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



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Conference A

Human Rights Council (HRC)

Committee Staff

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Chair	Luiz Kunz
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Agenda

- I. Protecting and Promoting Human Rights to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism
- II. Human Rights Violation and Abuses Against Rohingya Muslims and Other Minorities in Myanmar
- III. Contribution of Firearms Regulation to the Protection of Human Rights

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
HRC/1/1	Protecting and Promoting Human Rights to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism	Adopted without a vote
HRC/1/2	Protecting and Promoting Human Rights to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism	Adopted without a vote
HRC/1/3	Protecting and Promoting Human Rights to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism	32 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 1 abstentions
HRC/1/4	Protecting and Promoting Human Rights to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism	29 votes in favor, 6 votes against, 2 abstentions
HRC/1/5	Protecting and Promoting Human Rights to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism	33 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 0 abstentions

Summary Report

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

- I. Protecting and Promoting Human Rights to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism
- II. Human Rights Violations and Abuses against Rohingya Muslims and Other Minorities in Myanmar
- III. Contribution of Firearms Regulation to the Protection of Human Rights

The session was attended by representatives of 39 Member States.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda in the order of I, III, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “Protecting and Promoting Human Rights to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of six working papers covering a wide range of sub-topics from the proposal of a framework for a definition for violent extremism, to social media campaigns to combat radicalization, to the regulations of arms contributing to the protection of the right to life. Additional suggestions included recommendations for reforms in prisons, and social-economic development to decrease violent extremism, and youth empowerment. All delegations have been engaged in the work of the committee.

On Wednesday, six draft resolutions were approved by the Dais, one of which had amendments. The committee adopted five resolutions following voting procedure, two of which were adopted by acclamation. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including the proposal for a framework for a definition for violent extremism, social media campaigns to combat radicalization, recommendations for reforms within the prison industry, to decreasing violent extremism and how to promote youth empowerment. Facing such an urgent topic, the body passionately debated its importance. The delegations worked hard to come up with solutions to counter violent extremism around the world.



Code: HRC/1/1

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Protecting and Promoting Human Rights to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2
3 *Guided by the purposes and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the 1948 Universal Declaration*
4 *of Human Rights (UDHR),*

5
6 *Recalling the characterization of violent extremism provided in Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 30/15 of*
7 *2015 as “activities that aim to threaten the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and democracy,*
8 *and threaten territorial integrity and the security of States, and destabilize legitimately constituted Governments,”*
9

10 *Expressing its appreciation of the importance of Article 13 on the right to education as stated in the International*
11 *Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the HRC resolution 32/L.33 of 2016, urging the full effect of*
12 *that right,*

13
14 *Acknowledging the detrimental effects that violent extremism places on people, especially regarding the rights to*
15 *life, right to liberty, and freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment in Articles 6*
16 *through 9 of the International Covenant of Political and Civil Rights (ICCPR),*

17
18 *Deeply aware of how terrorist actions infringe upon the enjoyment of human rights as recognized in HRC*
19 *resolutions 31/30 of 2015 and 16/51 of 2010,*

20
21 *Reaffirming the importance of creating safeguards to protect and promote human rights, as provided by the UDHR;*
22

23 *Recognizing that human rights abuses via violent extremism directly assault the UDHR as discussed in the 2016*
24 *HRC Panel on the Human Rights Dimensions of Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism pursuant to*
25 *resolution 30/15,*

26
27 *Recalling the 2016 Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism by the Secretary-General and the report of the HRC*
28 *Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering*
29 *terrorism,*

30
31 *Reaffirming the need for preventive diplomacy by following the ICCPR in the form of mediation in order to prevent*
32 *the escalation and proliferation of violent extremism,*

33
34 *Believing the importance of regional cooperation and information sharing, such as in the Southeastern Europe*
35 *Prosecutors Advisory Group (SEEPAG), in order to best address specific regional concerns,*

36
37 *Emphasizing the commitment made by all Member States under the Charter to promote and encourage universal*
38 *respect for, and observance of, all human rights and fundamental freedoms,*

39
40 *Noting further that framing a definition for violent extremism may aid UN bodies and Member States in the equal*
41 *application of human rights throughout the international community while aiming to provide Member States*
42 *guidance on the specific actions and motivations of violent extremism,*

