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OFFICE OF COUNTER-TERRORISM
UN Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT)

UNCCT QUARTERLY PROJECT HIGHLIGHT REPORT

TO THE UNCCT ADVISORY BOARD

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Key Highlights

Since its establishment in September 2011, the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) has achieved valuable and measurable impacts by supporting requesting Member States in their implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (GCTS). UNCCT's establishment was made possible by the generous contribution of a \$110 million by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which has been later complemented with contributions from 31 additional donors for UNCCT programmes and projects. The establishment of the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) in 2017 enhanced the Centre's access to political and diplomatic support, with opportunities for interagency collaboration across the United Nations system, while maintaining the Centre's high profile and strategic role.

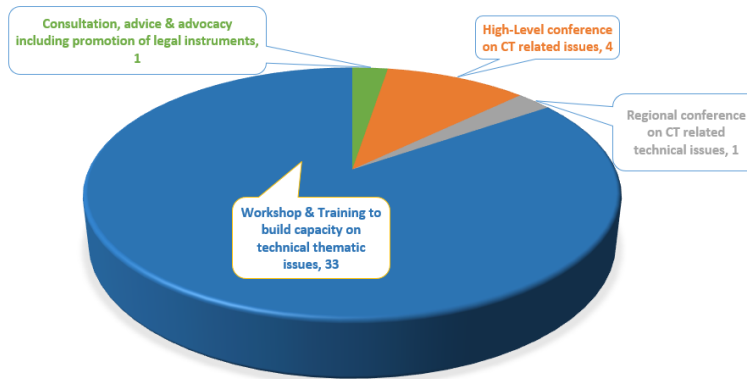
Through its work, during the period 2011 to 2015 and subsequent implementation of its 5-Year Programme (2016 to 2020, prolonged to 2021), UNCCT has contributed significantly to Member States' efforts to implement the four pillars of the GCTS. UNCCT has steadily evolved, both in strategic orientation and its technical capacity, to respond to Member States' priorities and needs.

During the reporting period (January-March 2022), UNCCT's work was guided by UNOCT's Strategic Plan 2022 to 2025 and Results Framework. UNOCT's Strategic Plan operationalizes the mandate given to it by the General Assembly in its resolution A/RES/71/291 and successive reviews of the GCTS. The present report reflects a shift from reporting against UNCCT's 5-Year Programme to UNOCT's new Results Framework (2022-2025).

Under the framework of UNOCT's Results Framework, UNCCT contributes towards achieving results under four of UNOCT's five Strategic Goals. This report highlights key achievements on the relevant outcomes under the reporting period.

UNCCT's technical assistance delivered to requesting Member States

During the reporting period, UNCCT continued the implementation of eight global programmes with 14 sub-projects, two regional programmes and 11 stand-alone projects. These delivered the following technical assistance to Member States:



High-Level Conferences

- High-Level Conference to launch the Model Legislative Provisions for Victims of Terrorism on 4 February 2022.
- High-Level Conference to launch technical guidelines to facilitate the implementation of Security Council Resolution 2370 (2017) on 18 March 2022 in New York.
- International High-Level Conference on “Regional cooperation among Central Asian countries within the framework of the Joint Plan of Action for the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy” from 3 to 4 March 2022, in Tashkent, Uzbekistan.
- High-level event on ‘Mobilizing South-South Cooperation in support of Countering Terrorism and Preventing Violent Extremism in Eastern and Southern Africa’ on 10-11 March in Nairobi, Kenya.

Regional Conferences

- Joint Regional Conference on Implementing Targeted Financial Sanctions and Enhancing International Cooperation and Domestic Coordination to Counter the Financing of Terrorism in Latin America from 24 to 25 March 2022 in Mexico City.

Consultation, advice and advocacy, including promotion of legal instruments

- Consultations with Victims of Terrorism on the Global Congress of Victims of Terrorism from 9 to 10 March 2022 in New York.

