United Nations Joint Appeal for Counter-Terrorism in Africa
Project Proposal

Initiative:	1
Project Title:	**Countering Terrorism in Travel and Transport in Africa (CT3A)**
Recipient Country and/or Geographic Region:	**Member States participating in the following regional informal working groups: Southern Africa, West Africa, East Africa, and Continent-Wide**
CT Compact Lead Entity/Entities:	**UNOCT (United Nations Office of Counter Terrorism)**
CT Compact Implementing Entities:	**UNODC, CTED, ICAO, OICT, INTERPOL, WCO, IMO, IOM**
Project Duration (start and end date)	**1 January 2024 - 31 December 2028**
Approximate Cost: *If multi-year, provide approximate breakdown	**Total cost: 12,927,911 USD** [over 5 years] **2024:** 1,470,589 USD **2025:** 2,353,769 USD **2026:** 2,772,574 USD **2027:** 3,098,853 USD **2028:** 3,232,127 USD

Investment Priority Area: Select **(1)** of the following investment priority areas: *[double-click 1 box, select 'checked']*

X   Border, Transportation and Critical Infrastructure Security
☐   Combating the Financing of Terrorism
☐   Countering Cyber-enabled Terrorism
☐   Gender and the Empowerment of Women
☐   Human Rights
☐   Law Enforcement

☐   Legislative Assistance
☐   Organized Crime
☐   Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism
☐   Prosecution, Rehabilitation, and Reintegration of Foreign Terrorist Fighters
☐   Weapons
☐   Other

Relevant SDG Goals, target(s), and SDG indicator(s): Please indicate the overall goal(s) and related targets that the project contributes to. The goals need to be in accordance with the General Assembly resolution which contains the SDG framework (A/RES/71/313).

SDG 16: *Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels*

Target (16.a): Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.

SDG 17: *Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development*
Target (17.9): Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

Gender marker: *Gender Marker 0: when none of the substance of outcomes, outputs or activities are addressing-gender equality/women's empowerment (GEEW), and 0% of the budget is dedicated to it.*
Gender Marker 1: when 1% to 15% of outcomes, outputs or activities are substantively addressing GEEW and the risk indicators are excluding a negative impact on GEEW. Also, up to 15% of the budget is planned to be allocated to GEEW.
Gender Marker 2a: when 15% to 60% of outcomes, outputs or activities are substantively addressing GEEW (but this is not the sole objective of the programme/project) and the risk indicators are excluding a negative impact on GEEW. Also, 15% to 60% of the budget is planned to be allocated to GEEW.
Gender Marker 2b: when 60% to 100% of outcomes, outputs or activities are substantively addressing GEEW and the risk indicators are excluding a negative impact on GEEW. Also, 60% to 100% of the budget is planned to be allocated to GEEW. The principal objectives of the project are related to the empowerment of women and gender equality, including strengthening the gender-responsiveness of a PVE or counter-terrorism initiative

Gender Marker 1 – Refer to Section 6 below.

CTED marker: *CTED marker (A): Does not incorporate CTED's analysis and recommendations.*
CTED marker (B): Partially incorporates CTED's analysis and recommendations.
CTED marker (C): Fully incorporates CTED's analysis and recommendations.

CTED marker (A) - Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) national-level analysis and recommendations are not directly correlated to the CT3A Project, which applies a regional focus via its *informal working groups* (IWGs) and related activities. However, each IWG includes both United Nations (UN) Countering Terrorist Travel Programme (CT Travel Programme) beneficiary and non-beneficiary Member States. As such, CTED data, including recommendations from CT Travel beneficiary-related engagements and regional trend analyses, may inform CT3A's approach for specific activities, including any outreach to non-beneficiary Member States.

Moreover, the CT3A Project builds upon the global UN CT Travel Programme response to CTED-shared technical assistance (TA) for Advance Passenger Information (API) and Passenger Name Record (PNR) needs. Since 2019, the UN CT Travel Programme has implemented responses to all 47-identified TAs; this includes awareness-raising activities to support 14 TAs, current capacity building for 21 TAs, and planned support for another 7 TAs. CT3A's proposed activities for expanding existing and launching new IWGs, including a Continent-Wide (CW) IWG for Africa are expected to serve as an additional mechanism for confirming the status of national-level TA implementation.

Executive Summary: Provide a succinct summary and include: Why the proposed investment is relevant and strategic; the expected end-of-project outcomes; timeframe and resource commitment; any critical risks and challenges to success, and how these will be addressed.

The UN's CT3A Project is designed to bolster the capacity of Member States across Africa in managing and mitigating transportation-related threats, such as Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs) and serious criminals. Moreover, a significant percentage of member states have yet to establish Advance Passenger Information (API) and Passenger Name Records (PNR) Programmes in line with their Security Council resolutions and international obligations. The CT3A Project fills this gap by engaging member states and fostering a platform for regional exchanges and broader collaboration in order to foster a safer and more secure continent in a time of heighten risk, instability, and political uncertainty.

Central to this project is the necessity for a consolidated regional approach to support the needs of Member States across Africa. **As such, CT3A will capitalise upon the successful *CTTP Informal Working Group (IWG)* mechanism, which has served as a valuable tool for enhancing regional cooperation through its use of regional peer-to-peer exchanges amongst officials of established or soon-to-be established Passenger Information Units (PIUs) as well as other national entities involved in the development of PIUs or equivalent entities.** While the IWG pillar-based structures currently support API/PNR capacity needs, existing regional IWGs (for West Africa and Southern Africa) will seek to include additional transportation modes, as maritime, road, and rail, in line with specific requests for technical assistance pertaining to API and PNR data processing, as received by some of the beneficiary Member States. Key outcomes of the CT3A Project will include the launch of a new regional IWG for East Africa and the creation of a Continent-Wide (CW) IWG, as a gathering point for the Heads of the various Passenger Information Units established throughout the different regions of Africa. Each of the regional IWG, as well as the CW IWG, will include awareness-raising components to enhance knowledge of the skills required to perform timely and relevant national-level transportation-related threat assessments on a consistent basis.

Over a five-year timeline, the CT3A Project will:

1. Expand the existing regional IWG network in Africa through the establishment of a regional for East Africa IWG for Member States, focused on bringing together the Heads of PIUs and National Coordinators, in coordination with regional organizations; expansion and growth of IWG network will include support for both virtual and in-person meetings.

2. Support to expand the scope of the established IWGs in Africa to enable awareness-raising activities on threat assessments for aviation as well as addressing threats within other modes (maritime, land/road, rail).

3. Establish a CW IWG for addressing terrorist threats to travel and transport, to include a high-level summit/meeting in coordination with the African Union and other major African regional organizations.

