



to evolve into a covert network operating at the local level and organizing itself at the provincial level, with a reported intent to undermine any form of stabilization on the ground.

Despite the more concealed or locally embedded activities of ISIL cells, its central leadership retains an influence and maintains an intent to generate internationally-directed attacks and thereby still plays an important role in advancing the group's objectives. This is exacerbated by the challenge of foreign terrorist fighters who either are leaving conflict zones, or those who are returning or who are about to be released from prison. In this context, radicalization in prison settings is seen as particular challenge in Europe and Iraq.

The report also notes that so-called "frustrated travelers", namely those who have failed to reach the core conflict zone or have been redirected elsewhere either

Against this background of continuously evolving challenges and the importance of the prevention of radicalization in light of an upcoming “wave” of released foreign terrorist fighters, the United Nations system has received a framework from this Council and the General Assembly for how to support Member States in their efforts to effectively counter the rapidly evolving and transnational threat from ISIL.

This report of the Secretary-General outlines work done by the UN entities, including CTED, UN Office of Counter-Terrorism, UNODC, UNDP, UNESCO, OHCHR, ICAO, Interpol and others, in the fields of prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration; international judicial cooperation; countering the financing of terrorism; border management and law enforcement; countering terrorist narratives and