Capacity-building activities

- Capacity-building training and workshops on technical thematic issues as related to counter-terrorism and preventing and countering violent extremism conducive to terrorism (CT/PCVE) (33 workshops).

Technical materials on lessons learned, best practices, and thematic topics in implementing the GCTS.

- Technical guidelines for Member States to facilitate the implementation of Security Council resolution 2370 (2017) and the relevant international standards and good practices on preventing terrorists from acquiring weapons.
- Handbook on Model Legislative Provisions to Support the Needs and Protect the Rights of Victims of Terrorism.
- Handbook of Global South on the prevention and countering of terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism (CT/PCVE) initiatives.
- City Preparedness on Cyber-Enabled Terrorism Report.

Key highlights of UNCCT’s technical assistance support to requesting Member States



Overview of UNCCT's Programme Implementation under the UNOCT Results Framework (2022-2025)

Strategic Goal 1: Foster further unity and collaboration within the United Nations against terrorism

UNOCT, in fulfilling its leadership and coordination roles, fosters the promotion of multilateralism and international cooperation on CT/PCVE among all stakeholders. UNOCT works to ensure that the United Nations system is further unified in its focus and support to Member States in the implementation of the GCTS, that Member States recognize the importance of tackling terrorism under the auspices of the United Nations and that CT/PCVE programmes are coherent, duplications of intervention are avoided, and comparative advantages are fully leveraged, including through the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact. In line with its mandate, UNOCT also contributes to raising the visibility of, and mobilizing sustained funding for United Nations counter-terrorism efforts. UNCCT contributes to the broader policy leadership and coordination mandate of UNOCT through its multi-partner global programmes implemented in collaboration with other Counter-Terrorism Compact entities, its active engagement in the Counter-Terrorism Compact and its working groups, and its contribution to UNOCT's policy products and outreach events.

UNCCT contributes to Strategic Goals 2, 3 and 4 under UNOCT's Results Framework (2022-2025).

Strategic Goal 2: Create resilience against violent extremism conducive to terrorism

UNCCT under the overall strategic umbrella of UNOCT, supports Member States through policy and system support, capacity development and strengthened collaboration in support of complementary learning and information-sharing to create societal resilience to terrorism and the underlying spread of violent extremism. Global programmes and projects are offered across the peace and security, human rights and development pillars of the United Nations, and through interventions that support in particular the realization of Sustainable Development Goal 16 on “promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels”. Through an evidence-informed, human rights-based, gender sensitive and context-specific approach, interventions to build community resilience and cohesion, are designed and prioritized, including in consultation with local stakeholders.

Outcome 2.1: Member States engaged and supported to effectively develop, implement and monitor their own PCVE strategies and action plans in human rights compliant and gender responsive approaches.

In Tashkent, Uzbekistan, UNCCT successfully organized an international high-level conference on 3-4 March 2022 on regional cooperation among Central Asian countries, under the **Joint Plan of Action for the Implementation of the GCTS**. The conference was jointly organized by the Institute for Strategic and Regional Studies under the President of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan, the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA) as well as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). Key outcomes of the conference were the adoption of the “Tashkent Declaration” and the updated “Joint Plan of Action for the Implementation of the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy in Central Asia”.

Under the framework of the project on **‘Supporting the Development and Implementation of a Regional Counter-Terrorism Strategy for the Arab World’**, the Arab Interior Ministers Council (AIMC) adopted a new Arab regional counter-terrorism strategy at its 39th annual session in Tunis in March 2022. The regional strategy has been developed over the past three years by Arab Member States with the technical support of the AIMC Secretariat and UNCCT. The strategy serves as an important tool to converge national and regional efforts to address terrorism and prevent violent extremism effectively and collectively. It further supports compliance with the rule of law and human rights standards and provides a comprehensive set of guidelines to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, including through conflict resolution, developmental, socio-economic, and educational measures. Following the Arab Interior Ministers’ consensus adoption of the regional strategy, UNCCT will continue to work with the AIMC Secretariat to develop an implementation plan to support Arab Member States in operationalizing the strategy at the national and regional levels. This will be undertaken through tailor-made capacity-building and policy support, in line with national needs and regional priorities.

