOMETRICS

## Human Rights Guidance on the Use and Sharing of Biometrics in Counter-Terrorism

**UN Entities:** Special Rapporteur on human rights while countering terrorism and UNODC

**Location:** Global

**Funding Request:** \$600,000

Biometric data offers a number of practical benefits in law enforcement and intelligence gathering contexts including border management, identification, evidentiary and forensic use, and data access. Biometric technology is rapidly advancing; and widespread usage is likely for multiple actors in state security sectors. However, despite recognition of the importance of a rule of law-based approach to biometric use, the legal analysis of, and in particular human rights guidance to its use, remains limited and underdeveloped.

United Nations Security Council resolution 2322 (2016) called on states to strengthen international law enforcement and judicial cooperation in countering terrorism, with a call to share information including biometric and biographic information. In resolution 2396 (2017), the Security Council affirmed that States should develop and

implement systems to collect biometric data and that development and implementation of biometric data should be undertaken in compliance with international human rights law as well as domestic law. Notably, while these international mandates were developed in the context of resolution 2396 (2017) addressing the specific and distinct threat of FTFs, the language of the resolutions may allow for the use of such measures across a more extended range of law-enforcement activities globally.

**This project will develop, validate, publish and disseminate a guidance document explaining the human rights implications of the use of biometrics in counter-terrorism, and outlining good practices to mitigate human rights concerns.** This project enhances and complements the work of CTED and other UN entities in producing the *United Nations Compendium of Recommended Practices for the Responsible Use and Sharing of Biometrics in Counter-Terrorism*. It will complement the joint CTED and UNOCT/UNCCT Biometrics project by providing a more in-depth focus on the human rights implications of biometric use.

The proposed Guidelines will provide a concrete assessment and make recommendations in respect of the totality of human rights obligations grounded in treaty and customary law engaged by the use of biometric data. The range of rights implicated by biometric data use include but are not limited to: freedom of movement, association & expression, due process rights, fair trial, family life, equality and non-discrimination in application of legal & administrative measures.

The primary outcome of this project will be a set of published Guidelines (print and digital), disseminated to the UN system and Member States through workshops, blog, social media and other platforms to encourage take-up and use. A second outcome will be knowledge transfer with experts and policy makers who will be an integral part of the research and writing process. A third outcome is the use of the Guidelines in the regular work and interface of UNODC and the Special Rapporteur's direct work with Member States, international institutions and policy stakeholders.

The project will be led by the UN Special Rapporteur on human rights while countering terrorism with UNODC, and the close involvement of CTED and OHCHR in the development of the Guidelines document. This project requires funding of \$600,000.

## CIVIL SOCIETY

## Strengthening the role and protection of civil society in the fight against terrorism

**UN Entities:** OHCHR and UNOCT, through its capacity building arm, UNCCT

**Location:** Global

**Funding Request:** \$400,000

In the 2018 review of the GCTS, the General Assembly encouraged Member States and UN entities to enhance engagement with civil society in accordance with their mandates, as appropriate, and to support its role in the implementation of the Strategy.

However, despite widespread recognition that civil society is an important actor in the fight against terrorism, civil society organizations and human rights defenders are increasingly being targeted by counter-terrorism and prevention of violent extremism laws and policies. The Human Rights Council has noted its grave concern that “in some instances, national security and counterterrorism legislation and other measures, such as laws regulating civil society organizations, have been misused to target human rights defenders or have hindered their work and endangered their safety in

a manner contrary to international law”. In recent years, the space in which civil society groups are able to operate effectively has been radically reduced. Unclear, imprecise or overly broad definitions of terrorism can be used to target civil society and silence human rights defenders.

**The project seeks to strengthen the role and protection of civil society in the context of counter-terrorism and sensitize Member States and UN entities to the importance of involving civil society and the risks and threats they are facing in their work, and how to overcome these obstacles.** It will lead to the drafting, validation and publication of a Guidance document.

### Specific activities of the project include:

- Organize consultations with UN entities to strengthen engagement with CSOs and human rights defenders to widen the space for civil society engagement within UN entities and forums and actively address the issue of shrinking space for civil society in the context of counter-terrorism and PVE;
- strengthen existing and, where necessary, create new UN mechanisms for engaging the views of CSOs in policy development work related to counter-terrorism and PVE conducted at the UN, and in the development and evaluation of capacity-building programming; and
- ensure that UN Global Compact entities more consistently advocate for civic space in their work with Member States.