Leveraging the methodology and resources already available under the Countering Terrorist Travel Programme (CT Travel), the CT3A Project will support Members of the IWGs by aiding and facilitating discussions on:
   o Developing Standard Operating Procedures for guiding the IWGs/sub-WGs working methods;
   o Annual plenary meetings and sub-WG meetings;
   o Distributing a glossary or terminology list on API and PNR data sets to ensure common language;
   o Granting access to a secure information-sharing platform via the Cooperative Online Platform;
   o Distributing threat assessment templates for use across the broader transportation environment or to support any other critical transportation infrastructure;
   o (At the request of the participating Member States) Delivering training and guidance on the formation and creation of Strategic Threat and Risk Assessments, using best practices, specifically in establishing agreed joint assessments and control strategies. This could include facilitation of onsite and virtual tabletop exercises that both identify gaps/vulnerabilities and provide practical experience in the application of threat assessment methodologies;
   o Establishment of additional cross-cutting working groups to examine, systematize, and share knowledge and resources relating to other transportation modes including Maritime and surface transportation. These specific working groups are open to the PIUs of non-beneficiary States of the CT Travel Programme, to international/regional organizations, and the private sector who can share their expertise and lessons learned; and
   o Enhancing awareness and understanding of fundamental elements for establishing effective passenger data systems, in line with UN Security Council resolutions, international law, including international human rights law, other international standards and recommended practices, as well as other related issues such as watchlisting.

1. Relevance: Explain why a partner should make the proposed investment and provide the evidence supporting this. What Counter-Terrorism need does this project propose to address? How was this need identified? Is the project responsive to CTC/CTED-identified priorities and technical assistance needs? Is there strong national/regional ownership and government support?

By investing in the CT3A project, partners and contributing Member States will ensure the long-term sustainability of a proven and effective concept, ensuring that Member States achieve and implement their obligations to responsibly collect and analyze API and PNR data as set out by Security Council Resolutions 2178 (2014), 2396 (2017), and 2482 (2019). The Informal Working Group structure has not only achieved several key objectives of the Countering Terrorist Travel Programme on a global scale, but it also serves as a cost-effective model in advancing and promoting regional cooperation on the development and strengthening of API as well as PNR capabilities, across member states in Africa as well as other regions of the world. To date, four regional IWGs have been launched, all of which have resulted in a high level of interest among the participating member states within the IWG's respective regions:

- The Eastern European IWG (EE IWG), launched in 2021, had over 100 participants from 30 Member States attending the latest conference which occurred in November 2023. The Secretariat for the EE IWG is the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), and the current Chair for the EE IWG is Albania, with Montenegro, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, and Mongolia.
- The West Africa IWG (WA IWG) was first launched in 2021 with over 60 participants from across the West Africa Region. Subsequent events have brought together members from the French, English, and Portuguese communities to discuss regional dynamics and challenges relating to API/PNR. The Secretariat for the West Africa IWG is currently UNODC's Airport Communication Project (AIRCOP) as they have both the long-term capacity to provide support as well as the regional scope and network. The current Chair for the WA IWG is Côte d'Ivoire, with Togo (Legal), Ghana (Operational), Gambia (Carrier Engagement) and Sierra Leone (Technology) acting as co-chairs for the four sub-working groups.
- The Southern Africa IWG (SA IWG), which was launched in 2021 held its most recent plenary in November 2023, where 13 out of 16 Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Member States were present and over 60 participants were in attendance. The Secretariat for the Southern Africa IWG is the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The Chair for the SA IWG is Botswana, who is also serving as the Technology co-chair, alongside Lesotho (Legal), Seychelles (Operational) and Namibia (Carrier Engagement).
- Finally, the 4th regional IWG was launched in South-East Asia on December 2023 which saw more than 100 participants from 15 Member States, including 9 current Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Member States and 1 ASEAN candidate Member State, Timor-Leste, who also sent representatives. The acting Secretariat for the South-East Asia IWG (SEA IWG) is currently the Office of Counter-Terrorism's Countering Terrorist Travel Programme as the SEA IWG was just recently launched, and discussions are currently ongoing with potential regional organizations and Chairs and Co-Chairs are currently being voted on and discussed among Member States.

The Informal Working Group structure itself consists of three main components: a chair, sub-working groups for the Legal, Operational, Transport Industry Engagement, and Technology Pillars, each with a chair, and finally a Secretariat (See Annex for Infographic of IWG Structure).
- **Component One - Chair:** The Chair is appointed on a voluntary basis, or if multiple candidates volunteer, is decided by a preferential vote. The selected Chair of the IWG should be the Head of a PIU (Agency Director Level) or any government agency in charge of or responsible for the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions. The selected Chair, in this case for the Continent-Wide IWG, is expected to host the first in-person plenary meeting in their respective Member States.
- **Component Two – Co-Chairs and Sub-Working Groups:** The second component of the IWGs consists of four different sub-working groups: Legal, Operational, Transport Industry Engagement, and Technology. Each of the sub-working groups is also headed by Chairs across the different participating Member States. The sub-working group Chairs are also experts in the overall thematic area of the sub-working group and within the context of their responsibilities.
- **Component Three – Secretariat:** Lastly, a Secretariat will provide the support needed to organize the meetings and provide the minutes afterwards. The IWG Secretariat will also help the chair and the sub-working group chairs to draft the agenda to avoid overlaps in the work of the sub-working groups. It will also ensure that the work of the IWG continues between meetings, using the online forum. The Secretary should be permanent and have sufficient resources for the required work

between the meetings. Thus, to ensure continuity between the annual rotation of Chairs, a relevant regional organization should take responsibility for the Secretary role, including the resources needed.

An innovative aspect of the IWG structure is the concept of Member State ownership. Previous IWGs have demonstrated how national and regional stakeholders find the IWGs useful in aiding the development of their PIUs and advancing regional agendas when it comes to API/PNR and other security-related issues (e.g., serious crime, transnational crime). Member States within the IWG volunteer, on their own initiative, to lead as either chairs or co-chairs for the sub-working groups, further supporting capacity development. It is also important to emphasize that the IWGs are informal forums and, as such, are not a formal decision-making mechanism. Therefore, formal decisions that have an impact at a national level will not be made by this forum. However, when needed, the IWG can provide expert-based recommendations that could be formally considered at the national level, and in the case of the CT3A project, potentially at a continental level.

Additionally, regional platforms allow key stakeholders to meet and discuss API and PNR challenges, best practices, and collaborative development on shared priorities. These stakeholders include relevant policymakers (at Ministry level), PIU personnel (director/senior levels) and competent authorities (nominated representatives), as well as other participants involved in implementing counter-terrorism policies and working on topics relating to serious and transnational crimes. Furthermore, both the regional (East Africa) and Continent-Wide IWG will not only provide an avenue for fostering dialogues on Member States' on development of API/PNR systems, but also present the opportunity to discuss and underscore the paramount importance of ensuring respective for human rights, fundamental freedoms, and other rights-based obligations (see section 5).

2. Effectiveness: Provide a brief outline of the proposed activities, including timelines and sequencing. What strategic and transformative change does the project seek to achieve? Provide anticipated results,

> 1) immediate outcome (changes in awareness, skills, abilities, or access as a direct result of the proposed activities),
>
> 2) intermediate outcome (change in behaviour, practice and/or performance),
>
> 3) ultimate outcome (change in state, conditions, or wellbeing)

Through expansion of the existing regional Informal Working Group network, the creation of a new IWG, and the launch and operationalization of a Continent-Wide IWG; the CT3A project will develop and strengthen the capacity of Member States throughout Africa to comply with the UN Security Council resolutions, and facilitate implementation obligations relating to API and PNR data processing, aviation security and international cooperation to counter-terrorism. The IWGs will effectively serve as a platform for national experts and authorities to share best practices, and work collectively to overcome challenges related to the transportation ecosystem (e.g. passenger data) by addressing the entire spectrum of threats with a focus on preventing and countering terrorist travel. Moreover, as Member States across Africa progress with establishing operational API and PNR systems at the national level, the anticipated next phase consists of strengthened cross-border cooperation and knowledge management between the different PIUs at the regional level.

