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Documentation of the Work of the Human Rights Council (HRC)

Courage  
for **peace**



Compassion  
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CONFERENCE A

# Human Rights Council (HRC)

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Yih-Hsiang Tobias Holl
<b>Assistant Director</b>	Tristan Rightnar
<b>Chair</b>	Alice Zhu
<b>Rapporteur</b>	Jose Contreras

## Agenda

- I. Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights
- II. Human Rights and Climate Change
- III. The Realization of Rights of Persons with Disabilities

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
HRC/1/1	Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights	19 votes in favor, 9 votes against, 9 abstentions
HRC/1/2	Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights	26 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 8 abstentions
HRC/1/3	Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights	20 votes in favor, 12 votes against, 5 abstentions
HRC/1/4	Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights	29 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 3 abstentions

## Summary Report

The Human Rights Council held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights
- II. Human Rights and Climate Change
- III. The Realization of Rights of Persons With Disabilities

The session was attended by representatives of 37 Member States and one non-governmental organization.

On Sunday, after several speeches had emphasized the urgency of addressing effects of terrorism on human rights, the committee swiftly adopted the agenda as I, II, III, beginning discussion on the topic of “Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights.”

Monday sessions saw the formation of various working groups, concentrating on education as a preventative measure and as a form of rehabilitation. Additionally, the committee worked towards protecting the human rights of refugees and victims of terrorism. By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of seven proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, such as the promotion of education to prevent radicalization, border security, judicial accountability, special procedures, and terrorist access to the media. All delegates worked hard in order to collaborate as a body, including the conduction of a summit during informal session in order to discuss consolidating working papers.

On Wednesday, five draft resolutions were approved by the Dais, three of which had amendments. The committee adopted four resolutions; two were adopted by roll call vote and two by a show of placards. The resolutions represented a variety of issues including education, prevention, and criminal justice. A high level of ambition amongst the delegates and a commitment to cooperation facilitated the outstanding performance of the body.



**Code:** HRC/1/1

**Committee:** Human Rights Council

**Topic:** Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights

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1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2  
3 *Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,*

4  
5 *Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and*  
6 *Cultural Rights, as well as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,*

7  
8 *Believing that terrorism constitutes one of the most serious threats to the enjoyment of human rights of people all*  
9 *over the world,*

10  
11 *Taking note that acts of terrorism and counter-terrorism impact individuals in terms of their civil, political,*  
12 *economic, social, and cultural rights, as discussed in the Expert Seminar on The Impact of Terrorism and Counter-*  
13 *Terrorism Measures on the Enjoyment of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ESCR) in 2008,*

14  
15 *Reminding Member States as well as Regional Bodies to ensure the incorporation and implementation of a human*  
16 *rights approach in line with the Universal Declaration on Human Rights into national and regional anti-terrorism*  
17 *strategies, policies and legislations,*

18  
19 *Recalling United Nations (UN) General Assembly (GA) resolution 48/137 (1994) stressing that the administration*  
20 *of justice is indispensable in the promotion and protection of human rights, Security Council resolution 2178*  
21 *(2014), which condemns violent extremism and requires Member States to prosecute and penalize nationals who*  
22 *travel for terrorist related activities, and Security Council resolution 2249 (2015), condemning Daesh's widespread*  
23 *abuses of human rights and expressing the international community's firm determination to combat Daesh and bring*  
24 *to justice their violations of human rights and international humanitarian law,*

25  
26 *Taking into account the Human Rights Council (HRC) report 29/51 (2015) of the Special Rapporteur for the*  
27 *promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, which examines*  
28 *the human rights challenges posed by the fight against the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and makes*  
29 *recommendations to Member States,*

30  
31 *Expressing its concern that most terrorist acts go unpunished, thereby undermining the rule of law and allowing for*  
32 *impunity,*

33  
34 *Recognizing the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted by the UN GA with resolution 60/288 (2006),*

35  
36 *Fully aware of the need to strengthen the justice systems on a national and international scale, while upholding the*  
37 *fundamental rights to fair hearing and dignity of the human person through the mechanisms of complete*  
38 *transparency and accountability in gathering information on terrorist groups,*