43

44 *Being convinced* of the need for information-sharing networks such as the Radicalization Awareness Network
45 (RAN) from the European Union (EU) for the purpose of building capacity of all Member States to combat violent
46 extremism,

47

48 *Being aware of the importance* of state sovereignty and each Member State's' respective approaches to Prevent and
49 Combat Violent Extremism (PCVE),

50

51 *Recalling* the commitment made by all Member States to protect all from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and
52 crimes against humanity if a State does not respect or cannot protect the individuals inside of its frontiers,

53

54 1. *Encourages* the General Assembly to consider formulating a model definition of 'violent extremism', to be
55 composed of several aspects that need respective attention:

56

57 a. That violent extremists are organized, non-organized groups or individuals who intentionally
58 advocate, engage in, prepare, or otherwise support ideologically motivated or justified violence in
59 order to further social, economic, or political objectives;

60

61 b. Notes the importance of distinguishing the differences between violent extremism and terrorism as
62 both require unique and appropriate responses;

63

64 2. *Invites* Member States to practice preventative diplomacy through mediation for the deterrence of violent
65 extremism by:

66

67 a. Creating state-wide advisory panels, consisting of select government officials, community leaders,
68 and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), which aim to curb efforts to radicalize vulnerable
69 populations;

70

71 b. Holding regional mediation seminars, as exemplified by the Seminar on Mediation in the
72 Mediterranean, where best practices on conflict mediation can be exchanged between Member
73 States, experts, and CSOs;

74

75 3. *Calls upon* Member States to foster the expansion of de-radicalization information sharing networks, such
76 as the RAN, on an international basis by:

77

78 a. Empowering local practitioners to work with vulnerable populations at risk to extremism by
79 educating them on the human rights principles aligned with the ICCPR,

80

81 b. Reintegrating former extremists into society by providing them with formal professional or
82 academic training that could give them the possibility to find an alternative activity or job in order
83 to feel social inclusion;

84

85 c. Analyzing Member States' existing prevention and custody systems;

86

87 4. *Requests* that Member States understand the importance of the responsibility among government officials
88 to consider accountability principles based around:

89

90 a. Information-sharing of best systematic criminal justice practices to curb violent extremism
91 through regional judicial cooperation networks such as SEEPAG, bringing attention to the
92 criminal justice system's need to respect human rights;

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- b. Proper prosecution of offenders who have been convicted of racism, racial discrimination and other hate-based crimes based on religion, ethnicity which violate human rights as recommended by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD);
 - c. Regional and international cross-learning exchanges to strengthen the accountability capacity of all Member States, to ensure even administration of human rights across the entire international community,
5. *Emphasizes* the importance of accountability, as is the responsibility of each government to perform the proper measures by giving proportionate sentences against offenders and recruiters of violent extremism, followed by those convicted of crimes that infringe on the individual right and liberty of others given sufficient evidence.



Code: HRC/1/2

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Protecting and Promoting Human Rights to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2
3 *Guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Arab Charter of Human Rights, which states that*
4 *human beings can be free from fear only if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy economic, social,*
5 *cultural, and civil rights,*

6
7 *Guided also by the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, which states that education*
8 *enables people to effectively participate in their societies, helps to promote understanding and tolerance among all*
9 *nations and all racial, ethnic or religious groups, and furthers the United Nations in the pursuit of peace,*

10
11 *Reaffirming the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training, which states that human*
12 *rights education prevents human rights violations and abuses from happening by providing people the knowledge,*
13 *understanding, and attitude needed to empower the promotion of a universal culture of human rights,*

14
15 *Bearing in mind the importance of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable*
16 *Development Goals (SDGs) among the promotion and protection of human rights, focusing in SDGs 4, 8, 10 and 16,*
17 *regarding education, economic growth, employment, combating inequalities and strengthening transparency in*
18 *institutions,*

19
20 *Recognizing the negative effects of violent extremism on the enjoyment of human rights as stated in Human Rights*
21 *Council resolutions 34/30 of 2016 and 33/21 of 2016,*

22
23 *Recalling also General Assembly resolution 56/116 of 2001 emphasizing the importance of education in countering*
24 *violent extremism,*

25
26 *Affirming that the lack of education and tolerance are the main causes of violent extremism,*

27
28 *Aware of the need for cultural sensitivity in crafting a suggestive human rights-based curriculum which aims to*
29 *prevent and counter detrimental radicalization of youth,*