Immediate outcome: IWG Member States in Africa[1] are able to strengthen their national, regional and continental capacity to detect and prevent terrorists and organized criminal groups' movement across borders; to understand the fundamental elements for establishing operational API and PNR systems; and to enhance the capacities to identify and proactively address emerging trends in organized transnational crime or terrorism, which will also result in the facilitation of lawful travel and trade within a safe and secure transportation network. Greater inter-regional ties are established among key IWG stakeholders, and an interest in taking ownership of the IWGs is fostered through the regional secretariats.

Intermediate outcome: Participating Member States in Africa will have mechanisms in place for systematic inter-agency cooperation, as well as international cooperation via four (4) regional IWGs and one (1) CW IWG focusing on strengthening capacities to detect and prevent terrorist movements and threats across borders and within aviation, maritime, road, and rail modes. There will be an establishment of an East Africa IWG. Strategic development, planning, and implementation of a CW IWG will take place.

Ultimate outcome: Participating Member States in Africa establish sustainable capacities to efficiently detect and prevent terrorist movements and threats including when connected with organized crime across borders and against aviation, maritime, road, and rail modes. Ownership of the IWGs is established by participating Member States, resulting in a long-term mechanism to effectively anticipate, coordinate and address challenges relating to terrorist threats and their connection with transnational or organized crime at the national, regional, and Continent-Wide levels. Cooperation will be established with other regional/Continent-Wide IWGs (such as the European Union IWG), by connecting the Chairs of the various groups, to create mechanisms for addressing long-term technical and operational needs.

3. Delivery: Describe and justify the proposed implementation arrangements including the role that national entities, local partner and community-based organisations will play (as relevant). Particularly highlight how you will work with the UN Resident Coordinator and other UN system entities under common UN system-wide frameworks or approaches. What strategic value does each partner bring to the project?

CT3A complements the global CT Travel Programme's ongoing implementation through its *one-UN* approach, led by UNOCT in partnership with CTED, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the United Nations Office of Information and Communication Technology (OICT), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

The Project involves all existing partners for the global CT Travel Programme, including Africa-based personnel, throughout the planning, development, and implementation of the CT3A Project activities, including IWG expansion. As the lead entity, UNOCT CT Travel Programme staff will coordinate closely with counterparts from UNOCT's Programme Offices in Rabat, Morocco and Nairobi, Kenya.

As part of its commitment to the *one-UN* approach, this project will coordinate with the UN Resident Coordinator and other UN system entities in Member States/regions as appropriate. Mindful of the regional and continental approach, engagement with regional organizations is also considered a complementary asset to ensure the success of the activities.

The global CT Travel Programme's methodology showcases how each partner brings optimal strategic value throughout the implementation lifecycle. This project will replicate this approach with the scope to build Member State capacity to collect, use and protect passenger data in accordance with international human rights norms and standards. Each of the project partners will play a strategic role in the IWG's success. In particular:

(i) UNODC / Terrorism Prevention Branch (UNODC TPB), will assist with the activities under the legislative sub-working group by facilitating the sharing of legal frameworks or updates on existing legislation governing the PIU, in line with international human rights norms and standards, with a particular focus on the right to privacy and data protection.

(ii) UNODC / Airport Communication Project (UNODC AIRCOP), will provide assistance to the operational sub-working group, facilitating specialized ToTs (Trainings of Trainers), and sharing expertise among countries on the use of travel data for intelligence-led targeting. Under these working groups, the WCO will also support focused activities for the representatives of custom mandates.

(iii) ICAO would lead the sub-working group on the engagement and connectivity with the transport industry, including by facilitating the sharing of best practices in coordinating with airlines and allowing for sufficient time for testing and connectivity with the Passenger Data Single Window (PDSW) from the participating Member States;

(iv) UNOICT will provide assistance to the technology sub-working group in relation to technology adoption, support, and maintenance activities i.e. goTravel software solution, ICT Infrastructure, cybersecurity, and technical training with a focus on the use of the 'goTravel' software and its interoperability with national/international databases. This sub-working group will also benefit from the participation of INTERPOL.

Additionally, IOM will also support the activities in the field of API sharing and border management within the IWGs, leveraging its strong network of field presences.

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[1] *22 Active IWG Member States: Benin, DRC, Eswatini, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gambia, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo, Madagascar*

4. Sustainability: Describe how the investment leads to benefits and partnerships that will last beyond the duration of the investment. Ensure that a definition and strategy for sustainability is clearly articulated in the design.

Among CT3A's long-term sustainable objectives, is ensuring that the Continent-Wide IWG will continue beyond the duration of the initial investment period of 5-years. In concrete terms, the sustainability aspect of the CT3A is directly tied to the ownership of the IWG by Member States as well as the selection of a Secretariat which can commit or solicit the resources to supporting Member States. For example, the model on which the existing IWGs are based on is the European IWG (Secretariat being EUROPOL), that continues to meet on a regular basis even though all European Member States have Passenger Information Units in place. Initially the EU IWG started with a similar purpose and structure as the current IWGs, discussing at length legal and carrier operational needs, but have since adapted and evolve its IWG structure, to focus on more operational or technical needs and challenges following the establishment of their PIUs. A similar path is envisioned for CT3A Continent-Wide IWG, with a greater emphasis and incentivization on international and transnational cooperation, such as discussions on policy harmonization, peer-to-peer technical assistance, and member-led knowledge exchanges with member states throughout Africa and potentially outside of Africa.

5. Human Rights: How are human rights integrated into project design, delivery, monitoring, and evaluation?

- ✓ Does the initiative incorporate a human rights risk and opportunity assessment and measures to respond to its findings?
- ✓ Does the initiative address potential impact on persons or groups who may be marginalized or discriminated against, such as women, members of ethnic, religious, racial, sexual, and other minorities as well as groups and persons in vulnerable situations, such as refugees and asylum-seekers or persons affected by armed conflict and other types of violence?
- ✓ Does the initiative respond to relevant analyses and recommendations by UN human rights mechanisms?
- ✓ Does the initiative include activities that fall within the scope of the UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy?
- ✓ If so, how will the initiative ensure that a risk assessment will be conducted and mitigation measures undertaken, as needed, in line with the requirements of the Policy?

CT3A is committed to ensuring that all project activities, including those in support of Member States promote respect for human rights in line with relevant international human rights law, Security Council and General Assembly resolutions including the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy as well as UN-wide policies and guidance, in particular the Secretary-General's Call to Action for Human Rights. Furthermore, that no support is provided to a Member State where substantial grounds are indicating a risk of grave violations of human rights, international humanitarian law or international refugee law to be committed by beneficiaries unless appropriate mitigatory measures can be identified and implemented that reduce the risk of the occurrence of such violations and ensure that, should violations nonetheless occur, mechanisms are in place to address them and bring them to an end.