39  
40 *Cognizant that any actions undertaken by Member States to address terrorism must respect the Charter of the United*  
41 *Nations, human rights law, refugee law and international humanitarian law,*

42  
43 *Emphasizing that all Member States shall keep a balance between ensuring state security and addressing threats to*  
44 *peace, protecting human rights and ensuring personal freedoms,*

45  
46 1. *Strongly condemns all terrorist acts as they infringe upon fundamental human rights, which include civil,*  
47 *political, economic, social and cultural rights, as discussed in the Expert Seminar on the Impact of Terrorism*  
48 *and Counter-Terrorist Measures on the Enjoyment of ESCR;*

49

- 50 2. *Reaffirms* that it is each Member State's responsibility to protect its citizens against terrorism and to act  
51 according to human rights law, and international and humanitarian law;  
52
- 53 3. *Urges* all Member States as well as the international community to take appropriate measures towards the  
54 investigation of human rights violations committed by terrorist organizations in line with Security Council  
55 resolution 1624 (2005);  
56
- 57 4. *Affirms* the ideals of democracy and the rule of law by expanding the mandate of Mr. Pablo de Greiff, Special  
58 Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence, who, in addition to  
59 his existing tasks, shall:  
60
- 61 a. Collect information and evidence by interviewing victims of human rights abuses caused by said  
62 terrorist organizations in UN Refugee Camps, medical centers and hospitals with professional  
63 legal personnel appointed by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), with the data  
64 secured to be gathered and registered into a comprehensive framework to be used for future  
65 investigation;  
66
  - 67 b. Summarize and categorize all information on human rights violations committed by persons  
68 affiliated with terrorist organizations;  
69
  - 70 c. Create a database accessible to all affected nations as evidence which will facilitate prospective  
71 judicial prosecution of terrorists and foreign fighters in compliance with national law and  
72 international humanitarian law;  
73
  - 74 d. Rely on the expertise of the respective HRC Commissions of Inquiry and several committed non-  
75 governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International;  
76
  - 77 e. Let the database creation process and the disclosure of intelligence be reviewed by the Special  
78 Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while  
79 countering terrorism, in order to ensure a human rights-sensitive approach and to assure the  
80 process to be carried out in accordance with international humanitarian law;  
81
- 82 5. *Requests* the UN Secretary-General and the UNHRC to support the extension of the mandate of Special  
83 Rapporteur Pablo de Greiff on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence in  
84 any possible logistical, organizational and technical way;  
85
- 86 6. *Decides* that the newly created database be gathered for victims of the Daesh terrorist organization as a pilot  
87 project of a period of two years with trial runs and if successful, be applied upon further terrorist organizations  
88 in future references;  
89
- 90 7. *Requests* adequate international responses from Member States as well as regional bodies in form of financial  
91 assistance and humanitarian aid to persons already affected by the destructive acts of terrorism which include  
92 refugees, internally displaced persons, and persons tortured and wrongfully imprisoned for being suspected of  
93 terrorist acts;  
94
- 95 8. *Further recommends* Member States to join the Passenger Name Record (PNR), the airline recognition system  
96 and database for information sharing between States and authorities on the issues of terrorism and  
97 counterterrorism;  
98
- 99 9. *Recommends* that Member States broaden the Global Terrorism Database by contributing to it with information  
100 to manage the aftermath of terrorist attacks in compliance with human rights law and utilize said database in the  
101 following manner by:  
102
- 103 a. Helping to facilitate Member States' immediate response to potential extremist violence when dealing  
104 with terrorist attacks for the first time;  
105

- 106           b. Establishing a stable platform of dialogue and cooperation on best practices among nations with  
107           different backgrounds and experience in countering human rights violations;  
108
- 109 10. *Requires* Member States to respect privacy rights while adopting security measures as permitted by law, such as  
110       surveillance systems and the investigation of potential terrorist stakeholders;  
111
- 112 11. *Further urges* Member States who have not signed the *UN Convention Against Torture* to do so and the states  
113       who have already signed to ratify this convention;  
114
- 115 12. *Decides* to remain actively involved in the matter.