- Organize consultations in three global regions with CSOs, including human rights and women’s organizations to strengthen their capacity to conduct human rights monitoring and coordinate their advocacy relating to the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of counter-terrorism and PVE;
- Document measures and practices that violate human rights and restrict civil society and build networks and coalitions.
- Undertake a mapping of laws which restrict civil society, organize consultations with Member States and draft Guidance to address legislation and policies targeting/restricting the space for CSOs and human rights defenders, such as the misuse of counter-terrorism legislation, which will:
  - i. identify and report on global and regional civic space trends related to CSOs and human rights defenders working on CT/PVE or being targeted by CT legislation;
  - ii. explore best practices on including civil society and human rights defenders in counter-terrorism policy and planning with a view to offering recommendations;
  - iii. and develop practical guidance on ensuring compliance with human rights, in particular freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, and freedom of expression.

This joint project will be implemented by OHCHR and UNOCT. This project is unfunded and requires funding of \$400,000.

## CHILD RETURNEES

### Enhancing the Capacity of States to Adopt Human Rights Based Treatment of Children Accompanying Returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters (Child Returnees) – Phase II

**UN Entities:** UNOCT, through its capacity building arm, UNCCT and OHCHR and Special Representative for Children in Armed Conflict

**Location:** Global

**Funding Request:** \$660,200

The number of foreign terrorist fighters returning to their countries of origin or a third country has reportedly increased. Significantly, these suspected FTFs were increasingly accompanied by or associated with children raising a number of policy, legislative and practical challenges. Member States have been faced with the fundamental question of how to ensure the protection of the rights of these children while still maintaining national security.

As the wave of returning FTFs has grown, it is important to establish a policy approach to guide Member States and to assist them in introducing measures concerning families of FTFs, including children as called for under UN Security Council resolution 2396 (2017).

Child returnees face multiple challenges. First, they are likely to have been traumatized by their experiences in conflict zones and possibly suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder. From the age of nine, ISIL reportedly force boys to participate in military and ideological training and girls to be married. Children have experienced war trauma, witnessed executions and punishment, with some even forced to participate in atrocities (RAN, 2017). Second, the lack of documentation, such as passports or birth certificates, complicates their journey to their or their parents' country of origin or residence, possibly resulting in prolonged detention and/or uncertainty. These challenges may be further complicated for children born to female FTFs who are citizens of countries that deny the right of women to confer their nationality upon their children (S/2016/361, para. 16). Relocation and adjustment to a new environment may add yet another layer of trauma or frustration.

**The goal of this project is to contribute to Member States' improved capacity to take a human rights based and gender-sensitive approach in dealing with children of individuals suspected of being foreign terrorist fighters.**

In Phase I of this project, government officials received training on relevant international human rights and humanitarian standards regarding children of suspected foreign terrorist fighters and how to integrate these human rights considerations and principles into their daily operations. At the conclusion of Phase I, a handbook on child returnees was drafted after three regional consultations and a validation workshop. Phase II will organize 3 additional regional briefings and 6 similar briefings at the national level in countries in Southeast Asia, Europe, and the Middle East and North Africa upon the request of Member States.

This project will be implemented by UNOCT through its capacity building arm, UNCCT in collaboration with OHCHR and the Special Representative for Children in Armed Conflict.

This project has partial funding of \$ 260,000 from Saudi Arabia and requires additional funding of \$ 660,200.



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## HUMAN RIGHTS

## Ensuring human rights at international borders, including in the context of counter-terrorism – Phase II

**UN Entities:** UNOCT, through its capacity building arm, UNCCT and OHCHR

**Location:** Global

**Funding Request:** \$500,000

With increasing recognition of the roles played by individuals who transit through or travel to a State other than their residence or nationality for the purpose of perpetration, planning or preparation of, or participation in terrorist acts, the General Assembly and the Security Council have urged Member States to increase national efforts and bilateral and multilateral cooperation to enhance effective border controls to prevent and detect the movement of terrorists. Border agents face multiple responsibilities, often with very limited resources, to identify possible threats and safeguard the border, while at times providing humanitarian aid to those in need.

