Documentary of the Work of the Security Council A (SC-A)

NMUN•NY 2016
20 – 24 MARCH 2016

Courage for peace

Compassion in action

CONFERENCE A
Security Council A (SC-A)

Committee Staff

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<th>Director</th>
<th>Marleen Schreier</th>
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<td>Chair/Rapporteur</td>
<td>Patricia Shin</td>
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Agenda

I. Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts

II. The Situation in Burundi

III. The Situation in the Central African Republic

IV. Women, Peace and Security: Women as Active Agents in Peace and Security

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

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Summary Report

The Security Council (SC-A) held a periodic meeting to consider the following agenda items:

I. Women, Peace and Security: Women as Active Agents in Peace and Security
II. The Situation in the Central African Republic
III. Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts

The session was attended by representatives of 15 Member States. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of III, II, I, beginning discussion on the topic of “Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts.”

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of five proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics addressing combating of the financing of terrorism, the creation of an International Day of Anti-Terrorism, strengthening of the role of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), implementation of regional strategies, and fostering of intergovernmental partnerships in the fight against terrorism. Delegates called for greater collaboration in an attempt to merge similar approaches. By Tuesday, there was a sense of urgency to address the emerging situation in Burundi as a potential threat to international peace. However, a majority could not be reached to amend the agenda accordingly.

By Wednesday, five draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais. The committee adopted all five draft resolutions by acclamation. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including youth and education, information and technology sharing, border control, and the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). On Wednesday, tensions arose as situations in Burundi unfolded and the committee deemed the topic urgent, amending the agenda to add the Situation in Burundi. By the end of the afternoon session, two draft resolutions were approved by the Dais, and the committee adopted one resolution by simple majority. Overall, the committee remained productive throughout all sessions, with an attitude of compromise and a collective desire to act quickly on the constantly changing crisis in Burundi.
The Security Council,

Recalling United Nations (UN) Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001), 2178 (2014), and 2253 (2015) stressing the need to prevent the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for terrorist purposes while respecting human rights,

Bearing in mind that terrorist ideologies pose a threat to international peace and security,

Further recalling Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) stressing the role of youth in securing international peace and security and referring to its definition of youth,

Alarmed by the fact that the vast majority of foreign terrorist fighters are being recruited among the uneducated and marginalized youth as they are most endangered to be enticed by extremist views and propaganda, and therefore stressing the need to ensure proper education for young people in order to enable them to withstand the incitement to engage in terrorist acts,

Keeping in mind the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979), and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination based on Religion or Belief (1981), which encourage and affirm the universal respect for the human rights for all individuals and are against the marginalization of individuals and youth that are discriminated by hate crimes based on their gender, political views, religion, culture, race, or ethnicity,

Mindful of the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism (2016) emphasizing the role of youth education,

Expressing its grave concern at the continued use of the Internet for terrorist purposes, such as the recruitment of foreign terrorist fighters, the spread of violent extremist ideologies, especially on social media, the planning and execution of terrorist attacks, and the financing of terrorist groups,

Welcoming the meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) with ICT companies on 16-17 December 2015 on preventing terrorists from exploiting the Internet and social media to recruit terrorists and incite terrorist acts and emphasizing its conclusion about the need for a stronger inclusion of ICT companies in counter-terrorist efforts,

Appreciating the work of the UN Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) in diminishing hostility and promoting harmony among the identity groups worldwide contributing to international peace and security,

Appreciating the work of the Working Group on Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) on providing a common, coherent, and focused counter-terrorism framework for entities of the UN system,

Acknowledging the successful implementation of a Platform for Good Practices for the Fight against Terrorist Propaganda on the Internet in France,

1. Strongly condemns the terrorist attacks in Ankara, Turkey, on 13 March 2016, in Istanbul, Turkey, on 19 March 2016, and Brussels, Belgium, on 22 March 2016;

2. Underlines the importance of fighting the spread of radical extremist ideologies, especially via the Internet and considers that such ideology is especially appealing to youth;
3. **Strongly recommends** Member States to provide youth with appropriate educational measures to discern terrorist propaganda and ideology on the internet, especially social media;

4. **Expresses** its appreciation to those Member States who have enacted legislation promoting good media practices and putting in place disincentives for media providers to laud violent extremist ideology or messages of radicalization;

5. **Emphasizes** the need for the inclusion of ICT companies to effectively counter terrorist ideologies;

6. **Invites** ICT companies to closely cooperate with the Working Group on Countering the Use of the Internet for Terrorist Purposes of the CTITF, in the following referred to as the Working Group;