Outcome 2.2: Increased implementation of evidence-informed, coherent, context specific, human rights compliant and gender responsive PCVE initiatives by partners engaged and supported.

The **Global Programme on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (PCVE)** in partnership with the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC), held an event on 17-18 February 2022, in New York, where 16 participants engaged in the “Empowering Dialogue and Interfaith Networks” pilot project. The project successfully delivered 17 unique communication campaigns on issues related to interreligious dialogue, preventing and countering violent extremism and hate speech. The event promoted a training toolkit for young religious leaders and media makers for developing impactful communication campaigns. The wide coverage of the campaigns by multiple media networks, including the BBC, reached thousands of viewers and contributed to an increased awareness and better understanding of PCVE.

Between 14 and 17 March 2022, in Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan, **the Global Programme on Prosecution, Rehabilitation and Reintegration (PRR)** in partnership with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) organized a workshop on “Faith-based interventions in work

with violent extremist offenders” for government and non-government representatives. During the workshop, expert practitioners presented international and national good practices on the role of faith-based and religious leaders, as well as, on the development and implementation of counter-narratives in prison settings. The workshop was tailored to the work of theologians, representatives of the official clergy, and the prison inspectors. Discussions focused on approaches including psychosocial support, that sought to enhance the participants’ understanding of a comprehensive and coherent approach to designing and implementing prison-based rehabilitation and reintegration programmes. Participants successfully enhanced their knowledge on new approaches, best practices, and international standards for counter-narratives in prisons, which they will share with their peers.

Another initiative of the Global PRR Programme was delivered in a form of a training on 14-15 March 2022 in Tunis, Tunisia. The training focused on key elements of successful rehabilitation planning for violent extremist prisoners (VEPs), such as developing tailored and comprehensive rehabilitation plans and the use of dynamic security for rehabilitation. The training highlighted the importance of introducing vocational training and work in prisons to improve rehabilitation of convicts. Prison officers gained valuable insights into international case studies and good practices, which they will be able to apply in their daily work. The workshop further enhanced the knowledge of participants on developing effective rehabilitation programmes specific to VEPs.

Outcome 2.3: Fostered collaborations, partnerships and networks in support of complementary peer learning and joint efforts on PCVE at global, regional and national levels.

No activities were delivered under Outcome 2.3 during the reporting period.

Strategic Goal 3: Reinforce responses to terrorist threats and attacks.

UNCCT under the overall strategic umbrella of UNOCT, supports and enhances Member States’ capacities to prevent, manage and respond to terrorist attacks. Through strengthened regulatory, security, law enforcement and criminal justice agencies, operating in accordance with international standards and in compliance with international law, including international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law, Member States’ abilities to deter, detect, disrupt, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate terrorists are significantly, and demonstrably improved. This includes addressing the full spectrum of terrorism-related offenses, from the acquisition and use by terrorists of weapons of mass destruction to addressing the evolving linkages between terrorism and organized crime or the use of Internet and other information and communications technologies. This support is delivered through policy and system support, capacity development and strengthened collaborations in support of complementary learning and information-sharing.

Outcome 3.1: Member States effectively develop, implement and monitor national and regional strategies, legal frameworks, and regulatory measures to prevent and counter terrorism in line with their international obligations and the GCTS, including respect for the rule of law and human rights, and gender equality standards.

Iraq and Jordan, supported by the **Global Programme on Preventing and Responding to Weapons of Mass Destruction and Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Terrorism (WMD/CBRN programme)**, finalized their national policies and plans on preventing terrorist organizations from accessing and using weapons of mass destruction and/or chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) materials in January 2022. UNCCT assisted government experts of Iraq in the development of its National Strategy on Multi-Sectorial Coordination on Biological Terrorism Response. During the reporting period, Jordan’s National Crisis Plan to Respond to CBRN Terrorist Attacks was drafted to be finalized later in 2022. Through their national plans and policies, the Governments of Iraq and Jordan ensured better preparedness and effective responsiveness to potential terrorist attacks involving such weapons or materials.