30
31 *Acknowledging the importance of information sharing and gathering in developing further strategies to improve*
32 *human rights based education,*

33
34 *Welcoming relevant civil society organizations' (CSO) involvement in the formation of a human rights based*
35 *curriculum, as CSO has effectively worked on the prevention of radicalization by engaging with people who are*
36 *vulnerable to recruitment of violent extremists,*

- 37
38 1. *Stresses the importance of creating a healthy learning environment for all its students regardless of social*
39 *identity through presenting human rights as a focal point in education curriculum;*
40
41 2. *Encourages the adoption of a human rights-based curriculum, framed by Member State Educational Bureaus in*
42 *collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and United*
43 *Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Member States' primary schools that emphasize tolerance and*
44 *respect for other societal identities, builds positive character traits, and strives to establish cohesiveness and*
45 *inclusivity through the following suggestions:*
46
47 a. *Inter-cultural dialogues via access to literature encompassing multi-cultural opinions alongside those*
48 *of to their own cultures;*
49

- 50 b. Administering assignments which promote critical thinking and mediation by improving one's ability
51 to negotiate and compromise with others;
52
- 53 c. The promotion of the inherent dignity of human beings in the curriculum by condemning blatant
54 human rights violations such as forms of forced servitude, torture, and denial of a fair trial, in order to
55 advocate respect for the most basic human rights by suggesting the following steps:
56
- 57 i. Educate and proportionate skills and culturally responsive teachings in accordance with the
58 Quality Framework of UNESCO regarding curriculum recommendations;
59 ii. Design dynamic educational classes, groups and forums to raise awareness regarding the
60 negative consequences of these practices, and to avoid the conformation of violent extremism
61 behaviors by promoting at the same time inclusiveness, tolerance and respect;
62
- 63 d. Respecting each community's needs by constructing a curriculum which is flexible and adaptive to
64 individual regions, followed by HRC evaluations on the success of the promotion concerning human
65 rights through this curriculum;
66
- 67 3. *Proposes* that Member States prioritize education regardless of the economic or political status of the area by:
68
- 69 a. Consistently providing a safe access to education;
70
- 71 b. Insuring the protection of education from internal and external threats;
72
- 73 4. *Advises* that Member States broaden access to primary education for vulnerable groups through the allocation of
74 resources to educational institutions populated with these groups;
75
- 76 5. *Invites* Member States to appoint a representative from their communities to express and assess the social and
77 educational situation of their respective community to relevant UN bodies, suggestively the Education sector of
78 UNESCO in order to:
79
- 80 a. Enable the United Nations and their respective Member States to effectively utilize valuable resources
81 directed toward the promotion of human rights through education and empowerment of youth entering
82 the workforce;
83
- 84 b. Provide information on the situation of education of the communities to the Special Rapporteur on the
85 right to education, in order to facilitate the work of the Human Rights Council in the educational part;
86
- 87 6. *Advocates* for the empowerment and funding of CSOs through the inclusion of their expertise in preventing
88 violent extremism by taking their extensive, first-hand knowledge about preventing radicalization, and using
89 their best practices to train teachers around the world;
90
- 91 7. *Calls for* increased communication and collaboration at international and regional levels among Member States'
92 Educational Bureaus, relevant CSOs and NGOs, and academic experts in education on the topic of promoting a
93 human rights-based primary and secondary education curriculum in order to prevent violent extremism;
94
- 95 8. *Recommends* that the scope and resources of the mandate for the Special Rapporteur on the right to education be
96 extended to provide the HRC with more in depth analyses of areas of concern or improvement in regards to
97 human rights based education in Member States within the annual reports already provided to this body by the
98 Rapporteur as per their mandate;
99
- 100 9. *Defines* educators as community leaders, teachers, parents, religious leaders, workers, professionals, and skilled
101 craftsmen;
102
- 103 10. *Suggests* the development and support of community centers and trade schools to promote secondary education
104 leading to employment opportunities by:
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- a. Encouraging Member States to recruit community leaders, skilled workers, professionals, and educators to assist in development of future generations of workers within their respective communities;
 - b. Identifying financial resource opportunities, such as NGOs, Private Sectors, and the United Nations Foundation for Member States, to dispatch aides who are responsible for equipping these community members with the abilities necessary to teach their future citizens how to implement human rights character traits into the potential workforce, so that these communities may become independent of UN reliance, through temporary UN supported, training programs;
 - c. Expressing its hope that these community centers will bridge educators and students to build a stronger network of community members, with the support of NGOs and the Private Sector.