**Code:** HRC/1/2

**Committee:** Human Rights Council

**Topic:** Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights

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1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2  
3 *Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), established through United Nations (UN) General*  
4 *Assembly (GA) resolution 217 (1948), and its call for universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,*

5  
6 *Increasingly concerned* with the spread of terrorism and its implications regarding the global prospect of human  
7 rights,

8  
9 *Recognizing* the urgent need for Member States to address terrorism within their borders, placing the responsibility  
10 on local and national governments in accordance to Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 30/15 (2015), which  
11 calls for the engagement of educational and cultural groups in order to combat terrorism,

12  
13 *Bearing in mind* the challenges Member States face in balancing the urgency of counter-terrorism measures with the  
14 importance of promoting human rights through sustainability,

15  
16 *Reaffirming* the conclusions drawn by HRC report 28/28 (2015) which acknowledges the challenge of creating  
17 international counter-terrorism measures that fully comply with the human rights framework,

18  
19 *Appreciating* the work of the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and  
20 Fundamental Freedoms while Countering Terrorism, as detailed in Commission on Human Rights resolution  
21 2005/80 (2005),

22  
23 *Affirming* the importance of the yearly report issued by the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of  
24 Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms while Countering Terrorism in which the Rapporteur offers concrete  
25 recommendations on how to counter terrorism within the human rights framework,

26  
27 *Commending* the efforts of the Special Rapporteur in his report to the GA 64/211 (2009), in which he evaluated how  
28 the global community could implement gender perspectives in counter-terrorism agendas,

29  
30 *Emphasizing* the position of the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and  
31 Fundamental Freedoms while Countering Terrorism, that terrorism must be addressed in a manner that counteracts  
32 conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism,

33  
34 *Stressing* the importance of the findings of the First Report of the Working Group on Radicalization and Extremism  
35 that Lead to Terrorism, which concludes that economic and social inequalities play a major role in individuals  
36 embracing extremism,

37  
38 *Recalling* HRC draft resolution A/HRC/30/L.25 (2015), which stresses the need to prevent and counter violent  
39 extremism with a focus on human rights,

40  
41 *Noting with appreciation* executive summary E/C.16/2005/3 (2005), drafted by the Economic and Social Council  
42 (ECOSOC), which addresses bottom-up approaches and methodologies and affirms the necessity of bottom-up  
43 approaches in achieving sustainable outcomes,

44  
45 *Believing strongly* in the key mission of the *2005 World Summit Outcome*, GA resolution 60/1 (2005), that  
46 development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing,

47  
48 *Additionally recalling* the collaborative efforts of Member States at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development  
49 (Rio+20),

50

51 *Fully committed* to the complete realization of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as articulated within  
52 GA resolution 70/1 (2015),  
53

54 *Expressing its support* of SDG 5, which aims at empowering all women and girls, especially those in communities  
55 affected by terrorism,  
56

57 *Strongly commending* the implementation of SDG 10, and its efforts to promote equality in society, particularly in  
58 regards to equal treatment of minorities in counter-terrorism practices,  
59

60 *Welcoming* SDG 16, and its work towards creating just, peaceful, secure societies, and by extension a world free of  
61 violent extremism,  
62

63 1. *Requests* an additional report be produced by the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of Human  
64 Rights and Fundamental Freedoms while Countering Terrorism with the purpose of assessing how the new  
65 SDGs can play a role in current counter-terrorism strategy, which would include:  
66

67 a. Using the forums for discourse, investigation, and debate already in place, in order to assist in making  
68 concrete recommendations and advising on these matters to:  
69

70 i. Provide recommendations on how to successfully integrate the SDGs with current counter-  
71 terrorism policies;

72 ii. Offer advisory services to Member States interested in better approaching counter-terrorism  
73 from a sustainability perspective;

74 iii. Identify, exchange and promote best practices on measures to integrate the SDGs with  
75 counter-terrorism efforts;  
76

77 b. Connecting previous work done in integrating gender perspectives with SDG 5;  
78

79 c. Expanding the efforts of the Special Rapporteur to include work with those who serve as relevant  
80 actors in sustainability, such as the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) and Oxfam International;  
81

82 2. *Encourages* Member States to provide educational programs that train local governments and law enforcement  
83 on counter-terrorism on measures and best practices that would fully comply with human rights , as well as  
84 provide a perspective on sustainability-centered approaches, focusing particularly on:  
85