Reflecting the CT Travel Programme frameworks and methodology, the project commits to conducting human rights impact assessments in the initial phase of beneficiary engagement, to identify risks, responsibilities, and mitigation measures. The project implements the UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) on UN Support to non-UN Security Forces, through the methodology of the related UNOCT SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) on the implementation of the HRDDP and guided by the system-wide guidance on human rights due diligence for digital technology use, to be issued by the Secretary-General, to manage risks and plan activities accordingly. It will also build on the CT Travel HRDDP framework.

This project is committed to promoting international human rights norms and standards as an integral part of each of the sub-working groups, including by establishing a cross-cutting human rights sub-working group to support the building capacities on human rights, including privacy and data protection standards and offering a venue for the delivery of specialized in-person and online trainings on relevant thematic issues, including data protection to PIU staff and relevant national entities (DPAs, DPOs). The thematic sub-working group will work in complementarity with all the other sub-working groups.

CT3A has provided for a dedicated resource to support human rights capacity building in close coordination with the UNOCT Human Rights and Gender Section (HRGS). UNOCT HRGS will also seek out and facilitate CT3A – related engagements with international and regional human rights bodies.

6. Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women: How are gender considerations (men, women, gender roles, including violent masculinities) integrated into the project design and delivery?

- ✓ Does the project consider potential differential impacts of both terrorism and counter-terrorism on women and men (taking into account intersectional identity factors such as nationality, age, belief, sexual orientation, race, ethnicity, geographic origin, ability, socio-economic status, and other identity factors, and combinations thereof), women's organizations and broader civil society?
- ✓ What are the barriers to participation by women/girls, social and cultural constraints, and disabling environments, and what will be your mitigation measures to limit these risks?
- ✓ Were women, women's organizations and civil society working on gender equality and intersectional factors consulted during the design of the project?
- ✓ Does the project align with national policies and action plans related to gender and CT/PCVE (e.g., National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security?)

The Seventh and Eighth Review Resolutions of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (GCTS) calls upon all Member States to highlight the important role of women in countering terrorism and violent extremism while avoiding their instrumentalization, consider the specific impacts of counter-terrorism strategies on women and women's organizations and to seek greater consultations with them when developing strategies to prevent and counter terrorism and violent extremism. This is further reinforced by the Women, Peace and Security Agenda and recommendations from the Secretary-General's annual report on women, peace, and security.

To fulfill its mandate on gender equality as applied to CT/PCVE, UNOCT developed its Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Action Plan, which guides mainstreaming gender perspectives in programmatic and policy functions, as well as establishes gender markers to rate gender responsiveness of programmes and projects. Accordingly, this project will ensure that gender considerations are reflected throughout the implementation and delivery of all technical assistance activities.

This project expects to utilize a two-pronged approach to gender mainstreaming, which includes efforts to achieve appropriate participation of women in all project activities. In line with the 8th review of the GCTS, the project is committed to highlighting the importance of full, equal, and meaningful participation and leadership of women in efforts to prevent violent extremism conducive to terrorism and counter-terrorism at the outset of project delivery when Member States are requested to identify national focal points. The project also promotes the participation of women from national law enforcement institutions in the specialized activities organized under the IWG, which will contribute to increasing the pool of women trained on data management at borders in the context of counterterrorism, including threat and risk assessments, thus increasing the diversity of perspectives in approaches to screening. Through specialized training modules offered to the Member States of the IWGs, the project will raise awareness on relevant gender considerations, including the differential impact of terrorism and counter-terrorism measures on women, men, boys, and girls.

7.a International humanitarian law: How are considerations related to international humanitarian law, if applicable, incorporated in the initiative?

7.b International refugee law: How are considerations related to international refugee law, if applicable, incorporated in the initiative?

In accordance with the UN-wide HRDDP, the project will take steps to ensure that no support is provided where substantial grounds are indicating a risk of grave violations of human rights, international humanitarian law or international refugee law to be committed by beneficiaries unless appropriate mitigatory measures can be identified and implemented that reduce the risk of the occurrence of such violations and ensure that, should violations nonetheless occur, mechanisms are in place to address them and bring them to an end. UNOCT will undertake an active role across all the sub-working groups to promote the implementation of mitigation measures aimed to promote the respect of international humanitarian law and international refugee law in the context of activities deriving from IWG's workplans or decisions – as applicable. It is recognized that the establishment or strengthening of API and PNR capabilities might have implications that come within the scope of protections guaranteed under international refugee law. UNOCT, and all the relevant Partners, will consider the relevance of international refugee law as well as the impact of project activities on international refugee law protections and take measures, as needed, to ensure that project activities are consistent with international refugee law.

8. Value for Money: How will the proposed activities and selected delivery approach, including selection and relative costs of implementation partners, represent value for money?

The CT3A will ensure that partner and donors investing in the project will be able to achieve a high value for money by:

1. Building on Past Successes: UNOCT through the global CT Travel Programme has experience in launching, coordinating and supporting Regional Informal Working Groups will be leveraged to ensure that CT3A minimizes unnecessary costs and overheads by utilizing the selected Secretariats existing procurement process, facilities and networks, in addition to the UN's logistics networks to ensure competitive local pricing and transparency in any procurement processes.
2. Efficient Use of Technology: CT3A will further benefit as a consequence of the IWGs which have already been established and the workstream that have been developed virtually. The targeted audience is those participants and Member States that have developed the capacity to collaborate in an effective manner via virtual workspaces.
3. Promoting Self-Sufficiency: The CT3A project will focus on building the capacities of Member States to manage and sustain the initiatives in the long run. This approach reduces dependence on external support and ensures the sustainability of the project outcomes.

9. Financing and resourcing: Provide a summary budget here and a detailed excel-based budget with annual allocations and breakdowns by components

Budget classes	Budget Year 1 (2024)	Budget Year 2 (2025)	Budget Year 3 (2026)	Budget Year 4 (2027)	Budget Year 5 (2028)	Expenditures (2024-2028)	Balance
Staff Cost	634,506	813,856	897,624	942,505	989,630	4,278,122	0
Consultant Fees	140,400	280,800	294,840	309,582	325,061	1,350,683	0
Travel	220,000	443,000	585,050	794,365	833,908	2,876,322	0
Contractual Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operating Expenses	126,500	315,325	496,091	515,896	536,691	1,990,503	0
Equipment and Furnitur	0	50,000	0	0	0	50,000	0
Transfer and Grants	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	175,000	895,000	0
Programme Support Cos	169,183	270,788	318,969	356,505	371,838	1,487,282	0
Total	1,470,589	2,353,769	2,772,574	3,098,853	3,232,127	12,927,911	0

15% of the work of P3 and NPO staff dedicated to GEEW (2% of the total cost). Full Budget Attached.

10. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting: How will project results be monitored and independently evaluated? Describe the type(s) of evaluations that will be utilized to ensure the project is delivering on desired results and demonstrate accountability and learning. Outline proposed reporting timeframes.

The CT3A will benefit from the global Countering Terrorist Travel Programme's robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework, which was initially developed in 2019 and recently updated to incorporate recommendations following the completion of an independent mid-term evaluation. The M&E framework has also integrated specific donor requirements, including periodic reporting and a strategic project committee mechanism. All CT3A M&E-related activities are conducted in accordance with relevant United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) guidelines and adhere to both the UNOCT Evaluation Handbook and corresponding annexes and applicable UNOCT SOPs. These documents include provisions to strengthen UNOCT project-related design, management, and implementation, as well as mechanisms to ensure transparency and accountability around project results and resource utilization. As part of its M&E approach, CT3A has developed a logical framework with pre-defined indicators, baselines, and targets for each of the project's outcomes and outputs (Annex 1). The logical framework will be used to report on the targets established therein; it will be adjusted as needed and when required.

