

# NMUN•GERMANY 2019



27 – 30 NOVEMBER 2019

Documentation of the Work of the Security Council



# Security Council

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Marielisa Figuera Saggese
<b>Assistant Director</b>	Alexandra Bogdasarow

## Agenda

- I. Countering Violent Extremism
- II. The Situation in South Sudan

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote</b>
SC/1/1	Countering Violent Extremism	Adopted by Acclamation
SC/1/2	Countering Violent Extremism	Adopted by Acclamation

# Summary Report

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

- I. The Situation in South Sudan
- II. Countering Violent Extremism

The session was attended by representatives of 15 Member States. On Wednesday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, I, beginning discussion on the topic of “Countering Violent Extremism”.

By Thursday, the Dais received a total of 3 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics including preventing the radicalization of vulnerable groups, rehabilitating Foreign Terrorist Fighters, tackling money laundering, promoting communication among UN bodies to counter violent extremism, education programs and empowerment of vulnerable groups. The atmosphere in the committee was one of collaboration and by the end of the session on Friday evening, two working papers merged along complementary and similar themes.

On Saturday, 2 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, none of which had amendments. The committee adopted 2 resolutions following voting procedure, all of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including money laundering, prevention of radicalization and rehabilitation of foreign terrorist fighters. Throughout the week the Security Council engaged in diplomatic behavior while discussing the topic at hand, where all the different delegations collaborated in the spirit of multilateralism. The principles of transparency, efficiency, and rationality were promoted by the body in their approach to resolution writing and their commitment to countering violent extremism. It was illustrated through their hard work and eagerness for compromise.

National Model United Nations • Germany

**Code:** SC/1/1

**Committee:** Security Council

**Topic:** Countering Violent Extremism

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1 *The Security Council,*  
2  
3 *Acknowledging* Member States' pledge to the principles of the *Charter of the United Nations,*  
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5 *Conscious* of the mandate of the Security Council to maintain international peace and security,  
6  
7 *Affirming* the desire for nations to come together multilaterally to end all forms of money laundering in terms of  
8 violent extremism as stated in the *International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism*  
9 (1999), while also *acknowledging* with deep gratitude Pillar II of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism  
10 Strategy, preventing and combating terrorism, and its emphasis on money laundering as a mean of funding for  
11 extremist organizations,  
12  
13 *Bearing in mind* the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that are established in the General Assembly resolution  
14 70/1 (2015) and especially underlining the principles of SDG 16, peace, justice and strong institutions and SDG 17,  
15 partnerships for the goals,  
16  
17 *Reiterating* Security Council resolution 2462 (2019) and its emphasis on the role of the Financial Action Task Force  
18 (FATF) in providing an international framework on combating money laundering in regard to the financing of  
19 terrorism, and further recognizing the continued efforts to bring all nations into compliance with its guidelines and  
20 recommendations,  
21  
22 *Appreciating* the role of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) in collecting, processing, and distributing  
23 global statistical information, specifically in regard to the issue of violent extremism,  
24  
25 *Emphasizing* the importance of the World Customs Organization (WCO) as a platform to counter violent extremism  
26 through the monitoring of fraudulent monetary transactions aimed to finance extremist organizations, and its role in  
27 prosecuting actors found in violation of international law,  
28  
29 *Supporting fully* the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) and the United Nations Department for  
30 Drug Control and Crime Prevention (UNODC) for their tireless work in combating violent extremism and in  
31 tackling their financial provisions,  
32  
33 *Bearing in mind* Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), which established the Counter Terrorism Committee  
34 (CTC) to combat violent extremism specifically in regard to the denial of all forms of financial support for terrorist  
35 groups, especially those gained through illegal tactics as recognized in Security Council resolution 2482 (2019),  
36  
37 *Recognizing* the emerging black market of cryptocurrency, its implications on the funding of international crimes,  
38 and the lack of knowledge, of policy makers, regarding cryptocurrencies and its relation to the funding of violent  
39 extremist organizations, as noted within the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs' report  
40 *World Economic and Social Survey 2018: Frontier Technologies for Sustainable Development,*  
41  
42 *Expressing appreciation* for the *Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed*  
43 *Conflict* (1954) as the forefront framework for protecting relics from being sold for profit by extremists and violent  
44 non-state actors,  
45