86 a. The rights of minorities and non-native inhabitants, drawing from SDG 10, which calls for reduced  
87 inequalities by eliminating discriminatory laws and practices;  
88

89 b. The protection of women and children, which in part falls under the auspices of SDG 5;  
90

91 c. The involvement and perspective of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which are essential to  
92 providing for long term sustainability;  
93

94 3. *Further requests* that these programs address law enforcement issues that arise in the pursuit of counter-  
95 terrorism such as community-oriented policing, detention, interviewing techniques, and the use of force, and  
96 place a focus on methods that promote the SDG 16's call for the creation of just, peaceful, and inclusive  
97 societies within the rule of law;  
98

99 4. *Calls for* the creation of the Working Group on Countering Terrorism through Sustainability under the Office of  
100 the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), which will work to:  
101

102 a. Investigate methods that would comprehensively apply the SDGs towards creating a sustainable  
103 society in order to counteract conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism;  
104

105 b. Seek and receive information from Member States, NGOs, and other invested parties;  
106



- 107 c. Work with other existing counter-terrorism entities, such as the Counter-Terrorism Implementation  
108 Task Force (CTITF), to find more collaborative approaches to these issues;  
109
- 110 d. Present a yearly report to the HRC in which they will present their findings, conclusions, and  
111 recommendations;  
112
- 113 5. *Decides* to appoint, for a period of three years, a special rapporteur on extremism, with the mandate to:  
114
- 115 a. Make recommendations on strategies which could successfully combat the causes of extremism, many  
116 of which are rooted in sustainability, and, at the request of Member States, offer advisory services or  
117 technical assistance in regards to these matters;  
118
- 119 b. Gather, request, receive and exchange information and communications from and with all relevant  
120 sources, including Member States, experts in this field, NGOs, and other invested parties;  
121
- 122 c. Identify, exchange and promote best practices on measures of combating extremism through the  
123 promotion of sustainability in relation to the recently adopted SDGs;  
124
- 125 d. Coordinate with other special rapporteurs, representatives, working groups and independent experts of  
126 the OHCHR;  
127
- 128 e. Develop a dialogue and work to cooperate with all relevant actors, including Member States, other  
129 related UN bodies, specialized agencies and programs, in particular with the Counter Terrorism  
130 Committee of the Security Council, the OHCHR, and the CTITF.



**Code:** HRC/1/3

**Committee:** Human Rights Council

**Topic:** Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights

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1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2  
3 *Recalling* the inalienable human rights of all humans, including those affected by terrorism, as outlined in the  
4 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948),

5  
6 *Keeping in mind* international standards for human rights before implementing counter terrorism strategies in  
7 accordance with United Nations (UN) Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 28/17 (2015) and General Assembly  
8 (GA) resolution 60/158 (2006), which discuss the effects of terrorism on the enjoyment of human rights,

9  
10 *Hoping* to raise global awareness by conducting discussions surrounding the need to freeze without delay, funds and  
11 other financial assets or economic resources to undermine terrorist organizations as cited in Security Council  
12 resolution 1373 (2001),

13  
14 *Recalling* the values relevant to the treatment of all refugees or displaced persons outlined in the *Geneva Convention*  
15 (1949), where civilians are to be protected from murder, torture, or brutality,

16  
17 *Confirms* that the displacement of persons is often the result of domestic terrorism in their region,

18  
19 *Acknowledging* that disaffected youth stricken by poverty and lack of opportunity are at the highest risk for  
20 radicalization as reflected in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, and in the summary of the High-Level  
21 Thematic Debate on Promoting Tolerance and Reconciliation (HLTD) (2015),

22  
23 *Keeping in mind* the utmost importance of youth education and opportunity in both developed and developing states  
24 as outlined by the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*,

25  
26 *Deeply concerned* by the persecution of individuals wrongfully accused of radicalization based upon any such  
27 distinction, such as race, culture, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin,  
28 property, birth or other status, as is articulated within the *International Convention on Civil and Political Rights*  
29 (1966),

30  
31 *Emphasizing* the importance of strategies enforcing the prevention of terrorism and of strategies encouraging the  
32 radical ideas of terrorist organizations that threaten human rights,