11. Risk Management: Describe key anticipated implementation risks that might affect the delivery of the programme objectives. Then, describe the mitigation measures that address these risks, and which entity would be responsible for these mitigation measures. This could summarise key risks from the **Risk Summary Tool** (see annex 2).

The CT3A leverages the experiences of the four regional informal working groups already launched by CT Travel Programme, including lessons learned and best practices to anticipate and mitigate potential risks. Based on these experiences, the CT3A has identified several risks that could impact implementation across the risk management spectrum, these risks have been categorized according to the provided Risk-Matrix.

High Risk Considerations:
Major/Likely: Political instability throughout the Africa.

Medium Risk Consideration:
Medium/ Moderate: Lack of engagement or appointment of Officials to Chair or Co-Chair roles.
Medium/ Moderate: Issues surrounding logistics or procurement due to significant scope of the event (number of participants).

Low Risk Considerations:
Low/Limited: Budget and resources are insufficient.
Low/Limited: No risk of money diverted for illicit or harmful activities.
Low/Limited: Outcomes and timeframe not met.

Additionally, UNOCT, within the framework of the CT Travel Programme, has included the provision of a dedicated Human Rights Officer position which will monitor the mainstreaming of Human Rights under the overall implementations of the Section, including CT3A

Please see risk matrix below for further details.

12. Communications: Describe the approach to communications. A communications strategy should at a minimum describe the type, format and frequency of communications pieces that will be developed and shared. Describe how funding partner visibility will be ensured through acknowledgment of support where appropriate in publications, online or at physical events.

The CT Travel Programme communication approach adopted for this project, in line with the activities conducted in partnership with the UN Joint Appeal, is aimed to ensure the transparency and visibility of the outcomes. Through effective communication of the regional trends and coordination activities, national stakeholders in Africa can advance their national progress. At the same time, the project activities will also target external stakeholders including other international organisations and non-beneficiary countries of the CT Travel Programme, to allow an even wider impact from the CT3A's enhanced international cooperation instrument.

The Programme's communication approach aims to be inclusive, involving and engaging all Programme partners, including funding and strategic partners, and other stakeholders key in the production and dissemination of communication products and messages. While UNOCT and the UN Joint Appeal are the key drivers of the strategy, it is imperative Programme Partners (CTED, ICAO, INTERPOL, UNODC, UNOICT, and IOM) remain informed on the activities and related communications outputs through regular consultations, in order to ensure coherence with implementation.

The strategic objectives of the communication strategy are:

- To raise awareness of the contribution of the project in supporting partner countries' compliance with SCRs,
- To increase the visibility of UNOCT and the UN Joint Appeal funding, its objectives and intended results.
- To draw attention to the regional approach used for effective implementation of API and PNR legislation and technology, and to promote cooperation with regional organizations for this purpose.
- To demonstrate the value of a "*one-UN approach*" and the coordination of UN activities in counter-terrorism efforts.
- To highlight the contribution of the UN Joint Appeal in the Region, and to build on the contributions provided through the two UNOCT Programmes.

Among the communication products:

- **Website:** The CT3A Project forms part of the global UN CT Travel Programme, which has its primary website at www.un.org/cttravel, and dedicated pages on the UNOCT website at https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/countering-terrorist-travel. The UN Joint Appeal is encouraged to reference all the mentioned websites and promote the activities on their official platforms. Participating Member States will also be encouraged to promote the visibility of the project outcomes as well as the funding partner's support.

- **Social Media:** The CT3A Project's public activities will be featured on the UNOCT Twitter (X) account (@UN_OCT), LinkedIn account (/UNOCT), and Partners' social media accounts, their presence will also be key promotional vehicles. For major related events, UNOCT will work in collaboration with the UN Joint Appeal designated focal points, and the UN Department of Global Communications for possible further promotion through the main UN channels, including information centers, the UN News Centre, and UN social media accounts (YouTube, Facebook, Instagram, Flickr, etc.) which have a global presence and reach a wider audience. In the case of public events and social media campaigns, the assets will be developed in coordination with Partners and promoted in a coordinated manner. UNOCT will work in collaboration with the UN Joint Appeal designated focal points, and the UN Department of Global Communications for possible further promotion through the main UN channels, including information centers, the UN News Centre, and UN social media accounts (YouTube, Facebook, Instagram, Flickr, etc.) which have a global presence and reach a wider audience. In the case of public events and social media campaigns, the assets will be developed in coordination with Partners and promoted in a coordinated manner.

The programme management team, with support from a communications specialist, design and implement the communication and visibility activities of the Programme and related activities. They work closely with the Public Information Officer and their team within UNOCT. Public Information teams for Programme partners and relevant donors, will also be available to provide guidance and assistance, when appropriate. The CT Travel communications specialist will regularly maintain and update the website, social media platforms, and Cooperative Online Platform, and generate regular reports detailing the work conducted on communications outputs such as press releases, reports, speaking points, brochures, briefings, video clips, website updates, PowerPoint presentations, etc. For every project-related activity, when relevant, the communication specialist will draft and prepare a press release or web story, a note for the UNOCT daily and/or weekly update, and an update to the Cooperative Online Platform and/or UNOCT's relevant webpages.

It is the responsibility of the communications specialist to ensure that Programme partners and beneficiaries are kept informed of communications activities and outputs.

Annex 1 – Logical Framework

	Project Summary	Indicator	Baseline (31 December 2023)	Target (31 December 2028)	Means of Verification	Risks
Goal	Participating Member States in Africa establish sustainable capacities to efficiently detect and prevent terrorist movements and threats as well as serious crimes across borders and against aviation, maritime, road, and rail modes via a Continent-Wide (CW) Informal Working group.	Number of beneficiary countries compliant with recommendations related to API and PNR contained in UN Security Council resolution 2178, 2396 and 2482	Among the 27 beneficiary countries from Africa (Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, DRC, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Mali, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo) who have confirmed their participation in CT Travel Programme, 3 (Botswana, South Africa and Morocco) are collecting API data.	The intended target by the end of 2028 is that 8 beneficiaries will already be fully operational by collecting and analysing API and/or PNR data in a PIU. Additionally, a further 10 will be at the implementation stage.	UNOCT Project Reports

National and regional data

Governments and ministries reports

CTED follow-up assessment reports | Failure to create an adequate logistical framework and system hindering selection of venue, overrunning cost, and preventing nominated participants of the different Member States in Africa from attending.