In this context, there are a number of human rights concerns, including whether the non-refoulement principle is respected; whether individuals who seek asylum are given proper opportunities to

file an application and their claims are given due consideration; whether migrants who may be at particular risk at international borders are promptly identified, assisted and referred to appropriate services; and whether standards of detention or restrictions on the movement of those who are under consideration by relevant official comply with relevant legislation and international conventions.

**This project aims to assist Member States comply with international human rights standards in their border security and management. The project was developed on the basis of OHCHR's *Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights at International Borders*.**

In Phase I of this project, the training package was developed and piloted in 3 regions. The project developed a training module on how to comply with international human rights standards for border officials, including border guards, consular and immigration officials, border police, staff at border detention facilities, immigration and airport liaison officers, coast guard officials and other front-line officers and staff performing border governance roles. The module aimed to increase the awareness and knowledge of the project beneficiaries on international human rights standards applicable to their responsibilities and how to integrate and operationalize them into their daily work.

Phase II will involve the organization of an additional regional workshop in South America or the CARICOM region. It will also involve 4 policy dialogues with senior officers at the national level. These will be



accompanied by 8 training workshops with working level officers in the same 4 countries. It is intended that at least 300 border officials in 4 countries receive this training and increase their awareness of how to integrate human rights into their daily responsibilities.

This is a joint project implemented by OHCHR and UNOCT through its capacity building arm, UNCCT. It has partial funding of \$150,000 from Switzerland and requires additional funding of \$500,000.



## JORDAN

## Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Violent Extremist Offenders in Prison Settings in Jordan

**UN Entities:** UNICRI

**Location:** Jordan

**Funding Request:** \$1,800,000

Jordan has a long history of responding to the threat from radicalization in the prison system. However, regional strife, the proliferation of foreign terrorist fighters in neighbouring countries and the evolution of terrorist recruiting practices, particularly online, have raised concerns of an increasing number of violent extremist offenders (VEOs) in prison, as well as fears stemming from their expected release into society. To address this challenge, UNICRI has been collaborating with Jordanian authorities through its initiative on the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Incarcerated Violent Extremists.

### This project seeks to address four main areas:

- i. Prison officials are able to design rehabilitation and reintegration programmes that encourage inmate participation, meet emerging threats and provide services to VEOs;
  - ii. Prison staff have the capacity to work with VEOs while protected from the threat of radicalization;
  - iii. Prison officials extensively cooperate with local communities including CSOs to ensure the effective reintegration of VEOs into society; and
  - iv. Sharing of expertise and good practices for dealing with VEOs among Member States.
- The main outcome from the project is for government stakeholders to have the tools and knowledge to develop tailored rehabilitation and reintegration programmes in Jordanian correctional facilities.
- Indicative activities of the project include:**
- establishing a training of trainers programme for rehabilitation and reintegration at the prison management level;
  - establishing training of trainers for psychologists and social workers aimed at addressing both the psychological needs of both VEOs and prison staff;
  - establishing training of trainers of religious counsellors; and
  - training and transfer of skills to CSOs for how to effectively provide aftercare services and support to VEOs upon their release from prison.
- In addition, the project seeks to establish a Jordanian delegation for an international expert working group on rehabilitation and reintegration of VEOs and to conduct regional



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roundtables for an exchange of views and to organize a national conference to exchange good practices and lessons learned which can be shared internationally to ensure the project has an international impact beyond Jordan.

This project will be implemented by UNICRI. It is currently unfunded and requires funding of \$1,800,000.

## INDONESIA

## Reintegration of Violent Extremist Offenders and Foreign Terrorist Fighters in Indonesia

**UN Entities:** UNICRI

**Location:** Indonesia

**Funding Request:** \$1,250,000

This project seeks to support Indonesian authorities to promote and facilitate the reintegration process of Violent Extremist Offenders (VEOs) and FTFs into communities. It is based on the absence of follow up programmes after release from prison and the need to bridge the gaps between prison and community based programmes. This project recognizes that community resistance to the reintegration of VEOs requires working with communities at an early stage as well as with VEOs in preparation for this re-entry into society.