Code: HRC/1/3

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Protecting and Promoting Human Rights to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2
3 *Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and that everyone is entitled to the rights and*
4 *freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or*
5 *other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,*

6
7 *Recalling Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 30/15 of 2015 on “Human rights and preventing and countering*
8 *violent extremism” as acts of violent extremism,*

9
10 *Fully aware of the lack of an accurate common working framework on violent extremism, hindering effective*
11 *collective international action in the framework of the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism (PCVE),*

12
13 *Recognizing that internet represents the main strategic online platform to counter activities of violent extremism and*
14 *thereby, to promote human rights and prevent violent extremism,*

15
16 *Acknowledging information and communication technologies (ICT) as a reliable and trustful security tool in modern*
17 *societies which can strengthen global cybersecurity,*

18
19 *Taking into consideration the activities of United Nations (UN) bodies regarding cybersecurity and cyberterrorism*
20 *and of International Communication Union (ITU) as well as the work of the United Nation Group of Governmental*
21 *Experts on Development (UN GGE) in the context of International Security,*

22
23 *Aware of the vulnerability of developing states towards violent extremism due to poor socio-economic conditions as*
24 *well as of the effective assistance provided by the World Bank’s community-driven development program (CDD)*
25 *towards poverty reduction and sustainable development strategy,*

26
27 *Referring to the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy Review General Assembly resolution 70/291 of 2016*
28 *encouraging Member States to develop national and regional plans as well as emphasizing the coordinating role of*
29 *the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF),*

30
31 *Confident on the main role of UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) in strengthening the application of ICTs in order to*
32 *develop assistance and education for children through its programs such as Communication for Development (C4D)*
33 *to the realization of children’s rights of the world’s most marginalized and disadvantaged,*

34
35 1. *Suggests the establishment of a specific defining framework of violent extremism through an ad hoc Working*
36 *Group on Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE), which shall:*

37
38 a. *Encompass at least one representative of all entities of CTITF as part of the Working Group;*

39
40 b. *Point out aspects related to acts of violent extremism such as specific nature of perpetrators, root*
41 *causes, infringed human rights, circumstances under which an act of violent extremism is to be*
42 *recognized in order to help avoid misunderstandings and misuse of this notion, which could lead to*
43 *human rights violations, discriminations and radicalization of particular economic, political, social,*
44 *ethnic and religious groups;*

45
46 c. *Encourage a better coordinated and effective international action against acts of violent extremism*
47 *within the framework of the PCVE in order to promote human rights protection;*

48
49 d. *Operate from 1 June 2017 on for six months, with the option of extending its timeframe;*

50

- 51 2. *Encourages* the enhancement of economic improvement, especially in less developed and rural areas, that are
52 prone to be concerned by acts of violent extremism through an Economic Supporting Project for the prevention
53 of violent extremism (ESP). This project shall:
54
- 55 a. Be taking place within the framework of the CDD of the World Bank from June, 1 2017;
 - 56
 - 57 b. Provide assistance to governments in those areas in order to create working opportunities, access to
58 educational and working infrastructures and decreasing bureaucratic barriers;
 - 59
 - 60 c. Recommend the support of International Labor Organization (ILO) in order to insure descent human
61 working conditions, avoiding discrimination of workers and other social discriminating conditions
62 leading to radicalization and violent extremism;
 - 63
- 64 3. *Recommends* the creation of regional Prevention and Counter Extremism Centers in order to effectively share
65 violent extremism related-information and best practices between Member States in specific regions and assist
66 them in preventing the emergence of violent extremism. Those Centers shall:
67
- 68 a. Provide constant collaboration with UN Counter Terrorism Centre (UNCCT);
 - 69
 - 70 b. Operate at least from June, 1 2017 on, as long as the setting up of the Centers is accomplished, in
71 defined world regions;
 - 72
 - 73 c. Consider to be financially supported by United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP),
74 United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and participating Member States;
 - 75
- 76 4. *Invites* all Members States to contribute to improve the activities of UN bodies that are committed in
77 cybersecurity and recommends them to establish a specific Task Force “International Guide to Cyber Security”
78 (IGCS), which shall:
79
- 80 a. Be composed of 20 experts selected annually, from which 10 selected by ITU shall render technical
81 assistance and knowledge in telecommunications and 10 other selected by the HRC Advisory
82 Committee shall promote international human rights standards, raise public awareness and provide
83 advices for technical cooperation;
 - 84
 - 85 b. Discuss the development of guidelines for prevention and protection against cyberespionage and
86 cyberattacks in cooperation with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), especially with the
87 Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) and UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN
88 DESA);
 - 89
 - 90 c. Be in charge of investigating suspicious cyber activities threatening any human rights of individuals
91 and governments through;
 - 92
 - 93 i. cyberattacks;
 - 94 ii. cyberterrorism;
 - 95 iii. cyberespionage;
 - 96 iv. hacking in the governmental financial and economic sector;
 - 97
- 98 d. Aim at preventing any cyber threats of human rights and better protecting them under supervision of
99 HRC;
- 100
- 101 5. *Suggests* all Member States to seek cooperation with UNICEF in order to target the development of E-Learning
102 programs, educate children on the responsible use of ICT and to foster cyber security. National governments
103 shall support the inclusion of an interactive specific school subject that raises awareness about the growth of
104 violent extremism and insures students to be protected from the threat of violent extremism for a safe future.