Failure to encourage participation among Chairs and members of the other IWGS for the CW IWG. |
| | | Number of cooperation with other regional/Continent-Wide IWGs (such as the European Union IWG), by connecting the Chairs of the various groups, to create mechanisms for addressing long-term technical and operational needs. | 2 cooperation established: with European Union IWG and with Eastern European IWG | 5 cooperation established | | |
| **End of project outcomes** | Participating Member States in Africa will have mechanisms in place for systematic inter-agency cooperation, as well as international cooperation via four (4) regional IWGs and one (1) CW IWG on terrorist movements and threats across borders and against aviation, maritime, road, and rail modes. | Number of informal working groups (IWGs) on API and PNR in Africa launched and active | 2 informal working groups (IWGs) on API and PNR in Africa launched and active: West Africa IWG and Southern Africa IWG | 3 IWGs on API and PNR in Africa launched and active (East, Southern and West) | UNOCT Project Reports

National and regional data

Governments and ministries reports

CTED follow-up assessment reports

Press releases and other media outreach items from launch of CW IWG | Failure to launch either IWGs before or in parallel to the CW IWG. |
| | | Continent-wide IWG on API and PNR launched and active | | Continent-wide IWG on API and PNR launched and active | | |
| **Outputs** | Output 1: Expansion of existing regional IWG network in Africa through the establishment of IWG for East Africa Member States respectively, with the focus on bringing together the Heads of PIUs and National Coordinators; expansion and growth of IWG network will include support for both virtual and in-person meetings.

Greater inter-regional ties are established among key IWG stakeholders and an interest in taking ownership of the IWGs is through the regional secretariats.

Output 2: | East Africa IWG launched and active | Not launched to date | 5 East Africa IWG meetings | Press releases and other media outreach items from launch of CW IWG.

Reports provided by Chairs of CW IWG to Programme.

UNOCT Project Reports;

National and regional data;

Governments and ministries reports. | Chairs or Co-Chairs do not continue to keep up the CW IWG thus resulting in the gradual break down of the CW IWG structure. Resulting in dissolution of CW IWG due to lack of incentive or initiative to continue.

Risks are foreseen in the lack of common grounds in terms of data sharing protocols leading to a |
| | | Number of regional secretariats | 1 – UNODC AIRCOP, Dakar for West Africa IWG | 4 regional secretariats established (for West, Southern, East, and Continent-Wide IWG) | | |

Expended scope of the established IWGs in Africa with awareness-raising activities on threat assessments for aviation as well as addressing threats within other modes (maritime, land/road, rail).	Number of IWG meetings held with awareness raising activities on threat assessments for aviation as well as addressing threats within other modes	Zero to date	5 IWG meetings held with awareness raising activities on threat assessments		decentralized or ad-hoc sharing networks, which might not be in line with human rights norms and standards, including right to privacy and data protection.
Enhanced capacities of IWG Member States in Africa on identifying and proactively addressing emerging trends in terrorist or connected transnational and organized criminal activities, which will result in the facilitation of lawful travel and trade within a safe and secure transportation network.	Number of IWG Member States in Africa participated in threat assessment training and practical tabletop exercises	Zero to date	8 IWG Member States in Africa participated in training		
Output 3: Establishment of a Continent-Wide IWG for addressing terrorist threats to travel and transport, to include a high-level summit/meeting in coordination with the African Union.	Continent-wide IWG launched and active	Not launched to date	3 Continent-Wide IWG high level summits/meetings		

Activities	
	Output 1:
	Year 1:
	• Formalization of Secretariat Agreements, development of East Africa IWG strategy, including identification of lead Member States and Chairs;
	• Virtual launch of the East Africa IWG and election of its Chairs;
	• Creation of contact groups, establishment of regional site on the United Nations Cooperative Online Platform[2];
	• Organizing:
	➢ 1 plenary meeting for the East Africa IWG with a broader scope (in-person);
	➢ 4 sub-working group (sub-WG) meetings (one for each sub-WG on (i) legal; (ii) operational (iii) transport industry engagement; (iv) ICT and interoperability; and
	➢ 1 thematic cross-cutting working group with specific mandate on mainstreaming human rights and data protection across the activities under each of the sub-WGs.
	➢ Each meeting will be organized to ensure the participation of women among each of the Member States' delegations.
	• Providing support to the East Africa IWG chairs and the respective 4 sub-WG chairs before/during/after meetings with expertise, logistical support, administration, reporting, as well as updating and administration of the regional IWG section of the United Nations Cooperative Online Platform.
	Years 2-5:
	• Organizing:
	➢ 2 plenary sessions for the East Africa IWG (one in-person/one virtual);
	➢ 8 sub-WG meetings per year - 2 for each sub-WG on (i) legal; (ii) operational (iii) transport industry engagement; (iv) ICT and interoperability; and
	➢ 1 thematic cross-cutting working group with specific mandate on mainstreaming human rights and data protection across the activities under each of the sub-WGs.
	➢ Each meeting will be organized to ensure the participation of women among each of the Member States' delegations.
	• Providing support to the East Africa IWG chairs and the respective 4 sub-WG chairs before/during/after meetings with expertise, logistical support, administration, reporting, as well as updating and administration of the regional IWG section of the United Nations Cooperative Online Platform.
	Output 2 Year 1:
	• Providing each of the regional IWGs in Africa (Southern, East, and West) with an overview of terrorist threats to critical transportation infrastructure and encouraging each participating Member State to share how they currently assess threats and manage the associated risks. The CT3A will provide a case study on how the consistent application of timely and relevant threat assessment could enhance a state's ability to counter acts of terrorism against critical transportation infrastructure by way of appropriate risk mitigation measures, including the use of API and PNR.
	• Developing a suite of applications to permit the collection and processing within the goTravel software of data from Maritime carriers and General Aviation (GA), as the focus of API collection and processing within the software has been on scheduled aviation in CTTP and its IWGs. Both modes have been exploited by criminal groups to move their members across borders. Mainly since the locations used for maritime carriers and GA are remote from the main airports and their facilities are often less secure than those for main airports. By instituting an API system for maritime and GA, it will be possible to identify risks and issue warnings at earlier stages and deploy limited resources more efficiently.
	• Setting up a structure to create the Strategic Assessment and the associated control strategy.

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[2] The regional IWG webpage will enable IWG members to have access to each other's contact details, build PIU-PIU relationships, and exchange updates on relevant areas of interest. It will also be used to facilitate cross-regional IWG cooperation.

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- Development and facilitation of a domain awareness exercise — using available resources on how many maritime, GA and land crossing locations are there, what traffic is present to create in effect of a Person Movement Model to assist in prioritization.

Year 2-5:

- Providing threat assessment training and practical tabletop exercises for the regional IWG Member States, ensuring the participation of woman from each of the Member States. By the end of the second year, IWG participants will have the knowledge, skills, and understanding to apply threat assessment methodologies to real-world threat data, including API and PNR, to help secure critical transportation networks in their Member State. This will include consideration of the risks posed to the maritime and land borders.
- Providing ongoing mentorship and coaching to IWG participants as they train others within their State on the consistent application of timely and relevant threat assessment to help protect critical transportation infrastructure.

Output 3:

Year 1:

- Formalization of Secretariat Agreement, development of CW Africa IWG strategy, identification of lead Member states;
- Virtual launch of the CW Africa IWG and the election of its Chairs;
- Creation of a contact group, establishment of an CW Africa IWG site on the United Nations Cooperative Online Platform. Each meeting will be organized to ensure the participation of women among each of the Member States' delegations;
- Organization of the first in-person high-level summit/plenary meeting of the CW Africa IWG and 4 sub-WG meetings, one for each sub-WG on (i) legal; (ii) operational (iii) transport industry engagement; (iv) ICT and interoperability. UNOCT will ensure that the CW IWG will include representatives of the respective national Data Protection Officers and experts that can report on the activities performed within the cross-cutting sub-WGs on mainstreaming Human Rights. Each meeting will be organized to ensure the participation of women among each of the Member States' delegations.
- Providing support to the CW Africa IWG chairs and the respective 4 sub-WG chairs before/during/after meetings with expertise, logistical support, administration, reporting, as well as updating and administration of the CW IWG section of the United Nations Cooperative Online Platform.