The WMD/CBRN programme organized the final meeting of a series held in 2021 on multi-sectorial coordination on biological terrorism responses in Iraq. The meeting was organized within the framework of the UNCCT-United States project on “Enhancing National Capacities to Prevent and Respond to Chemical and Biological Terrorist Attacks in Iraq”, organized in cooperation with the U.S. Department of State Office of Cooperative Threat Reduction and the U.S. Department of Energy Sandia National Laboratories. Participants agreed on the content of the three action plans of the national strategy and on roles and responsibilities, as well as the timeline of the document. Although this event concluded the UNCCT-U.S. project, which started in November 2019, UNCCT underlined its commitment to further work with Iraq, as required.

The Global Coordinated Programme on Detecting, Preventing and Countering Financing of Terrorism, together with the Financial Action Task Force of Latin America (GAFILAT), organized a regional conference on implementing targeted financial sanctions and enhancing international cooperation and domestic coordination to counter the financing of terrorism in Latin America on 24-25 March 2022. The two-day conference, organized in Mexico City, aimed at raising awareness on the importance of international cooperation and domestic coordination to counter the financing of terrorism. Seventy-six officials from the eighteen GAFILAT member jurisdictions attended the conference. As a result, conference participants increased their knowledge awareness on international cooperation and domestic coordination to counter the financing of terrorism, in particular to the implementation of targeted financial sanctions pertaining to UN Security Council Resolutions 1267 and 1373 as well as Financial Action Task Force Recommendation 6.

Outcome 3.2. State institutions including security sector, law enforcement and regulatory agencies operating with improved capacities in the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of terrorism-related offenses in accordance with the rule of law and human rights obligations; including on sexual and gender-based violence committed by terrorists.

The **Global Coordinated Programme on Detecting, Preventing and Countering Financing of Terrorism (Global CFT programme)** delivered a workshop on 21-23 February 2022 in Cairo, Egypt on “Terrorist Financing Investigation.” A total of 19 participants from a range of Iraqi Ministries and agencies attended the training, including participants from the National Security Advisor’s Office, Iraq’s Financial Intelligence Unit, the Ministry of Interior, the Federal Financial Supervision Bureau, the Security Commission, the Commission of Integrity, the Supreme Judicial Council, the Anti-Terrorism Service, the Ministry of Finance and the National Counter-Terrorism Committee. Participants developed important skills on conducting parallel investigations and on identifying and disrupting networks of terrorists, small cells and ‘lone wolves’. Moreover, they developed capacities in documenting relevant and factual evidence for criminal proceedings, which they will be able to practically apply at work. Consequently, the workshop also contributed to the improvement of institutional coordination and sharing of information while investigating and prosecuting terrorist financing cases.

Aiming to improve Jordan’s law enforcement’s capacities on programme development specific to bioterrorism, the **Global WMD/CBRN programme** delivered a Biological Countermeasures Course on 25-27 January 2022 in New York, for 36 officials from 12 Jordanian national law enforcement agencies. The course provided participants with a framework on developing and implementing programmes on biologic awareness, security and counter-measures by law enforcement, government authorities and industry partners. The participants acquired important knowledge on biological material vulnerabilities and challenges in investigating bioterrorism and related crime scene protocols.

On 22 February 2022, the **Global Programme on Strengthening Member State Capacities in the Area of Border Security and Management to Counter Terrorism and Stem the Flow of Foreign Terrorist Fighters” (Global BSM Programme)** delivered a webinar on the technological race and maritime borders in security, attended by 288 participants from 85 countries. During the webinar, the current state of the technological race in the maritime domain in Africa was discussed and different ways in which new technologies are crucial to understand the current and future dynamics of maritime (in)security in the region were explored. Participants got insights into the different technologies for maritime security and learned about solutions that bring best value to African states in the detection and prevention of maritime terrorist travel, while observing international human rights law.