33  
34 1. *Recommends* that Member States adopt a Three “P” Policy, including first prevention of terrorism, protection of  
35 human rights to those affected by terrorism, and fighting wrongful persecution of innocents accused of  
36 terrorism;

37  
38 2. *Directs attention* to the prevention of terrorism by encouraging countries to abstain from providing any sort of  
39 financial support or resources capable of furthering the operations of terrorist organizations;

40  
41 3. *Emphasizes* creating regional and global engagement to enhance effective and adequate protection strategies  
42 that:

43  
44 a. *Open a dialogue* to strengthen regional cooperation of Member States, enabling them to challenge  
45 terrorist movements, particularly in the case of those Member States experiencing pressure as a result  
46 of the current migration crisis;

47  
48 b. *Recommends* that Member States conduct military training with respect to the protection of the rights  
49 of women and children;

50

- 51 c. Strongly reiterates the importance of protecting borders from infiltration by terrorist groups and illegal  
52 immigrants who violate human rights and State sovereignty;  
53
- 54 4. *Recommends* that all Member States continue to respect the inalienable right of the nation-state to establish a  
55 fair and secure judicial system, ensuring none are wrongfully persecuted to:  
56
- 57 a. Remain consistent with the norms and values reflected in the internal governing structures and  
58 sovereignty of the nation;  
59
- 60 b. Enhance dialogue and broaden understanding among nations in an effort to prevent the indiscriminate  
61 targeting of different cultures and religions;  
62
- 63 5. *Calls upon* Member States to consider providing humanitarian support to people who are displaced and who  
64 continue to face insecurities related to terrorism, in the interests of securing the universal enjoyment of human  
65 rights, such as security, dignity, and equal representation for all under the law to:  
66
- 67 a. Recommend the distribution of essential goods, financial resources, and structural support to  
68 governments currently accommodating and caring for refugees and displaced persons regardless of  
69 origin or identity;  
70
- 71 b. Enhance the means of refugees to migrate in dignity by ensuring efficient, safe, and secure mediums of  
72 migration, through, though not exclusively with, a shared commitment to efficient and responsible  
73 policies of migration and border control:  
74
- 75 i. Securing religious and cultural rights of refugees in order to prevent radicalization by terrorist  
76 organizations;  
77
- 78 ii. Fostering diversified inclusion and equity of refugees within hosting countries;
- 79 6. *Further reminds* Member States of the differential responsibilities relegated to each developed Member State  
80 within the UN to contribute to international cooperation efforts as outlined above, as they are able, recognizing  
81 the different relationships between developing and developed nations, in the interest of propagating universal  
82 human rights.



**Code:** HRC/1/4

**Committee:** Human Rights Council

**Topic:** Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights

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1 *The Human Rights Council,*  
2  
3 *Recalling* United Nations (UN) Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) documents  
4 DG/2010/056 (2010) and DG/2001/17 (2001), and UN Security Council resolutions 2170 (2014), 2178 (2014), 1267  
5 (1999), and 1333 (2000) that encompass the effects of terrorism on the realization of human rights,  
6  
7 *Reaffirming* Security Council resolution 2170 (2014) as well as Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 10 (2009),  
8 that emphasize that terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to  
9 international peace and security,  
10  
11 *Welcoming* the *Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action* (1993) that recognizes that democracy, development  
12 and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are universal, independent, inalienable, and indivisible,  
13  
14 *Recalling* the *Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training* (2011) and further encouraging the  
15 International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education,  
16  
17 *Encouraging* the inclusion of youth in initiatives of the private sector of Member States, since terrorism is a threat to  
18 the economic growth and investments of businesses and initiatives by the UN in addressing the issues of social  
19 segregation,  
20  
21 *Recognizing* that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustified regardless of their motivation, and that terrorism  
22 cannot and should not be associated with any religion, civilization, or ethnic group, and that violence can never be  
23 an acceptable response to acts of intolerance on the basis of religion or belief,  
24  
25 *Reaffirming* the principle of sovereignty and a Member State's right to take the proper measures to protect its own  
26 borders,  
27  
28 *Calling attention to* the grave human rights implications of terrorist organizations, their intentional deprivation of  
29 the lives and the liberties of others ultimately resulting in massive migration and insecurity,  
30  
31 *Recognizing* the goals set forth by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) to "ensure respect for  
32 human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis for the fight against terrorism,"  
33  
34 *Deeply concerned* by the financing of terrorist organizations, as outlined in HRC resolution 28/28 (2014), as the  
35 ability of terrorist organizations to function and continue to create the circumstances of the deprivation of basic  
36 human rights such as, inter alia, the right to education, food, and life, depend on the continual funding of terrorism,  
37  
38 *Deeply disturbed* by the widespread terrorist recruitment campaigns through the Internet and social media,  
39  
40 *Emphasizes* the importance of international and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in promoting general  
41 awareness campaigns in response to the problems of terrorism and radicalization,  
42  
43 *Understanding* the recommendations made in HRC resolution 16/18 (2011) on combatting incitement to religious  
44 hatred, by strategizing and harmonizing actions at the local, national, regional and international levels through  
45 education and awareness-building,  
46  
47 *Recognizing* that education is an important instrument to combat denigration, negative religious stereotyping of  
48 persons, and the further spread of terrorism in developing and developed countries as outlined in the 2001 World  
49 Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance,  
50