Years 2-5:

- Facilitating 2 high-level summits/plenary meetings of the CW Africa IWG (one in-person/one virtual), and 8 sub-WG meetings per year, 2 for each sub-WG on (i) legal; (ii) operational (iii) transport industry engagement; (iv) ICT and interoperability. UNOCT will ensure that the CW IWG will include representatives of the respective national Data Protection Officers and experts that can report on the activities performed within the cross-cutting WG on mainstreaming Human Rights. Each meeting will be organized to ensure the participation of women among each of the Member States' delegations.
- Providing support to the CW Africa IWG chairs and the respective 4 sub-WG chairs before/during/after meetings with expertise, logistical support, administration, reporting, as well as updating and administration of the CW IWG section of the UN Cooperative Online Platform.

Leveraging the methodology and resources already available under the CT Travel Programmes, the CT3A Project would support Members of the IWGs by:

- Developing Standard Operating Procedures for guiding the IWGs/sub-WGs working methods;
- Facilitating Annual plenary meetings and sub-WG meetings;
- Distributing a glossary or terminology list on API/PNR, threat assessment, and risk management to ensure common language;
- Granting the access to a secure information sharing platform via the Cooperative Online Platform;
- Distributing threat assessment templates for use across the broader transportation environment or to support any other critical transportation infrastructure;
- (At the request of the participating Member States) Delivering training and guidance on the formation and creation of Strategic Threat and Risk Assessments, using best practices, specifically in establishing agreed joint assessments and control strategies. This could include facilitation of onsite and virtual tabletop exercises that both identify gaps/vulnerabilities and provide practical experience in the application of threat assessment methodologies;
- Establishment of additional cross-cutting working groups to examine, systematize and share knowledge and resources relating to other transportation modes including Maritime and surface transportation. This specific working groups would be open to the PIUs of non-beneficiary Sates of the CT Travel Programme, to international/regional organizations, and the private sector who can share their expertise and lessons learned.

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Annex 2 – Risk Summary tool

	Project Risk Summary Tool (use Risk Matrix below to determine level of risk)				
Risk Area	**Describe the Risk**	**Level of Risk** (before treatment)	**Describe the proposed Risk treatment**	**Level of Risk** (after treatment)
1. Operating environment: what factors in the operational or physical environment, including security issues, might directly impact on achieving the outcomes?				
Possible/Moderate: Security considerations limit the capacity for partners to participate or travel to a CW/IWG meeting	Security related concerns remain a constant and significant consideration in the planning of any in-person/on the ground activities or those activities which require intercontinental travel. This includes possible travel from the Sahel region, with elevated risk in the East African Region as well.	**Medium**	**Limited:** Replace in-country activities by online / virtual as much as possible.	**Low**
Human Rights Oriented **Possible/Limited:** Gathering and discussions on Human Rights.	Discussions may inadvertently lead to formal or informal agreements that infringe on passengers' right to privacy among participating Beneficiary Countries.	Medium	Facilitate discussions on the importance of privacy rights in the context of API/PNR data exchange.	**Low**
2. Partner capacity and relations: Does the partner/s have the capability to manage the project, including risks? Are governance mechanisms in place to ensure adequate communication with partners and key stakeholders?				
Possible/Moderate: Appointment of Officials to Chair or Co-Chair	Member States fail to appoint senior or authorized officials to ensure effective implementation of the CW IWG. This could delay or stop intervention in Member State until appointments have been made and clear commitment to the CW IWG have been provided by leadership, which could take time.	**Medium**	High (in specific countries, but project can be implemented elsewhere, or other member states can take on Chair/Co-Chair roles).	**Medium**
Human Rights Oriented **Possible/Limited:** Limited Knowledge on Human Rights relating to overall scope and purpose of API/PNR within the context of a CW IWG	Partners may not fully consider human rights implications in their discussions.	**Medium**	Encourage partners to include human rights experts in their delegations.	**Low**
3. Fiduciary and fraud: Are there any weaknesses that mean funds may not be used for intended purposes, not properly accounted for, or do not achieve value for money? Is there a risk that funding could be diverted for use by terrorists?				
Possible/ Moderate: Logistics and Procurement	Challenges surrounding logistics or procurement due to significant scope of the event, the event will likely have a large and considerable number of participant (likely over 150 participants) thus requiring advance logistics and procurement planning.	**Medium**	Consult and plan with the appropriate UN authorities mandated to provide support when it comes to large venues, as well as start scoping out potential Member States which could potentially host such a significant venue.	**Low**
Rare/Limited: No Risk of money diverted for illicit or harmful activities.	Funds would be managed by UNOCT, these would also include the obligations to report to donors on a consistent basis and as required by any donor allocation or funding contribution agreements.	**Low**	All United Nations regulations relating to use of budget and management of budgets would be observed.	**Low**

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4. Political: Is there a likelihood that political instability, change to partner government's strategy or policy may jeopardise the investment outcomes? Change in government? Might this negatively affect relationships with partner governments?				
Possible/Major: High political instability throughout the continent.	The current political environment remains quite precarious with several coups or coups attempts occurring throughout Africa (Niger, Burkina Faso Sierra Leone) and ongoing conflicts (Sudan, Ethiopia) particularly concentrated within the Sahel Region as such this could present major challenges to implementation of CT3A.	**High**	Closely monitor ongoing political developments to take appropriate risk mitigation efforts, if that member state or beneficiary country is currently facing political instability ensure, to follow through with the programmatic guidelines and advice provided by the UNOCT Senior Management Team.	**High**
5. Management, planning, and resources: How realistic are the outcomes and can they be achieved within the timeframe? What factors may prevent the outcomes being met? Are there adequate resources, including budget and people allocated to implementation?				
Human Rights Oriented **Possible/ Likely:** Ensuring that Management, planning, and resources take i	Inadequate planning or resources could lead to ineffective discussions, regarding key thematic areas of API/PNR and passenger data use in relation to human rights and data protection, potentially impacting the rights of passengers.	**Medium**	Ensure adequate resources are allocated to the planning and facilitation of the discussions.	**Low**
Unlikely/Limited: Outcomes and Timeframe not met.	Based on the extensive experience of the CT Travel Programme in creating Informal Working Groups, the outcomes and timeline set in this proposal should be manageable within the proposed timeframe of implementation.	**Low**	In case of any issues or factors which may prevent outcomes from being met, corrective measures and prioritization of resources will be taken.	**Low**
Unlikely/Limited: Budget and resources are insufficient.	The requested resources should be sufficient to ensure the proposal's outcomes and objectives.	**Low**	In case of any budget needs that arise, the CT Travel Programme can depend on UNOCT extensive network of potential donors and UNOCT's Resource Mobilization and Donor Relation Section to assist in acquiring any additional funding which may be needed.	**Low**