Following the publication of the “United Nation Compendium of Recommended Practices for the Responsible Use and Sharing of Biometrics in Counter-Terrorism”, published under the UNCCT-Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) Biometric Initiative 2021, the Global

BSM Programme delivered a workshop on ‘Responsible Use and Sharing of Biometrics’ on 28-30 March 2022, in Tajikistan. The event was organized in cooperation with CTED, UNODC, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). Participants increased their knowledge on addressing measures on effectively implementing the requirements of United Nations Security Council resolution 2396 (2017) and other international instruments on the responsible use and sharing biometrics and to better share the status of current national technical capacities in this field (UNCCT-CTED survey questionnaire). Through some consultative sessions, the participants engaged in technical discussions, which allowed UNCCT and CTED to assess the current needs for future tailored implementation, noting the urgency of more impactful screening procedures at the border with Afghanistan.

Outcome 3.3: Enhanced inter-agency coordination/cooperation and exchange of counter-terrorism information and good practices, both at the national level and regionally/internationally to deter terror attacks and manage responses while observing the rule of law, human rights obligations, and gender equality standards.

On 9 March 2022, the **UNOCT Programme Office in Nairobi** was launched underscoring the strategic priority that UNOCT places on engagement with countries in the Eastern African and Horn regions for counter-terrorism capacity-building, regional engagement and consensus development, as well as expanded opportunities for South-South cooperation. The launch event highlighted opportunities for collaboration across a broad range of actors active in the space to combat the long-standing threat to peace and security in East Africa. The launch event featured remarks from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kenya, the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Kenya, and virtual participation of the Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations office of Counter-Terrorism.

UNCCT’s **“Enhancing south-south exchange of expertise between experts from Africa, Asia, Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean on countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism” (South-South Cooperation) project** delivered a workshop on mobilizing South-South cooperation in support of countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism in Eastern and Southern Africa. The event took place in Nairobi, Kenya from 10 to 11 March 2022 attended by 64 participants. Experts presented their good practices at national and regional levels across the four pillars of the GCTS, as well as lessons learned. During the workshop, participants identified and shared successful policies, good practices and experiences, such as combatting violent extremist narratives and drafting national PCVE Action Plans. The workshop also launched the “UNOCT Handbook of Global South CT/PCVE initiatives”, and matched providers and recipients of CT/PCVE assistance for future cooperation. The South-South Cooperation project specifically focuses on improving inter-agency coordination and exchange of counter-terrorism information and good practices.

On 23 March 2022, the **Global Programme on Autonomous and Remotely Operated Systems (AROS)** jointly implemented by UNCCT and UNOCT's Special Projects and Innovation Branch (SPIB) organized an expert roundtable in New York on "Counter-Terrorism and Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) Digital Forensics." 82 participants from 33 Member States and international organizations attended the event, including a broad range of expert speakers from the counter-terrorism field, law enforcement, academia, peacekeeping and the private sector (specialized on UAS digital forensics). The event raised awareness and led to improved coordination and cooperation between intergovernmental organizations, national stakeholders, CSOs and private sectors to identify lessons learnt and good practices in UAS digital forensics.

Outcome 3.4: Effective response developed and implemented addressing the counter-terrorism challenges and opportunities as related to new technologies, including information and communications technologies, in accordance with the rule of law, and human rights obligations, and gender equality standards.

The **Global Programme on Enhancing the Capacity of States to Prevent Cyber Attacks Perpetrated by Terrorist Actors and Mitigate Their Impact (Global Counter-Terrorism Programme on Cyber Security and New Technologies)** organized a virtual expert group meeting on 9 March 2022 on building good practices for the use of artificial intelligence (AI) for better social network analysis. The virtual event was attended by 42 participants from 15 Member States, academia, industry and international organizations who discussed guiding questions, including on how artificial intelligence for social network analysis (AI-SNA) can play a role in countering terrorism. Experts elaborated on challenges that hinder more prevalent use of this technology and debated on requirements to build capacities of counter-terrorism agencies to utilize AI-SNA capabilities. Participants explored the use of AI for social network analysis in the context of counter-terrorism, expanding their understanding of its application and taking stock of trends, developments and related challenges and concerns regarding its use. The meeting increased participants' awareness, knowledge and sharing of good practices on the risks and benefits associated with new technologies in countering terrorism, and their potential impact on human rights to inform policy, regulatory and legislative action at global, regional and national level.