Code: HRC/1/4

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Protecting and Promoting Human Rights to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2

3 *Recalling* the purposes of the *Charter of the United Nations* to emphasize the right to life, liberty, and security of

4 person, as stated in article 3 of the 1948 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR),

5

6 *Fully aware* of the lack of security as one of the main causes of human rights violations and alarm by the lack of

7 prevention in certain countries in regards to violent extremism,

8

9 *Emphasizing* the relevance of the right to security as an essential instrument guaranteeing peaceful coexistence of all

10 human beings,

11

12 *Acknowledging* the respect of state sovereignty and non-interference in accordance with the *Charter of the United*

13 *Nations* and in respect to the customary international law and international law principles,

14

15 *Underlining* the importance of human rights protection and regional cooperation in this area while bearing in mind

16 different political, economic, legal, social, cultural, historical, and religious backgrounds of all Member States,

17

18 *Recalling* the former Secretary-General's presentation of a *Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism*, which

19 addresses violent extremism and conducive terrorism,

20

21 *Recognizing* the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and

22 Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA) on small arms within the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs

23 (UNODA), in order to eradicate the Illicit Trade, to improve national small arms laws and transparent import/export

24 controls,

25

26 *Affirming* the *International Tracing Instrument Treaty* (ITI) for the need for an effective international instrument to

27 enable States to identify and trace illicit small arms,

28

29 *Referring* to the mandate of UNODA regarding the trade and smuggling of illicit arms which are affecting security

30 and contributing to human rights violations,

31

32 *Emphasizing* the Sustainable Development Goal 16, rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure

33 equal access to justice for all,

34

35 *Recalling* article 14 of the *Arms Trade Treaty* (ATT) that states: “Each State Party shall take appropriate measures to

36 enforce national laws and regulations that implement the provision of this treaty”,

37

38 *Taking into account* Human Rights Council resolution 32/12 of 2016 on the “Impact of arms transfer on human

39 rights”,

40

41 *Observing* the work from the 2016 Geneva Conference on Preventing Violent Extremism section 9, which upholds

42 human rights and the rule of law in creating an environment that will reduce the increase of violent extremism,

43

44 *Referring* to the *Universal Periodic Review* (UPR) of the Human Rights Council, which emphasizes the equal