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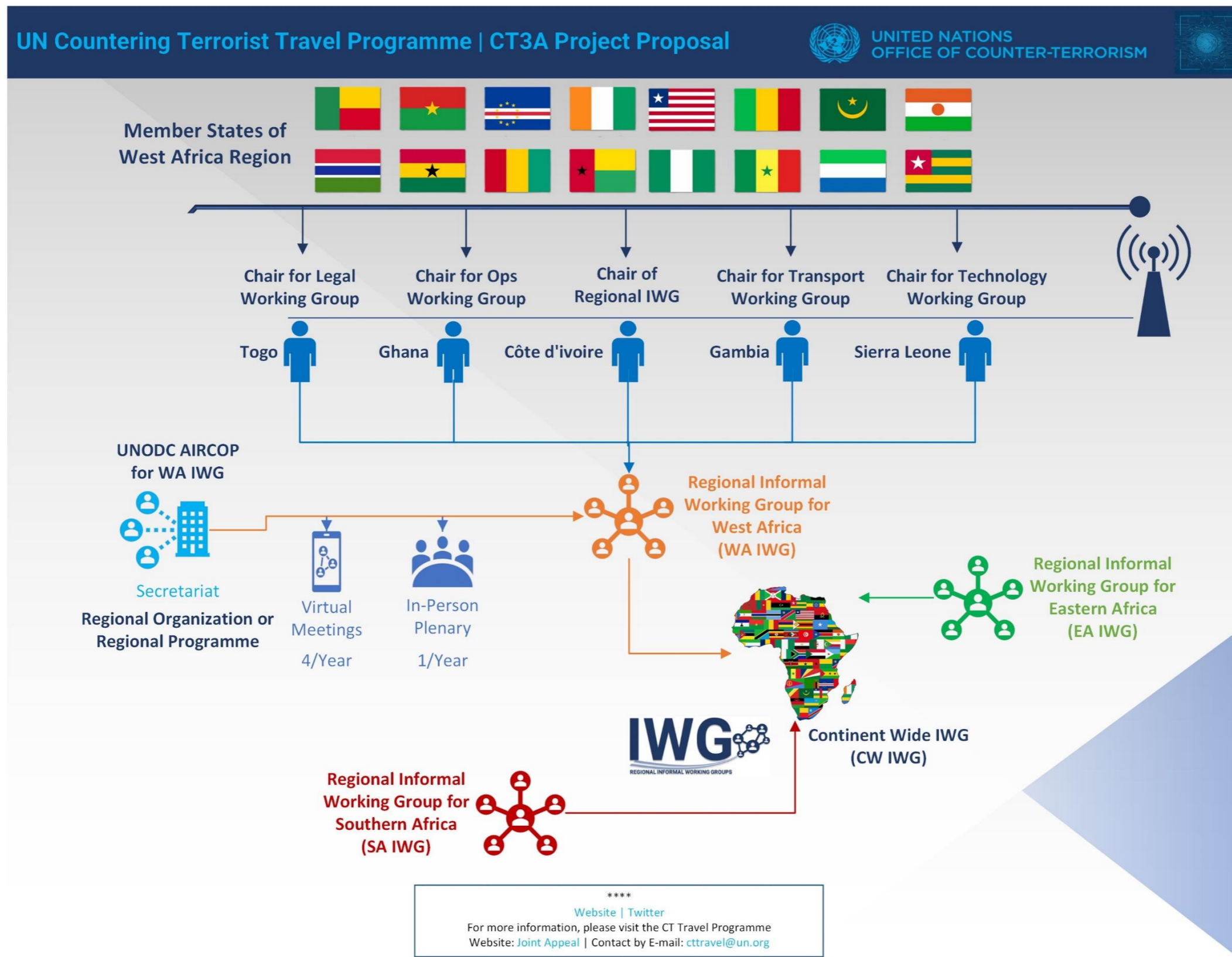CTED | UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL COUNTER-TERRORISM COMMITTEE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORATE | ICAO | INTERPOL | UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime | UNITED NATIONS OFFICE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY | IOM UN MIGRATION

Risk Matrix for scoring Level of Risk in the risk summary tool (above)

Areas of Risk	Consequences				
	Limited	Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe
Operating environment	Limited impact on investment objectives and beneficiaries, including from operating environment, disaster, reputational, fraud/ fiduciary, partner, resourcing and/or other risks factors.	Political, governance, social and/or security (conflict or violence) factors threaten investment effectiveness but can be dealt with internally.	Political, governance, social and/or security (conflict or violence) factors creates moderate disruption to one or more investment activities.	Political, governance, social and/or security (conflict or violence) factors creates major disruption to the investment.	Political, governance, social and/or security (conflict or violence) instability severely undermines the investment.
Partner capacity and relations		Institutional and/ or partner capacities is generally adequate. Some weakness may reduce effectiveness of aspects of the investment.	Institutional and/ or partner capacity is constrained, resulting in moderate impact on investment effectiveness.	Institutional and/ or partner capacity is very weak, resulting in major impact on investment effectiveness.	Critical institutional and/ or partner capacity failure undermines the effectiveness of entire investment.
Fiduciary and fraud		Funds are not used for intended purposes, not properly accounted for and/or do not achieve value for money.	Funds are not used for intended purposes, not properly accounted for and/or do not achieve value for money. Fraud threatens the effectiveness of key investment objectives and/or services.	Funds are not used for intended purposes, not properly accounted for and/or do not achieve value for money, affecting achievement of key investment objectives. Systemic fraud perpetrated over a period of time.	Funds are not used for intended purposes, not properly accounted for and/or do not achieve value for money, undermining overall investment viability. Systemic institutional fraud involving multiple organisations over an extended period of time.
Compliance		Minor breach of investment accountability, legislative/ contractual or security obligations.	Moderate breach of investment accountability, legislative/ contractual or security obligations.	Multiple breaches of investment accountability, legislative/ contractual or security obligations.	Systemic breach of investment accountability, legislative/ contractual or security obligations. Funds are diverted to known terrorists/ terrorist organisations.
Security		Minor damage to national interests.	Considerable damage to national interests. Funds are unintentionally diverted to a Terrorist Organisation or individual i.e. goods/funds are ceased.	Serious damage to national interests. Funds are negligently / recklessly diverted to a Terrorist Organisation or Individual i.e. local service providers are not appropriately screened / due diligence completed.	Exceptionally grave damage to national interests. Funds are knowingly and deliberately diverted to a Terrorist Organisation or Individual i.e. Engagement of a Terrorist Organisation to provide security services / access in country. Funds are used to fund a terrorist attack domestically or overseas.

Likelihood	Probability	Level of Risk				
Almost Certain	Very likely. The event is expected to occur in most circumstances as there is a history of regular occurrence in similar projects.	Medium	Medium	High	Very High	Very High
Likely	There is a strong possibility the event will occur as there is a history of frequent occurrence in similar projects.	Medium	Medium	High	High	Very High
Possible	The event might occur at some time as there is a history of casual occurrence in similar projects.	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High
Unlikely	Not expected, but there is a slight possibility it may occur at some time.	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High
Rare	May occur only in exceptional circumstances. Is possible but has never occurred to date.	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium

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Annex: Regional and Continent-Wide Informal Working Group Structure

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UN Countering Terrorist
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The United Nations Countering Terrorist Travel ('CT Travel')
Programme is co-funded by strategic investments and in-kind support
from the European Union, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the State
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