The intended outcomes of this project are two-fold: first, increased knowledge and skills of key stakeholders for planning, implementing and monitoring the reintegration of VEOs and FTFs and second, the improved development and implementation of reintegration strategies for VEOs and FTFs to bridge the gaps between prison and the community.

The project includes 3 key activities:

- i. a national technical workshop on the reintegration of VEOs and FTFs to share knowledge and experiences and to identify challenges and potential solutions;
- ii. analysis of the capacities of prisons and communities to support the reintegration process leading to the development and implementation of capacity building activities such as training of prison personnel to develop individual release plans and training of local actors such as probation workers, health and social service workers and CSOs to provide services for VEO and FTF reintegration
- iii. community based programmes for reintegration such as small grants to local CSOs through calls for proposals.

This project will be managed and implemented by UNICRI. This project is unfunded and requires funding of \$1,250,000.



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No.	COUNTRY	UN ENTITY	PROJECT TITLE	FUNDING AVAILABLE	FUNDING REQUESTED	CTED RECOMMENDATION	PAGE
<b>AFRICA</b>							
1	Cameroon	UNDP, CTED, IOM, UNFPA, UNODC	Support the implementation of the Regional Strategy for Stabilization in Cameroon		\$ 14,794,000	CTED Visits (2015, 2017)	24
2	Central African Republic	UNDP	Preventing Radicalization and Violent Extremism in Central African Republic		\$ 1,400,000		25
3	Chad	UNDP	Prevention of Violent Extremism and Radicalization in Chad		\$ 8,000,000	CTED 2017 Assessment	22
4	Ethiopia	UNDP	Preventing Violent Extremism in Ethiopia through the Promotion of Dialogue, Social Inclusion and Tolerance	\$ 200,000	\$ 600,000		30
5	Kenya	UNDP	Preventing Violent Extremism Together (PREVENT)		\$ 3,651,024	CTED Survey (2012, 2016) on implementation of UNSC res. 1624	26
6	Kenya	UNODC	Integrating the Prevention of Terrorism into Safety Governance Approaches in Urban Environments for Safe, Inclusive and Resilient Cities	\$ 505,000	\$ 232,000		29
7	Kenya	UNWOMEN	Driving Resilience Through Inclusive Approaches to Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (DRIVE)		\$ 1,278,720		28
8	Mali	UNDP	Combating Violent Extremism of Young People in the Gourma		\$ 3,500,000		18
9	Mauritania	UNDP	Prevention of Violent Extremism through the Promotion of Resilience of Vulnerable Communities of Mauritania	\$ 200,000	\$ 1,600,000		14
10	Mauritania	UNESCO, UNFPA	Advancing a National Youth Empowerment Strategy in Support of G5 – Sahel Response to Preventing Violent Extremism in Mauritania		\$ 2,000,000		16
11	Morocco	UNDP, UNESCO WITH RCO	The UN mobilizing Education, Culture and the Medias to Prevent Violent Extremism in Morocco	\$ 400,000	\$ 2,000,000		13
12	Niger	IOM	Enhance border Management for Increased Security in Niger		\$ 3,000,000	CTED 2018 Assessment	63



No.	COUNTRY	UN ENTITY	PROJECT TITLE	FUNDING AVAILABLE	FUNDING REQUESTED	CTED RECOMMENDATION	PAGE
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14	Nigeria	UNDP WITH UNODC	Preventing and Responding to Violent Extremism in Nigeria		\$ 10,474,920		21
15	Nigeria	IOM	Promote Enhanced Border Security and Management in Nigeria through a Strengthened Migration Information Data Analysis System	\$ 4,500,000	\$ 7,000,000	CTED 2015 Assessment	65
16	Nigeria	IOM	Disengagement, Disassociation, Reintegration, and Reconciliation in North-East Nigeria	\$ 5,200,000	\$ 19,800,000		20
17	Nigeria	UNICRI, UNODC	Support Nigeria in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and in Reintegration and Reconciliation through Community Engagement		\$ 5,000,000	CTED 2015 Assessment and CTED Surveys	19
18	Somalia	UNDP, UNSOM	Operationalizing Somali National Strategy and Action Plan on Preventing and Countering of Violent Extremism Phase 2	\$ 1,103,237	\$ 2,537,245		31
19	Tanzania	UNDP	Preventing and Responding to Violent Extremism in Tanzania	\$ 822,351	\$ 2,524,100		32
20	Tunisia	UNRC TUNISIA UNDP, UNFPA, OHCHR, UNODC, UNESCO, UN HABITAT AND UNWOMEN	UN Joint Programme for the Prevention of Violent Extremism in Tunisia	\$ 600,000	\$ 3,400,000		12
<b>ASIA</b>							
21	Indonesia	UNICRI	Reintegration of Violent Extremist Offenders (VEOs) and Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs) in Indonesia		\$ 1,125,000		90
22	Maldives	UNDP with UNWOMEN and UNODC	Partnerships for Tolerance and Inclusivity in the Maldives		\$ 650,000		33