45 treatment of all 193 UN Member States,

46

47

- 48 1. *Calls upon* all Member States to secure and strengthen the enforcement of the law by national institutions
49 through legislation, judiciary mechanisms, and police enforcement, for the following purposes:
50
51 a. To combat violent extremism;
52
53 b. To secure the safety of civilians;
54
55 c. To strengthen the rule of law;
56
57 d. To promote an inclusive society based on respect for human rights;
58
- 59 2. *Recommends* that Member States continue work in investing in border security mechanisms which are in line
60 with UNODA recommendations for how to create these systems to prevent small arms trafficking;
61
- 62 3. *Encourages* all Member States to effectively implement PoA as a regulation tool to:
63
64 a. Overcome illicit cross-border trade of arms;
65
66 b. Keep a domestic record of arms trade;
67
68 c. Request Member States to voluntarily submit national reports on small arms trafficking to the
69 respective UN organs concerning the implementation of firearms regulation legislation;
70
- 71 4. *Further recommends* the implementation of specific safeguards for unregulated black markets which are used as
72 a source of funding for radical groups, which take advantage of vulnerable individuals and small businesses that
73 lack protections and, and, therefore, contribute to the limitation of human rights;
74
- 75 5. *Calls upon* all Member States to improve their national firearms regulation in line with the ITI, which should
76 particularly focus on:
77
78 a. Promoting a regulated arms storage and stockpile system whose aim shall be to prevent unregulated
79 administration that leads to any potential threat to human security, such as unplanned explosions, arms
80 thefts, and surplus left without any surveillance;
81
82 b. Managing the surplus of small arms and lights weapons in regards to destruction and recycling;
83
- 84 6. *Condemns* the misuse of firearms by violent extremists since illicit trade and illegitimate use of small arms and
85 light weapons causes breaches of the human right to life and security of person;
86
- 87 7. *Invites* Member States that have not previously signed ATT to consider to do so;
88
- 89 8. *Encourages* all Member States to make use of conferences, conventions and other platforms where they share
90 their expertise and knowledge as well as in regard of security and how to prevent violent extremism, such as the
91 2016 Geneva Conference on Preventing Violent Extremism;
92
- 93 9. *Emphasizes* the goal of the UPR, to prompt, support, and expand the promotion and protection of human rights
94 on the ground, in addition to improving human rights for every country.



Code: HRC/1/5

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Protecting and Promoting Human Rights to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2
3 *Guided by the purposes and the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,*

4
5 *Keeping in mind Article 1 section 3 of the Charter of the United Nations, in encouraging international cooperation*
6 *through respect for human rights without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion,*

7
8 *Recognizing the Handbook on the Management of Violent Extremist Prisoners and the Prevention of Radicalization*
9 *to violence in Prisons adopted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in January 2017,*

10
11 *Emphasizing that reintegration programs for inmates play a key role in preventing terrorist groups efforts to recruit*
12 *more individuals, and that these programs need to be considered carefully in view of their direct impact on*
13 *fundamental rights to the inmates, including the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and opinion, as*
14 *well as the right to fair treatment in accordance with the rule of law,*

15
16 *Recognizing the importance of motherhood in preventing radicalization in acknowledgment and pursuant to article 9*
17 *of General Assembly resolution 44/25 of 1989,*

18
19 *Guided by the need to address the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living and the enjoyment of the*
20 *highest attainable physical and mental health, as stated in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and*
21 *Cultural Rights (ICESCR) Articles 11 and 12,*

22
23 *Bearing in mind the necessity of using methods that are both modern, and widely accessible, to approach*
24 *contemporary issues of discrimination, xenophobia and violent extremism, accordingly to the spirit of the*
25 *International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD),*

26
27 *Affirming the importance of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), Article 7, regarding*
28 *inhuman and degrading treatment including torture and cruelty,*

29
30 *Recalling Article 9 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC),*

31
32 *Recalling the spirit to of the Third Geneva Convention, relative to the treatment of prisoners, especially Article 3,*
33 *regarding non-State groups,*

34
35 *Understanding the importance of women and mothers in combating radicalization and extremist groups as addressed*
36 *by the Security Council resolution 1325 of 2000,*

37
38 *Recalling the Rome Memorandum on Good Practices for the Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Violent Extremist*
39 *Offenders and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela*
40 *Rules),*

41
42 *Further recalling Article 22 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that states the right to social security its*
43 *realization through national and international cooperation and of the economic, social and cultural rights*
44 *indispensable for human dignity,*

45
46 *Appreciating the General Assembly resolution 45/11 of 1990 on the “Basic Principles for the Treatment of*
47 *Prisoners”,*

48
49 *Understanding the unequal success of human rights initiatives among underrepresented and marginalized groups,*