51 *Emphasizing* Article 26 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which reaffirms the role of education with  
52 the purpose of creating a more equal society and promotes cohesion in the society offering individuals opportunities,  
53  
54 *Recalling* the Articles 2 and 18 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* that proclaims assurance of freedom  
55 of thought, expression or religion and the right not to experience discrimination based on these, in line with the  
56 Global Forum for Promoting Peace,  
57  
58 *Recognizing* that the financing of terrorist organizations is difficult to trace, as outlined in GA resolution 60/288  
59 (2006), the Global UN Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and the CTITF,  
60  
61 *Recalling* the progress made by regional programmes like the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism  
62 (CITCE) with regards to streamlining international law regarding terrorism, among Member States,  
63  
64 1. *Endorses* Security Council initiatives focusing on and upholding human rights in resolutions about terrorism,  
65 specifically recent Security Council resolutions 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014), emphasizing, inter alia, the  
66 maintenance of improving cooperation among Member States, and addressing propaganda recruitment and  
67 violent radicalization propaganda, civilians right to life;  
68  
69 2. *Encourages* Member States to lay emphasis on the implementation of goal number 4 of the Sustainable  
70 Development Goals (SDGs) related to providing a proper education to our respective population as Member  
71 States;  
72  
73 3. *Calls upon* Member States to address the root causes of terrorism through:  
74  
75 a. The use of education and good governance as a vehicle to prevent recruitments campaigns and  
76 radicalization processes;  
77  
78 b. The Internet by encouraging Member States to efficiently use social media to disseminate information  
79 leading to a decrease of hateful speech towards cultures;  
80  
81 c. National law, prosecutions can be held;  
82  
83 4. *Supports* the efforts made by regional groups and encourages cooperation, including the Middle East & North  
84 Africa Financial Action Task Force, to halt the funding of terrorism in cross-regional collaboration as well as  
85 any Member State or international initiatives, including Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333  
86 (2000), thus limiting terrorist activities and civilian suffering;  
87  
88 5. *Suggests* building on the outcomes of the 2001 World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination,  
89 Xenophobia and Related Intolerance in order to continue the discussion and further work towards eliminating  
90 discriminatory practices that threaten human rights influenced by terrorism through:  
91  
92 a. A report by the Special Rapporteur on protecting and promoting human rights while countering  
93 terrorism, providing the link between harmful ideas, such as xenophobia and discrimination, and  
94 terrorism;  
95  
96 b. International forums and educational sessions on the dangers of intolerance based on religion and the  
97 other negative ways terrorism affects human rights;  
98  
99 c. Member States establishing working groups in order to establish best practices in terms of  
100 countermeasures seeing that solutions to this issue need to be considered on a case-by-case basis;  
101  
102 6. *Encourages* academic and educational programmes for studies of different religions, in order to prevent the  
103 discrimination of religious minorities and the radicalization of the youth through:  
104