On 10 February 2022, the Global CT Programme on Cyber Security and New Technologies launched a new project "CT TECH" by a virtual kick-off meeting. The CT TECH is funded by a generous contribution of the EU and co-implemented by INTERPOL. The project aims to strengthen capacities of law enforcement and criminal justice authorities to counter the exploitation of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes as well as to support the leveraging of new technologies in the fight against terrorism. CT TECH will support Member States in developing effective counter-terrorism responses towards the challenges and opportunities of new technologies by increasing law enforcement and criminal justice

operational capacity and policies related to countering the exploitation of new technologies for terrorist purposes.

The **Global BSM Programme** held a regional workshop on the “Responsible Use and Sharing of Biometrics to Counter Terrorism for Southeast Asia countries” in Bangkok, Thailand from 28 February to 2 March 2022. The workshop provided participants with the framework and resources to strengthen their national and regional Border Management Systems, the scope to implement advanced verification of travel documents and screening procedures through the collection and processing of biometrics, while being compliant with human rights obligations. The activity increased and strengthened the awareness, knowledge and capabilities of selected beneficiaries in the Southeast Asia region to efficiently implement the requirement by UNSC resolution 2396 (2017) and other relevant international instruments on the responsible use and sharing biometrics.

Strategic Goal 4: Mitigate the risks and impact of terrorism

UNOCT recognizes the importance of supporting victims of terrorism. By engaging with its victims and civil society organizations, UNCCT under the overall strategic umbrella of UNOCT, aims to ensure the impacts of terrorism on individuals, families and societies can be mitigated through the recognition, respect and protection of the victims’ rights and needs. This includes supporting Member States to be better equipped to recover from terrorist impacts, as well as the development of comprehensive and gender-sensitive assistance plans for victims of terrorism and their families. UNCCT also works to support the application of empirically validated and human rights compliant, age and gender responsive prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration strategies, with the aim of ensuring accountability and breaking the cycle of terrorism for the future.

Outcome 4.1: The needs and human rights of victims of terrorism are addressed and promoted including victims of sexual and gender-based violence and children affected by terrorism.

The **Global Victims of Terrorism Support Programme** launched the “Model Legislative Provisions for Victims of Terrorism” on 4 February 2022 through a virtual event, which was attended by over 165 participants from Member States, national parliaments, UN entities, victims' associations and victims themselves. The event was co-organized by the Inter-Parliamentary Union and UNODC and provided guidance on model legislation on victims for incorporation into existing national legislation or to use it for developing legislation that supports and upholds the rights and needs of victims of terrorism. Discussions during the event focused on the needs and rights of victims of terrorism in the framework of developing national comprehensive assistance plans and national legislative frameworks. The interactive dialogue between the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedom while Countering Terrorism, victims' associations, victims, Member State representatives, and parliamentarians

further contributed to explaining how the Model Legislative Provisions could enhance support for victims on the national level by including victim’s rights in national action plans.

On 24 February 2022, the **Global Programme on Prosecution, Rehabilitation and Reintegration (Global PRR Programme)** organized a kick-off coordination meeting for its project on “European Union-UN support to States in Central Asia, Global Framework, Security and Accountability” in Kazakhstan. It was the first coordination meeting among project partners including UNCCT, UNODC, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), as well as EU Delegations and UN Resident Coordinator's Offices in the region. The meeting established an approach for ensuring coordination among partners involved in the project.

Outcome 4.2: Member States and communities are better equipped to recover from terrorist impacts.

No activities were delivered under this outcome during the reporting period.