No.	COUNTRY	UN ENTITY	PROJECT TITLE	FUNDING AVAILABLE	FUNDING REQUESTED	CTED RECOMMENDATION	PAGE
<b>CENTRAL ASIA</b>							
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24	Kyrgyzstan	UNWOMEN, UNODC	Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism through gender-responsive e-governance and empowering local communities	\$ 50,000	\$ 1,700,000		41
25	Tajikistan	UNRC/UNDP IOM, UNODC, UNESCO AND UNICEF	Increasing national resilience to violent extremism in Tajikistan through supporting national prevention efforts and empowering most key at-risk groups		\$ 5,000,000	CTED 2017 Assessment	36
26	Turkmenistan	UNDP, UNFPA	Strengthening Community Resilience to Prevent Violent Extremism in Turkmenistan	\$ 1,025,700	\$ 1,000,000		40
27	Uzbekistan	UNDP and UNODC	Support in Strengthening the System of Preventing Violent Extremism and Strengthening the National Border Security and Management Framework in Uzbekistan		\$ 2,528,500		38
<b>EUROPE</b>							
28	Kosovo	UNDP	Building Safer Communities through Preventing Violent Extremism in Kosovo (understood in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999))	\$ 53,305	\$ 575,640		43
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>							
29	Iraq	UNESCO, UNWOMEN, UNDP	Preventing violent extremism in Iraq with a focus on gender, prevention through education and inter-group dialogue	\$ 598,245	\$ 6,944,269		44
30	Jordan	UNICRI	Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Violent Extremist Offenders (VEOs) in Prison Settings in Jordan		\$ 1,800,000		46
31	Jordan	UNDP WITH UNWOMEN, UNFPA AND UNESCO	Preventing Violent Extremism by Strengthening Capacities in Municipalities and Local Communities in Jordan	\$ 300,000	\$ 2,000,000		89

No.	COUNTRY	UN ENTITY	PROJECT TITLE	FUNDING AVAILABLE	FUNDING REQUESTED	CTED RECOMMENDATION	PAGE
<b>REGIONAL</b>							
32	Africa	UNODC, UNDP, CTED	Supporting Lake Chad Basin Countries to Develop and Implement Strategies for the Screening, Prosecution, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Boko Haram-associated Persons	\$ 200,000	\$ 1,250,000	CTED recommendations from 12 visits to the region	62
33	Africa	UNESCO	Promotion of Peace and Sustainable Development through Strengthening Youth Competencies for Life and Work in the Sahel	\$ 100,000	\$ 1,308,484		17
34	Africa	UNDP	Strengthening Governance of Religious Education Sector for Structural Transformation and as Employment Driver for Youths in the G5 Sahel Region		\$ 3,480,000		15
35	Africa	UNICRI	Countering the Loss, Theft, Cross-Border Trafficking, and Deliberate Release of Dangerous Pathogens (e.g. Ebola) in West Africa		\$ 500,000		68
36	Africa	UNICRI	Regional Gamified Table-Top Exercise on Countering Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Terrorism ( in the North and Central Africa Regions)		\$ 550,000		66
37	Central Asia	UNOCT, UNODC, UNDP	Strengthening Resilience to Violent Extremism in Asia (STRIVE Asia): A joint EU-UN partnership	\$ 9,213,500	\$ 1,000,000		34
38	Europe	UNICRI	Community Resilience against Violent Extremism in Western Balkans	\$ 980,000	\$ 2,061,500		44
39	Middle East	UNDP	Research and Catalysts for Preventing Violent Extremism in the Arab States Region	\$ 250,000	\$ 1,600,000		47
<b>GLOBAL</b>							
40		OHCHR	Strengthening the role and protection of civil society in the fight against terrorism		\$ 400,000		86
41		Special Rapporteur on human rights while countering terrorism	Human Rights Guidance on the Use and Sharing of Biometrics in Counter-Terrorism		\$ 600,000	CTED recommendations regarding use of biometrics	85