46 *Calling attention* to Security Council resolution 1267 (1999), Security Council resolution 1989 (2011), and Security  
47 Council resolution 2253 (2015), which created the Al-Qaida and Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant Sanctions  
48 Committee to combat the financing of violent extremist organizations,

49  
50 *Emphasizing* Security Council resolution 2368 (2017), which enforces a travel ban and arms embargo for those  
51 listed on the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant and Al-Qaida Sanctions List,  
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- 53 1. *Suggests* all Member States to join the FATF for the purpose of multilaterally engaging in combating, money  
54 laundering and other illegal monetary transactions that directly or indirectly finance extremist groups, and to  
55 additionally implement:
  - 56 a. The 40 recommendations on money laundering;
  - 57 b. The 9 special recommendations on financing terrorism;
  - 58 c. Training programs to combat illicit financial transactions;
  - 59 d. Terrorism financing risk assessments;
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65 2. *Encourages* the FATF and regional subgroups, which are the Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-  
66 Money Laundering Measures, the Eurasian Group, the Middle East and North Africa FATF, the Asia/Pacific  
67 Group on Money Laundering, the Caribbean FATF, the FATF on Latin America, the Task Force on Money  
68 Laundering in Central Africa, the Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa,  
69 and the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group to work with countries in non-compliance  
70 to meet FATF guidelines and suggestions by:
  - 71 a. Encouraging countries struggling to meet compliance with FATF suggestions on Anti- Money  
72 Laundering (AML) and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) regulations to work with the  
73 International Monetary Fund, utilizing their Topical Trust Funds, specifically tailored to provide  
74 countries with monetary support to finance capacity development in regard to AML and CFT  
75 regulations;
  - 76 b. Recommending countries to strengthen capacity building for the purpose of pursuing Risk-Based  
77 Approach in their framework of supervising Designated Non-Financial Businesses or  
78 Professionals and Financial Institutions and to enhance risk mitigation within these entities;
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82 3. *Emphasizes* the need for Member States, private actors, and United Nations organs to engage in voluntary  
83 information sharing programs in order to combat money laundering activities related to violent extremist  
84 activities by:
  - 85 a. Mandating the UNOCT to partner with the UNSD to establish an international platform for private  
86 actors to voluntarily share information on fraudulent transactions in order to provide Member  
87 States and the UNOCT with access to vital information related to CFT programs;
  - 88 b. Establishing annual meetings between the CTC and the WCO in order to further facilitate the  
89 qualitative data sharing provided by the WCO on the crossing of fraudulent monetary transactions  
90 directed towards terrorist organizations;
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94 4. *Recommends* increased communication and information sharing between Member States, private actors, and  
95 United Nations organs regarding the utilization of cryptocurrency and blockchain technology by violent  
96 extremist organizations through the following measures:
  - 97 a. Calling for the creation of an annual, public forum between the CTC and the Global Economic  
98 Monitoring Branch;
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- b. Encouraging non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental organizations, such as the FATF, to contribute relevant information and research to the aforementioned forum;
  - c. Mandating the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly to add to their agenda the topic of providing further funding for researching the intersection of cryptocurrency and CFT;
  - d. Expanding the use of the International Money Laundering Information Network's free online educational programs on combatting terrorism through increased knowledge on anti-money laundering and cryptocurrency to further increase policymakers' knowledgebase on this issue, and inform resulting future policies under the continued direction of the UNODC;
5. *Draws attention* to the loss of tangible cultural heritage caused by the illegal selling of artifacts as a means of funding used by extremist organizations, thus urging Member States and the private sector to support the *Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property* (1970) to vet the origins of artifacts and other significant pieces to ensure the validity of their legal presence in the market;
6. *Mandates* the Al-Qaida and Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant Sanctions Committee to revisit the manner in which sanctions lists are redacted and in which sanctions are implemented, in order to be more effective in countering extremists' group;
7. *Decides* to remain seized of this matter.