Outcome 4.3: Increased Member State implementation of human rights-based prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration strategies for individuals with alleged links to UN-listed terrorist groups taking into account age and gender considerations.

The **Global Programme on Prosecution, Rehabilitation and Reintegration (PRR)** delivered an enhancement training on soft skills in the area of entrepreneurial management for former violent extremist offenders (VEOs) in Indonesia on 28 and 29 March 2022. The training covered a range of topics, including business management, book-keeping skills, product innovation and marketing. Together with the programme’s implementing partner, UNODC, the training benefited 15 parolees, including seven former VEOs. Ongoing mentorship was provided to the participants through online consultations to help them apply the lessons learned from the training. The training participants improved their knowledge and skills and are now able to apply them while reintegrating into society.

To encourage better coordination of delegations from the governments of Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria on the topic of screening, prosecution, rehabilitation, and reintegration (SPRR) of persons associated with Boko Haram, the Global PRR Programme delivered a regional workshop on the “Holistic Regional and National Approach to the Screening, Prosecution, Rehabilitation, and Reintegration of Individuals Associated with Boko Haram” from 14 to 16 March 2022, in Abuja, Nigeria. As a result, delegates drafted recommendations which highlighted the need for continued multilateral and regional coordination.

The Global PRR Programme continued to strengthen the national capacity of Niger and Nigeria by implementing a comprehensive and tailored workshop on approaches to prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration of persons associated with Boko Haram from 31 January to 3

February 2022. Ten representatives of the Government of Niger and 20 representatives of the Government of Nigeria participated in the workshop and increased their knowledge and skills on human rights based prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration strategies, taking into account age and gender considerations.

Strategic Goal 5: Promote human-rights compliant and gender responsive CT/PCVE efforts

UNCCT under the overall strategic umbrella of UNOCT, supports Member States and other partners to ensure the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and promote gender equality and women’s empowerment while countering terrorism, in line with their international obligations, the outcome of the seventh review of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and inspired by the Secretary-General’s Call to Action for Human Rights. This is undertaken by ensuring that UNOCT strategic direction, global policy and coordination functions, as well as programming and operational processes contribute to the integration of human rights and gender equality within CT/PCVE efforts. UNOCT and its partners will support women and girl’s representation and leadership in CT/PCVE. UNOCT will also enhance its capabilities to implement the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy to ensure respect of human rights in the delivery of its CT/PCVE mandates and ensure that its CT/PCVE efforts are informed by context specific gender analyses.

Outcome 5.1: UNOCT strategic direction, global policy and coordination functions, as well as programming and operational processes contribute to the integration of human rights in CT/PCVE efforts.

In March 2022 in Baghdad, Iraq, UNOCT’s dedicated **Human Rights and Gender Section** delivered a training workshop on human rights compliant practices applicable to counter-terrorism operations in Iraq. The two-day workshop was part of the initiative on “Training and Capacity Building of Law Enforcement Officials on Human Rights, the Rule of Law and the Prevention of Terrorism.” Forty-two newly recruited law enforcement officials with responsibility to investigate terrorism and related crimes were trained on key human rights principles, human rights compliant arrest, detention, and interviewing methods. As a result, participants enhanced their knowledge and are now able to practically apply human rights standards to their work.

The programme also delivered a training of trainers for police officers from the Ministry of Interior in Baghdad. Twenty law enforcement officials participated. The workshops focused on the application of human rights to law enforcement (notably during arrest, detention, and interview), compliance with international standards related to counter-terrorism, and promotion of international human rights standards in the Iraqi context. Additionally, the training provided specific information on the national legal framework as well as practical case discussed by participants, which was particularly relevant for their work. The workshop resulted in

strengthened capacity of law enforcement officials to serve as trainers in the Human Rights and Professional Ethics training course of the Ministry of Interior.

Outcome 5.2: UNOCT strategic direction, global policy and coordination functions, as well as programming and operational processes contribute to expanding the concern towards gender equality and women’s empowerment within CT/PCVE efforts.

No activities were delivered by UNCCT under this outcome during the reporting period.