50

51 *Deeply concerned* by xenophobia promoted by radical religious groups and the destruction their ideas cause,
52
53 *Recognizing* that prisoners who have embraced violent extremism require special attention by prison officials,
54
55 *Considering* the lack of capability of prison officers on responding to prisoner’s human rights violations,
56
57 *Celebrating* the participation of adolescents, focusing on cultural norms unique to their specific state and explore the
58 differences and similarities of their partners,
59
60 *Recognizing* that religion is commonly exploited as a radicalization tool within prisons,
61
62 *Concerned* about the complete isolation of violent extremist prisoners from the outside world,
63
64 *Seeking* to reduce radicalization via religious means through interfaith dialogues,
65
66 *Accepting* that violent extremism stems from the breakdown of understanding between members of different beliefs
67 and background,
68
69 *Recognizing* that violating basic rights for prisoners, such as overcrowding in prisons increases the vulnerability of
70 detained persons to radicalization,
71
72 *Deploring* the great difficulties faced by inmates to reintegrate into society after their release and the lack of
73 initiatives to economically empower them,
74
75 *Recognizing* that the education of inmates fosters a sense of community and belonging that can reduce the risk of
76 radical recruitment in prisons,
77
78 *Encouraging* the diversity of global youth partnerships, embracing all to participate, regardless of whether they
79 come from a majority, minority, or underprivileged group of society,
80
81 1. *Requests* all Member States to cooperate internationally, regionally, and sub-regionally within mechanisms to
82 decrease the effect of violent extremism in prisons through international and regional forums for best practice
83 sharing;
84
85 2. *Encourages* cooperation with the UNODC for further implementation of *Handbook on the Management of*
86 *Violent Extremist Prisoners and the Prevention of Radicalization to violence in Prisons* to reduce recruitment
87 and proliferation of radicalized ideologies in prisons while respecting the human rights of prisoners;
88
89 3. *Endorses* consideration among Member States to become participating countries of the Counter Violent
90 Extremism in Prisons (CVE-P) Program to counter and build resilience among radicalization of inmate
91 populations under the guide of the Detention and Reintegration Working Group;
92
93 4. *Affirms* that the regional and sub-regional efforts of the Global Counterterrorism Forum’s (GCTF) *Rome*
94 *Memorandum*, and its Working Group’s efforts toward the reintegration of inmates into society by enhancing
95 cooperation, capacity building, awareness raising, information sharing, and the development of good practices
96 to guide the prison staff among prison management systems to ensure that fundamental human rights of inmates
97 are protected and lower the possibility for them to become alienated or marginalized communities when they
98 reenter society;
99
100 5. *Encourages* Member States to work in collaboration with UNODC on the creation of specific programs to train
101 law enforcement officials so they may be better equipped in recognizing, responding to and interacting with
102 prisoners particularly vulnerable to violent extremism;
103
104 6. *Welcomes* Member States to consider the implementation of training programs and capacity building for prison
105 guards that enable them to detect early signs of radicalization among prisoners and to foster an environment that

106 is respectful of prisoners' human rights;
107
108 7. *Expresses its hope* that prison guards of Member States bear in mind the principle of non-discrimination in the
109 treatment of prisoners and the right of prisoners to be presumed innocent until proven guilty, and additionally
110 acknowledge their responsibility to identify individuals as potential influencers of violent extremism, and to
111 quickly and efficiently address those who are potentially responsive to violent extremist ideology using non-
112 violent means, such as interviews, ensuring that human rights are respected;
113
114 8. *Encourages* Member States to provide access to legal representation as recognized by the Nelson Mandela
115 Rules, and that prisoners should be respected with regard to their exposure to prisoners radicalized by violent
116 extremism, and remind them that restrictions to the right to legal representation are only allowed under
117 exceptional circumstances by a judicial organ;
118
119 9. *Recommends* Member States improve conditions in prisons with a review of criminal justice policies and to
120 reduce the use of pretrial detention and imprisonment;
121
122 10. *Supports* the creation of a Prisoner's Fund in cooperation with the World Bank, which will produce funding for
123 states that require assistance for the implementation of national prison strategies enabling them to fulfill their
124 obligations in meeting the UN standards;
125
126 11. *Expresses its conviction* that prisons holding violent extremist prisoners require capacity to manage those
127 prisoners in smaller groups rather than in large numbers;
128
129 12. *Encourages* Member States to respect the right to family life, including during imprisonment, which will
130 strengthen reintegration and contribute in the prevention of radicalization;
131
132 13. *Draws attention* to the need of prison authorities to monitor the contact those showing tendencies toward violent
133 extremism and their family members, and other any restriction of the prisoners' rights must be in accordance
134 with the following parameters:
135
136 a. That it be in accordance with the laws of each Member State;
137
138 b. That the measures are necessary, and be implemented to ensure that prisoners be treated humanely and
139 in proportion to their actions;
140
141 c. That they protect one or more of the following legitimate aims:
142
143 i. the interests of national security;
144 ii. the interest public safety or the economic well-being of the country;
145 iii. the prevention of disorder or crime;
146 iv. the protection of health or morals;
147 v. the protection of the rights and freedom of others;
148
149 14. *Emphasizes* that all prisoners, including violent extremist prisoners, should have the right to practice their
150 religion;
151
152 15. *Calls Upon* Member States to develop policies or programs in order to proactively prevent the separation of
153 mothers and their children, especially in post-conflict zones:
154
155 a. Working alongside the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to
156 uphold the basic human rights of vulnerable and uprooted groups that are displaced from their
157 territories and are endangered due to armed conflict, persecution and forced displacement;
158
159 b. Reaffirming their commitment to meeting the standards set out by CRC;
160