**National Model United Nations • Germany**

**Code:** SC/1/2

**Committee:** Security Council

**Topic:** Countering Violent Extremism

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1 *The Security Council,*

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3 *Urging* adherence to the purposes and principles of the *Charter of the United Nations* (UN),

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5 *Acting* under the jurisdiction of Chapter 7 of the *Charter of the United Nations,*

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7 *Conscious* of the mandate of the Security Council, as established in 1945 to maintain international peace and  
8 security,

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10 *Recognizing* the efforts made by the *Regional Programme for the Arab States to Combat Criminal, Terrorist and*  
11 *Health Threats and Strengthen Criminal Justice Systems in Line with International Standards of Human Rights*  
12 (2016), which advocates for the standardization of living and health standards in prisons within the Middle East,

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14 *Acknowledging* the European Parliament's resolution on the *Prevention of Radicalization and Recruitment of*  
15 *European Citizens by Terrorist Organizations* (2015), which analyzes measures that Member States can take to  
16 prevent radicalization,

17  
18 *Recognizing* the European Union's Radicalization Awareness Network's Prison and Probation Working Group  
19 (RAN P&P), which sets guidelines Member States can use to organize prisons to prevent radicalization,

20  
21 *Taking note* that the disruption of communication of Violent Extremist (VE) groups is paramount in countering  
22 violent offenses, as explained in the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre, which is guided by the United  
23 Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) *Second Handbook on the Management of Violent Extremist*  
24 *Prisoners and the Prevention of Radicalization* (2016),

25  
26 *Acknowledging* that not only marginalization and radicalization, but also language which incites hatred and violence,  
27 such as but not limited to racist and xenophobic language, is conducive to VE, as well as believing these factors  
28 exist in local situations, such as within homes and communities,

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30 *Recognizing* the increasing prevalence of social media and its capability of spreading ideologies linked with VE, as  
31 outlined in Security Council resolution 2395 (2017), and as affirmed by the Security Council Counter-Terrorism  
32 Committee,

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34 *Noting with deep concern* that the *UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review* (2016), which states that one of  
35 the foundations of successful extremist groups is effective communication, specifically with regards to online social  
36 media,

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38 *Emphasizing* the efficiency of radio communication, which reaches approximately 75% of households in developing  
39 countries according to the *Education for All Global Monitoring Report* (2012),

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41 *Stressing* the importance of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) established in Security  
42 Council resolution 1535 (2004), which is tasked with visiting Member States in order to analyze progress and  
43 provide recommendations for taking actions concerning the subjects of realizing international peace and security,

44  
45 *Acknowledging* the efforts and accomplishments by organizations such as the United Nations Educational,  
46 Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to prevent violent  
47 extremism through contributing to the General Assembly resolution 70/254 (2016), which focuses on efforts to  
48 empower youth through the conflict and sustaining peace efforts,

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50 *Recognizing* the success of job programs and peer support in traditional criminal cases, as well as the success of  
51 youth involvement programs such as Cote D'Ivoire's Youth Parliament in reducing the incidence of involvement in  
52 VE,  
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54 *Reaffirming* the efforts made by the Institute of International Education helping to educate children on an  
55 international scale in contribution to the increased global knowledge,  
56

57 *Acknowledging* the services of the Economic Analysis and Policy Division (EAPD) and its contribution to  
58 international research and policy analysis on global macroeconomic trends as emerging issues associated with  
59 countries in critical situations,  
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61 *Aware of* the driving factors which push individuals towards radicalization including poverty, social exclusion, and  
62 religious intolerance utilizing the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) sustainability plans for  
63 preventing violent extremism,  
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65 *Recognizing* the treatment ought to be carried out for those who suffer from mental illness, in particular post-  
66 traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), as stated in the *Mental Health Global Action Programme* by the World Health  
67 Organization,  
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69 *Concerned* that rural areas have a poverty rate of 17.2%, which along with geographical isolation, generates a  
70 greater likelihood of being targeted by extremists for radicalization, as historically noted by the Food and  
71 Agriculture Organization,  
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73 *Having examined* that food and water security are keys to a developed and healthy society that limits radicalization  
74 efforts as reported by UNDP,  
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76 *Supporting* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 10.1 to reduce income inequality and poverty as defined by  
77 UNESCO, to halt the radicalization of impoverished people,  
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79 *Bearing in mind* the essentiality of attaining food security to counter violent extremism in an effort to end hunger  
80 (SDG 2) and, ultimately, to end poverty (SDG 1),  
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82 *Supporting* SDG 16.8, specifically in its relation to the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, as laid forth in  
83 Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), which highlights the need to increase women in leadership to ensure  
84 inclusivity in decision-making as well as the role of women as survivors of sexual violence, and specifically  
85 welcoming Security Council resolution 2467 (2019) to promote the protection of vulnerable groups based on  
86 protected characteristics and to gear these measures towards a more peaceful and inclusive society as envisioned by  
87 the General Assembly,  
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89 *Appreciating* the impact 4-H, one of the world's largest youth development organizations, has made in the lives of 7  
90 million youth in over 70 countries since its establishment in 1902,  
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92 *Recognizing* that 40% of the global population is 24 years or younger, as established by the United Nations Office of  
93 Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) in its reference guide titled *Developing National and Regional Action Plans to*  
94 *Prevent Violent Extremism* (2017), and that these youth will become drivers of change,  
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96 *Recalling* the findings of the UNDP's *Youth Strategy 2014-2017* that youth empowerment cannot be effective in  
97 reaching vulnerable youth populations unless a tangible and desirable future addressing both social and physical  
98 needs is presented,  
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100 *Recalling* the success of the *Peace Through Development II* project, which reached over 2.5 million youths were at  
101 risk of being recruited into a violent extremist organization, according to the International Relief and Development  
102 Organization (IRD),  
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104 *Having* considered General Assembly resolution 45/116 (1990), which states that all Foreign Terrorist Fighters  
105 (FTFs) are to be treated in accordance with the *Model Treaty on Extradition*,