- 105 a. International cooperation among universities, continuing the sponsorship and cosponsoring fellowship  
106 schemes already in place by UNESCO, as noted in the UNESCO publications DG/2010/056 (2010)  
107 and DG/2001/17 (2001);  
108
- 109 b. Encouraging NGOs, such as OXFAM International, to provide its expertise to Member States in order  
110 to create an individualized strategy that recognizes each countries' marginalized and social needs  
111 especially as it relates to people marginalized by terrorism;  
112
- 113 7. *Encourages* all Member States increase awareness of possible dangers concerning the propaganda spread by  
114 terrorist groups through their respective press departments and to encourage reports and deletion of extremist  
115 contents;  
116
- 117 8. *Invites* the private sector to take part in building upon existing education framework for youth to tackle  
118 terrorism at its roots and ensure proper alternatives to joining extremist movements by:  
119
- 120 a. Recognizing that unemployment may contribute to radicalization and lead to insufficient integration  
121 into the respective communities;  
122
- 123 b. Facing the problem of youth unemployment by establishing training programs in supporting them in  
124 academic pursuits;  
125
- 126 c. Suggesting the advancement of financial support which represent a secure investment for businesses  
127 and a contribution to the development and the protection of the society;  
128
- 129 9. *Draws attention* to the efficiency of educational campaigns and encourages Members States to share and  
130 contribute to the material by:  
131
- 132 a. Encouraging Member States to share through social media videos and material related to educating  
133 youth in regards to values and human rights, therefore to help minimize the attraction of youth towards  
134 terrorists organizations since social media plays an important role in the spread of extremist ideas and  
135 thereby recruiting members of terrorist organizations, such as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant  
136 (ISIL);  
137
- 138 b. Encouraging public and private groups to reflect on the values shared amongst Member States;  
139
- 140 c. Reaching out to vulnerable people with limited access to technology in order to counter balance the  
141 propaganda videos of terrorist organizations;  
142
- 143 10. *Encourages* Member States to monitor content spread over the internet and social medias by identified terrorist  
144 organizations through:  
145
- 146 a. The implementation of careful research;  
147
- 148 b. The prosecution of extremist content in regards with domestic laws in order to limit the recruitment  
149 attempts of certain terrorist organizations while bearing in mind the importance of the right to privacy;  
150
- 151 11. *Calls upon* Member States to discuss and integrate the SDGs in their policies especially concerning education,  
152 as it is one of the core human rights, through:  
153
- 154 a. Promoting training programs including seminars on tolerance, voluntary community work and various  
155 professional skill trainings that integrate youth and provide them with opportunities to increase the  
156 mutual understanding of various cultures;  
157
- 158 b. Creating opportunities for the youth reducing the temptation to join terrorist groups by proposing  
159 alternatives like craftsmanship trainings and scholarship programs for further academic pursuits

- 160 possibly co-funded by the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and voluntary Member States upon  
161 participation of the training program;  
162
- 163 c. Funding for said training programs can be divided between Member State contributions and private-  
164 sector-financing;  
165
- 166 12. *Further encourages* all Member States, with the cooperation of NGOs, to include youth in their communities by  
167 facilitating access to education and training in order to reduce the risks of radicalization;  
168
- 169 13. *Suggest* the strengthening of collaboration among NGOs with:  
170
- 171 a. A forum in which NGOs can discuss their cultural awareness campaigns and their strategical  
172 effectiveness of same;  
173
- 174 b. Discussions combatting radicalization such as programs proposed by the Organization for Security and  
175 Co-operation in Europe (OSCE);  
176
- 177 c. The promotion of international exchange programs for children from all cultures, such as the Children  
178 International Summer Villages (CISV), of which the main goals are human rights, sustainable  
179 development, conflict and resolution, and diversity, in order to prevent the development of stereotypes  
180 and the denigration of minorities based on cultural, ethnic or religious reasons;  
181
- 182 14. *Encourages* all Member States to engage with those within their territories at risk of recruitment and violent  
183 radicalization to discourage travel to regions with active terrorist organizations that control large swaths of  
184 territory, with the goal of:  
185
- 186 a. Encouraging Member States to improve bilateral, international, regional and sub-regional cooperation;  
187
- 188 b. Preventing the travel of foreign fighters from or through their territories;  
189
- 190 15. *Strongly encourages* all Member States to consider a rights-centered approach in their planning and execution  
191 of efforts to prevent, address, and persecute members of terrorist organizations.