- 161 16. *Fully supports* collaboration between Member States and the UN Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) as a
162 bridge builder and convener to:
163
- 164 a. Connect people and organizations, in order to enact national and regional plans of action, involving
165 civil society and NGOs;
166
 - 167 b. Reduce the inequalities and exclusion of vulnerable groups and minorities, based on ethnicity, religion,
168 culture or discrimination;
169
 - 170 c. Support educational initiatives to promote common human values, principles of justice, equality and
171 respect for the human rights;
172
- 173 17. *Endorses* the continued creation and support of local youth programs within Member States that serve as the
174 driving force of action for those societies that cannot or do not use modern technologies, such as digital media
175 access, in order to connect youth within one community with those of another; the end-goal of these programs is
176 to reduce xenophobia through communication and understanding;
177
- 178 18. *Encourages* Member States to take initiatives to provide inmates with educational opportunities to learn skills
179 directly contributing to their reintegration such as trade skills, and those skills necessary to prevent recidivism
180 such as critical thinking and conflict resolution;
181
- 182 19. *Recommends* cooperation between local governments and civil society actors to proactively stimulate contact
183 between violent prisoner’s extremists and their families to facilitate their reintegration and in order to prevent
184 isolation, which can trigger radicalization;
185
- 186 20. *Further recommends* Member States take initiatives to economically empower former inmates through
187 programs such as the “Self-Employment Programme for Former Inmates” in Morocco, but with a specific focus
188 on community outreach and service;
189
- 190 21. *Suggests* Member States implement programs supporting training of religious leaders to be able to counter
191 radical rhetoric both in and out of prisons as exemplified through the Mohammed IV Program for the Training
192 of Imams in Morocco;
193
- 194 22. *Recommends* Member States establish interfaith dialogues at a national and international level in order to ensure
195 a constructive cooperation between followers of different religions and to enable a better understanding of
196 religious principles and promote mutual respect between societies for the purpose of preventing religious
197 extremism that could lead to discrimination and the recruitment of people into violent extremist groups, as well
198 as the prevention of human rights violations because of differences in beliefs;
199
- 200 23. *Encourages* Member States to emphasize the role of religious and spiritual leaders in the de-radicalization
201 process, and the importance of interfaith dialogue in order to reconcile perceived differences;
202
- 203 24. *Recommends* Member States to implement international and cross-cultural campaigns through digital media as
204 well as institutional platforms to promote religious, cultural and social tolerance, trust and understanding across
205 communities;
206
- 207 25. *Encourages* organizations of intercultural rapprochement campaigns such as the existing Mahatma Gandhi
208 Institute of Education for Peace and Sustainable Development (MGIEP) in collaboration with the UN
209 Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in states of different world regions to encounter
210 troubles between local communities by supporting cultural traditions and by fostering intercultural exchange on
211 forums through events such as concerts and theater sessions which should make the entire population aware of
212 roots of violent extremism;
213
- 214 26. *Promotes* the continued support of forums for cultural exchanges in collaboration with UNESCO, that includes
215 voluntary reports of cultural heritage and experiences on an intrastate level, a presentation on a national level
216 where regions share these reports and experiences, and a conference international level where Member States

- 217 come together present cultural experiences in their states, allowing Member States to have access to all cultures
218 represented;
219
- 220 27. *Supports* the inclusion of women’s groups and interests when developing and implementing programs to
221 counter violent extremism;
222
- 223 28. *Invites* Member States who have not yet ratified the *Optional Protocol of the International Covenant against*
224 *Torture* to do so;
225
- 226 29. *Reaffirms* the need for inclusivity in the development of human rights programs.