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1. *Reminds* Member States of the vulnerability of imprisoned people to become radicalized as a way to survive in complex social hierarchies and reintegration into society upon release and importance to:
    - a. Ensure their protection against radical groups and ideals within the system via educational programs and social programs such as group therapy and counseling;
    - b. Raise awareness of the realities of prison social conditions via public educational campaigns in areas with both high and minimal crime rates;
    - c. Advocate for the increased quality of living conditions in places of imprisonment as poor conditions increase motivations to become radicalized against the system;
  2. *Endorses* the expansion of the RAN P&P and the Regional Programme for the Arab States to Combat Criminal, Terrorist and Health Threats and Strengthen Criminal Justice Systems in line with the International Standards on human rights while incorporating the *Report on the Prevention of the Radicalization and Recruitment of European Citizens by Terrorist Organizations*, into a global radicalization prevention program which:
    - a. Member States use to build up their prevention capacities;
    - b. Can build a private-public partnership between UNESCO and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which focuses on international security and fighting extremism;
    - c. Can be overseen and implemented in coordination with the European Union and UNESCO;
  3. *Recommends* Member States to raise awareness on VE specifically in regards to inflammatory language through the commercialization and through the spreading of messages on local forums;
  4. *Recommends* that Member States fight terrorist propaganda through counter-narrative measures constructed by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) that not only aim to rebut extremist messages but also amplify positive narratives that address issues of concern to vulnerable groups;
  5. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate with WSIS to uphold acceptable social media conduct and regulate social media entities based on their respective jurisdictions, towards the goal of eliminating VE;
  6. *Establishes* an information web between Member States of all circumstances on intelligence regarding extremist organizations, their proceedings, and their associations with powers around the globe as well as including regional experts as capacity-builders for Member States to counter and prevent VE on national levels as detailed in the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) initiative on *Youth and Violent Extremism on Social Media* (2017);
  7. *Calls upon* all Member States to consider the commitments suggested in the *Christchurch Call to Action* (2019), specifically in building up media literacy amongst the entire population to identify and counter extremist content online, therefore preventing violent extremism and further invites:
    - a. All Member States that are not yet supporting the *Christchurch Call to Action* to do so in order to support the efforts made in strengthening preventative measures for the entire population not to be exposed to extremist content online;
    - b. Online services providers to join the *Call to Action* and support the setting of ethical and technological industrial standards set in response to the threats posed by VE;
  8. *Requests* the creation of counter-narrative media programs supported by the CTED that would promote feelings of social acceptance and positive community involvement through the means of:

- 161 a. Utilizing telecommunication mediums such as television, internet advertisements, and radio which  
162 more effectively reaches more rural and ideologically susceptible areas;  
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164 b. Encouraging the widespread use of credible media sources by Member States to prevent the spread  
165 of misinformation;  
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167 c. Approving Member States to facilitate strategies, resources, and support to credible Private Public  
168 Partnerships;  
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170 9. *Proposes* the implementation of a machine learning protocol which, on a voluntary basis:  
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- 172 a. Promotes the Verbs in Context system (VICS) to flag language within the public social media  
173 discourse that Member States may deem as having malignant or extremist intent;  
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175 b. Facilitates the process of social media moderation, which will be trained based on parameters set  
176 by individual Member States;  
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178 c. Operates under an algorithm that is informed and trained within the parameters of the laws of each  
179 Member State in which it is used and those established by WSIS;  
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181 d. Includes the yearly review of the VICS by WSIS in order to:  
182 i. Ensure that the cultural values and sovereignty of all Member States are respected;  
183 ii. Further ensure that the specific needs of each Member State are met with regards to their  
184 goals in Countering Violent Extremism (CVE);  
185 iii. Maximize the legitimacy of the VICS within individual Member States;  
186 iv. Fully consider the values of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* in regard to the  
187 pursuit of social media moderation;  
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189 e. Is proposed to be a subject of the May 2020 meeting of the Fifth Committee of the General  
190 Assembly, in which Member States will discuss:  
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192 i. The construction of the VICS protocol;  
193 ii. Funding Mechanisms for the VICS;  
194 iii. Funding of supplemental programs for technological literacy for Least Developed  
195 Countries (LDCs);  
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197 10. *Urges* Member States to offer reform programs for FTFs by facilitating deradicalization and reintegration  
198 programs which address underlying mental health issues and putting measures in place to prevent FTFs from  
199 rejoining ongoing conflicts such as:  
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- 201 a. Encouraging overseeing of mental health treatments through the creation of mental health facilities  
202 and consultation services with specialists in psychiatric treatment and PTSD to provide treatment  
203 for those who suffer from PTSD as a result of VE;  
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205 b. Elucidating the connection between psychological disorders and VE through these programs;  
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207 11. *Welcomes* the creation of a partnership between the Security Council and UNESCO to implement desistance  
208 and disengagement programs under the UN Technical Vocational Educational and Training Centre, for those  
209 who have been identified as previously being tied to terrorist organizations or returnees from conflict zones as a  
210 form of risk management by:  
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- 212 a. Developing mentorship programs for the development of successful, productive career  
213 opportunities;  
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215 b. Working in cooperation with technical and vocational schools to provide a pathway towards social  
216 reintegration;

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- c. Integrating mental health services as a first step initiative in the release process in which former terrorists are screened for any conditions which may further impede the reintegration process and are provided the services needed to overcome these difficulties;
  12. *Urges* CTED to work on both soft prevention methods such as advertisements and repressive security-related measures concerning CVE in balanced initiatives;
  13. *Requests* the UN Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council a joint report by UNOCT and UNODC, with inputs from the relevant entities of the UN system, including CTED and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring team on how national and regional plans of action to prevent VE recommended by the General Assembly resolution 71/60 (2016) were implemented and how to improve their implementation;
  14. *Suggests* the establishment of domestic early warning centers so that Member States are able to respond preemptively to VE that would:
    - a. Be supported by domestic experts who would serve as inter-community mediators;
    - b. Enhance dialogue between governments, NGOs, and other stakeholders;
    - c. Provide access to both rural and non-rural areas and their communities;
    - d. Protect all civilians;
    - e. Request the supervision of the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery under UNDP;
  15. *Encourages* Member States to partner with UNESCO and UNICEF to engage in supplemental education workshops and programs in which university students educate impacted regions with curriculum created by the Institute of International Education to increase understanding by:
    - a. Encouraging Member States not yet committed to the *Safe Schools Declaration* (2015) to engage in such programs, and take into consideration revising educational programs to accommodate vulnerable nations and stress the importance of civic engagements, social responsibility, and to promote positive participation;
    - b. Teaching personal finance, to promote sustainable money management techniques to reduce threat of poverty, one of the main drivers of radicalization;
    - c. Promoting religious tolerance and understanding as well as special consideration for regions heavily impacted by VE and to combat recruitment based on false pretenses of inaccurate and incomplete religious beliefs;
  16. *Urges* Member States to acknowledge that marginalized communities are at a higher risk for radicalization, which necessitates the need for education programs centered on peacebuilding;
  17. *Encourages* Member States to use social and educational programs to fight radicalization by targeting high risk populations and using specialized support programs and treatments for deradicalization;
  18. *Recommends* the establishment of a program called *Research on Drivers of Violent Extremism* that conducts qualitative research within Member States' educational systems based off frameworks of the EAPD aimed at ensuring appropriate regional expertise on violent extremist activities through:
    - a. Encouraging the collaborative efforts of UNICEF which provides frameworks for educational programs within communities heavily affected by extremist activities;