No.	COUNTRY	UN ENTITY	PROJECT TITLE	FUNDING AVAILABLE	FUNDING REQUESTED	CTED RECOMMENDATION	PAGE
<b>GLOBAL</b>							
42		UNICRI	Elaborating international standards and tools to protect crowded spaces and soft targets from terrorist attacks	\$ 100,000	\$ 1,000,000		74
43		UNICRI	AI-enabled Counter-Terrorism		\$ 500,000		67
44		UNICRI	International Network on Biotechnology		\$ 400,000		67
45		UNOCT/UNCCT	Preventing Violent Extremism Through Strategic Communications: Phase 3	\$ 1,562,926	\$ 1,600,000		48
46		UNOCT/ UNCCT, CTED UNODC, OICT, and ICAO	Building the Capacity of Member States to Prevent, Detect and Investigate Terrorist Offenses and Related Travel by Using Advance Passenger Information (API) and Passenger Name Record (PNR) Data	\$ 11,300,000	\$ 11,300,000	CTED Recommendations	50
47		UNOCT/UNCCT with ICAO	Supporting Member States to Build Capacity in Aviation Security	\$ 900,000	\$ 1,762,950		52
48		UNOCT/ UNCCT with UNODC	Strengthening Member States Border Security and Management Capacities to Counter Terrorism and Stem the Flow of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs)	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 3,300,000	CTED Recommendations	53
49		UNOCT/UNCCT with UNODC	Capacity Building Project on Countering Financing of Terrorism through Effective National and Regional Action	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 3,600,000	CTED recommendations for UNSC resolution 2395 (2017)	56
50		UNOCT	Enhancing coordination and coherence across the United Nations entities on Counter-terrorism and prevention of violent extremism through effective implementation of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact	\$ 330,000	\$ 619,695		75
51		UNOCT	Enhancing Engagement with Civil Society in UN Counter-Terrorism Activities	\$ 130,000	\$ 1,761,945		77
52		UNOCT	Establishment of a Global Portal of Counter-Terrorism Coordinators		\$ 300,000		79



No.	COUNTRY	UN ENTITY	PROJECT TITLE	FUNDING AVAILABLE	FUNDING REQUESTED	CTED RECOMMENDATION	PAGE
<b>GLOBAL</b>							
53		UNOCT/UNCCT, OHCHR	Ensuring Human Rights at International Borders, including in the Context of Counter-Terrorism [Phase I (2017-2019); Phase II (2019-2021)]	\$ 150,000	\$ 498,800		88
54		UNOCT/UNCCT	Enhancing the Capacity of States to Adopt Human Rights Based Treatment of Children Accompanying Returning Foreign Terrorist Fighters (Child Returnees), Phase II	\$ 260,000	\$ 660,200		87
55		UNOCT/UNCCT with OHCHR, UNWOMEN, UNODC	Victims of Terrorism Support Programme	\$ 1,903,087	\$ 2,327,814		82
56		UNODC	Strengthening national capacity to investigate and prosecute foreign terrorist fighters-related threats, with a focus on returning and relocating terrorist fighters		\$ 1,500,000	CTED 2018 Trend Report and other Recommendations	57
57		UNODC, UNWOMEN	Gender Dimensions of Preventing Radicalization Leading to Terrorism and Criminal Justice Responses to Terrorism	\$ 350,000	\$ 2,500,000	CTED Survey on resolutions 1373 (2001) and 2178 (2014)	73
58		UNODC	The use of special investigative techniques and forensic tools to prevent and counter terrorism and violent extremism on the Internet		\$ 5,000,000	CTED recommendations on resolution 2178 (2014)	59
59		UNODC, UNICRI	Building capacity to address linkages between terrorism and transnational organized crime		\$ 2,000,000		60
60		UNODC, UNOCT and IPU	The Role of Parliaments in Addressing Terrorism and Violent Extremism Leading to Terrorism	\$ 515,000	\$ 3,100,000	CTED Surveys on implementation of UNSC resolutions 1373 and 1624	72
		UNOCT A partnership of over 10 entities	FTF Plan		\$ 17,981,982	CTED recommendations	68
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>\$ 46,889,960</b>	<b>\$ 193,784,888</b>		

