



As you know, the decision was made at last year's High-

The President of Kenya, His Excellency Uhuru Kenyatta and Secretary-General Guterres opened this regional conference. The Chairperson of the African Union Commission, His Excellency Moussa Faki and the President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Her Excellency Gabriela Barron also attended the event.

The main appeal of the Conference on countering terrorism and preventing violent extremism in Africa, and I think it is very important in the current context, was to strengthen African-led and African-owned counter-terrorism efforts. It helped to mobilise the entire international community to enhance its political commitment and provide resources and expertise to support African States. And it served to strengthen the African Peace and Security Architecture's response to terrorism.

As a follow-up to the Conference, we are considering

I would like to thank the State of Qatar, the United Kingdom and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for their financial contributions and pledges for this African conference.

Looking ahead, we are working with the Government of Belarus to organise a conference in Minsk on 3-4 September focused on cyber-security and countering terrorism through the use of new and emerging technologies.

In October, we will help organise a conference in the Caribbean focusing on specialised technical assistance to CARICOM Member States to support the implementation of the CARICOM Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

A regional conference in Budapest on 7-8 November in partnership with the Government of Hungary will focus on the prevention of radicalization to terrorism through regional policy responses and risk mitigation, while a regional conference with the United Arab Emirates in late December will focus on youth, tolerance and preventing radicalization to terrorism.

In January 2020, we will once again partner with the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, and with the

All these events are important examples of the importance of multilateralism and international cooperation. Hence, the Counter-Terrorism Week is a component

I welcome the General Assembly's adoption of resolution 73/305 last month. The recent establishment of a Group of countries Friends of Victims of Terrorism, led by Afghanistan and Spain, is another key milestone in our work on this issue.. I hope that this group, together with UNOCT, will take a lead both in the conceptualization and organization of the Congress, and will consider financial support for the implementation of this initiative.

The Victims Congress will be a landmark global gathering of victims, Member States, civil society organizations and other key stakeholders to build on these recent achievements to support victims and survivors of terrorism.

In this context, I would also like to remind you that next month, on 21 August, we will again commemorate the International Day of Remembrance of and Tribute to Victims of Terrorism. UNOCT will be organizing a number of events, including screening of a documentary and a photographic exhibition. I hope that you will all be able to attend this event

### **Third, the Global Compact.**

I would now like to update you on the work of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact.

The Coordination Committee of the Global Compact has already agreed a new structure for the Compact's inter-agency working groups, aligned with overarching thematic priorities across the four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

The working groups have all developed terms of reference and work plans to guide their efforts, under the supervision of the Coordination Committee, to put the Global Compact into practice. These Working Groups, of which there are eight, work on key counter-terrorism priorities such as Preventing and countering violent extremism conducive to terrorism; Border management and law enforcement; Emerging threats and critical infrastructure protection; Criminal justice, legal responses and countering the financing of terrorism; Resource mobilization and monitoring and evaluation; National and regional counter-terrorism strategies; Promoting and protecting human rights and the rule of law and supporting victims of terrorism, as well as adopting a gender sensitive approach to preventing and countering violent extremism.