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- b. Ensuring the integration of multidisciplinary research teams, including students, mental health professionals, national researchers, and teachers;
  - c. Standardizing the conduction of regular re-evaluations of qualitative data collection in order to monitor and identify potential room of development within educational systems by:
    - i. Addressing the lack of socioeconomic opportunities by providing a clearer understanding of groups more vulnerable to potential involvement of VE associated behavior and activities, thus creating gender sensitive analysis conducted by multidisciplinary research teams to empower youth;
    - ii. Upholding a consensus amongst Member States in order to maintain consistency in youth empowerment in regard to VE associated behaviors;
    - iii. Requesting the General Assembly's Fifth Committee to review funding mechanisms for multidisciplinary research teams to empower youth;
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19. *Stress its readiness* to implement further efforts by the Division for Social Policy and Development from the Department of Economic and Social Affairs to assist governments in economic development by providing educational workshops, as funded by the United Nations Population Fund;
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20. *Highlights* the role women play in both rehabilitation and preventing violent extremism by:
- a. Inviting Member States to include a gendered perspective in all national programs that focuses on prevention and rehabilitation;
  - b. Suggesting that the meaningful inclusion of women in prevention and rehabilitation leads to more sustainable outcomes that integrate the specific needs of women such as:
    - i. Active agency in conflict prevention and resolution;
    - ii. Addressing the root causes of sexual violence;
    - iii. Respecting the rights of vulnerable groups and survivors of sexual violence;
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21. *Emphasizes* the role of supportive intervention before radicalization is complete, especially in instances where youth and marginalized individuals are targeted by extremist ideology, and recommends the implementation of support structures such as mental health resources, career advising, mentorship programs and exposure to different communities in order to combat divisive ideology;
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22. *Expresses* its conviction that the rehabilitation of former radicalized individuals is necessary for the overall progression of society, and this can be accomplished by:
- a. Establishing rehabilitation facilities for those who were formerly radicalized so that they can be reintegrated into society in the healthiest way possible;
  - b. Facilitating conversations between at-risk youth and former radicalized individuals as a means to educate youth and allow them to be a part of the peace-making process;
  - c. Ensuring justice of punishment for former radicalized individuals, as it pertains to the law of the member state in regards to their sovereignty;
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23. *Encourages* the expansion of the *Peace Through Development II Program* currently implemented in Burkina Faso, Chad, and Niger to:
- a. Apply to all Member States with a population of at-risk or vulnerable youth;
  - b. Enhance relations between youth and their local and national governments by creating opportunities for them to become involved and advocate for their own needs and concerns;
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- c. Further empower youth through the expanded development of leadership skills, conflict resolution and mitigation, and civic education and awareness;
  - d. Continue to operate under the funding of the United States Agency for International Development and the IRD;
  - e. Further improve their quality of life through vocational training and entrepreneurial skills;
  - f. Operate under the supervision and direction of UNDP and the United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs;
24. *Decides* that there should be a collaborative effort to ensure that those in poverty are able to thrive by providing hygienic and nutritional necessities to LDCs to lessen the impacts of potential radicalization by furthering the efforts of the World Health Organization with Sector-wide Approaches direction by the Security Council;
25. *Encourages* the establishment of food aid programs to counteract hunger and poverty, which are two of the key drivers of VE due to the lack of economic resources pursuant to Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 1, by partnering with the World Food Programme and utilizing access to agricultural production by encouraging Member States to improve public-private partnerships in charity or recycling of organic waste;
26. *Suggests* UNESCO to increase its support for youth-development organizations that create environments conducive to peacebuilding, specifically by establishing a partnership between the UN and the Global 4-H Network in order to create a sustainable network to help youth arrive at their full potential through:
- a. Recommending independent-led 4-H programs within Member States and UN attendance at the Global 4-H Summit;
  - b. Welcoming the increased presence of youth development organizations such as 4-H, Rotary Interact, and the Hugh O'Brien Youth Leadership summit at the UNESCO Youth Forum to lead workshops discussing mechanisms to involve youth in peacebuilding processes;
  - c. Promoting 4-H via social media during National 4-H week to highlight the power of youth engagement in CVE using an established network of 4-H alumni and roundtable discussions to create collaborative participation;
27. *Calls upon* Member States to accept the willful extradition of FTFs held in foreign captivity who have been involved in VE activities to ensure that FTF are brought to justice according to the respective Member State's jurisdictions;
28. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.