## Foreign Terrorist Fighters Plan\*

No.	UN ENTITY	PROJECT TITLE	FUNDING AVAILABLE	FUNDING REQUESTED
1	CTED	Addressing FTFs through Criminal Justice Measures: Compendium of good practices	\$330,000	\$ 70,000
2	UNODC	AIRCOP	\$ 17,700,000	\$ 3,300,000
3	UNCCT, UNODC	Managing Violent Extremist Offenders and Preventing Radicalization to Violence in Prisons	\$ 5,800,000	\$ 320,000
4	UNCCT, UNODA	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	\$ 200,000	\$ 1,670,948.18
5	ICAO	ICAO Training Package (ITP) in travel document examination: training of instructors and course deliveries	\$ 75,000	\$ 1,767,000
6	INTERPOL	Interdicting FTFs travelling to conflict zones from Central Asia through project KALKAN	\$ 400,700	\$ 647,022.90
7	UNCCT, INTERPOL	Enhancing Member States capacities to exploit social media in relation to foreign terrorist fighters	\$ 194,541	\$ 343,057.04
8	UNCCT, INTERPOL	Project to Enhance Information Sharing on FTFs among Member States	\$ 391,500	\$ 8,500

No.	UN ENTITY	PROJECT TITLE	FUNDING AVAILABLE	FUNDING REQUESTED
9	O/SAPG	Capacity Building of religious leaders to prevent incitement to violence that could lead to atrocity crimes	\$ 50,000	\$ 150,000
10	DPKO	Institutional and Capacity Support to the National Programme in Somalia	\$ 0	\$ 160,000
11	UNODC	Strengthening Sahel Countries Capacity to Address Threats posed by FTFs through prevention, identification, investigation, prosecution and adjudication of FTF activity	\$ 350,000	\$ 1,150,000
12	UNODC	Project on Preventing and Responding to Violence against Children Associated with Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 8,200,000
13	UNWOMEN, CTED	Gender dimensions of the returning and relocating of FTF challenge: Mapping the intersection of SC resolutions 2178, 2242, and 2396	\$ 0	\$ 100,000
14	UNCCT	Enhancing the capacity of States to adopt human rights-based treatment of children, accompanying returning FTFs (child returnees)	\$ 180,000	\$ 95,454.06
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$ 11,978,467.00</b>	<b>\$ 17,981,982.18</b>

\*Some FTF plan projects were submitted individually and therefore were not counted as part of the FTF plan in this Appeal.



## UNITED NATIONS OFFICE OF COUNTER-TERRORISM

Established through General Assembly resolution 71/291 on 15 June 2017, the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism has **FIVE MAIN FUNCTIONS**:

1. **PROVIDE LEADERSHIP** on the General Assembly counter-terrorism mandates entrusted to the Secretary-General from across the United Nations system;
2. **ENHANCE COORDINATION AND COHERENCE** across the 38 Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force entities to ensure the balanced implementation of the four pillars of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;
3. **STRENGTHEN THE DELIVERY** of United Nations counter-terrorism capacity-building assistance to Member States;
4. **IMPROVE VISIBILITY, ADVOCACY AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION** for United Nations counter-terrorism efforts; and
5. **ENSURE THAT DUE PRIORITY IS GIVEN** to counterterrorism across the United Nations system and that the important work on preventing violent extremism is firmly rooted in the Strategy.

[un.org/counterterrorism](https://un.org/counterterrorism)

FOR A  
**FUTURE**  
WITHOUT  
TERRORISM



# Contacts

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For further information on the Consolidated  
Multi-Year Appeal, please contact:

**Ms. Michi Ebata**

**Chief, External Relations and Communications**

[ebata@un.org](mailto:ebata@un.org)

and

**Ms. Sevil Alirzayeva**

**Chief of Office**

Office of the Under-Secretary-General

[alirzayeva@un.org](mailto:alirzayeva@un.org)



# UNITED NATIONS OFFICE OF COUNTER-TERRORISM

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