7. **Authorizes** the Working Group of the CTITF to institutionalize cooperation with ICT companies in a “Platform for Good Practices for the Fight against Terrorist Propaganda on the Internet,” in the following referred to as the Platform, by:
   a. Inviting ICT companies like Apple, Facebook, Google, Microsoft, Twitter, and others as seen fit by the Working Group according to ICT companies’ scale of outreach to the civilian population, especially to youth;
   b. Elaborating ICT policies of countering terrorist propaganda on the internet like the spreading of counter-narratives and the identification of terrorist suspects and affiliates in mutual cooperation with the ICT companies;
   c. Exploring the possibility of a collaboration of Member States and ICT companies concerning the prosecution of terrorist suspects regarding:
      i. The question of deleting the accounts of terrorist suspects and affiliates;
      ii. The usage of information gathered from social media networks for prosecution purposes;
   d. Organizing a first meeting of the Platform within four months of its establishment;
   e. Mandating the Working Group to follow up on the outcomes of the first meeting assessing the progress made in exchanging and implementing best practices and continue regular meetings to review results;
   f. Submitting a report to the General Assembly (GA) within three months after each meeting which shall state the good practices taken by ICT companies and describe their cooperation with Member States;

8. **Encourages** Member States to promote campaigns in their educational institutions curricula that are considered measures tackling youth radicalization which poses an imminent threat to international peace and security, adopted to the local needs and circumstances through methods that include:
   a. Advocating non-violent beliefs and counter-narratives to radical ideologies;
   b. Encouraging religious educational institutions to collaborate with local moderate religious authorities in order to seek the promotion of peaceful coexistence of faith;
   c. Fostering of dialogue including a gender perspective as well as tolerance through intercultural and interreligious discussion;
   d. Discouraging acts of violence, terrorism, and all forms of discrimination;

9. **Stresses** the importance of reconciliation initiatives for youth who have been radicalized and stigmatized culturally or religiously, provided by the UNAOC, at a local level with the consent of the host Member State;
10. **Invites** all Member States to support the efforts of civil society organizations (CSOs) engaged in spreading peaceful narratives against extremist ideologies and assisting youths at risk of being radicalized and lacking perspective and personal opportunities, by means of collaboration with local initiatives and education;

11. **Recommends** Member States to engage with local human rights groups specialized in building awareness of human rights as a means of preventing the marginalization and radicalization of their populations;

12. **Decides** to remain actively seized of the matter.
The Security Council,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, particularly Chapter V and Chapter VII, and bearing in mind its primary responsibility under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Reaffirming United Nations (UN) Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), which outlines the threat terrorism poses to international peace and security and notes that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations,

Reaffirming that terrorism can be best combatted by collaborative efforts by all Member States including the sharing of information and technology and efforts by international and regional organizations to impede, impair, isolate, and incapacitate the terrorist threats,

Reaffirming that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, or culture,

Bearing in mind the Second Report on the Implementation of Security Council resolution 2178 (S/2015/683) emphasizing the necessity of hindering the flow of foreign terrorist fighters to areas of conflict and its recommendations on this topic,

Recalling the Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) noting the role of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) in monitoring and preventing the transit of foreign terrorist fighters,

Reaffirming its concern about the human rights abuses perpetrated by terrorist actors such as Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (Da’esh), Al-Qaida, Al Shabaab, and Boko Haram, and others, around the world that have been outlined by various Human Rights Council (HRC) documents such as A/HRC/RES/23/1, A/HRC/RES/30/20, A/HRC/31/68, and A/HRC/30/64,

Affirming that INTERPOL’s AFIS fingerprinting system and associated records as well as INTERPOL’s facial recognition database are effective resources for Member States in determining when fake identities are used by terrorist actors and tracking their movements accordingly,

Noting INTERPOL’s comments at the Biometrics Institute APAC 2015 Conference in Sydney and INTERPOL’s concern that security personnel in some regions lack the expertise or resources to utilize its biometric capabilities and databases,

1. Urges INTERPOL and its regional affiliates to improve distribution of information about suspected terrorist actors to all governments so Member States may prevent the international travel of suspected terrorists which shall be achieved through the creation of a program of intelligence compilation and distribution pending the approval of the INTERPOL Executive Committee and INTERPOL General Assembly, which shall allow:

   a. The registration of interested national law enforcement agencies with INTERPOL through the submission to the INTERPOL Executive Committee of declarations of interest in participating in a program of information compilation and distribution;

   b. The distribution of quarterly bulletins to all registered national law enforcement entities on suspected terrorist actors and their suspected locations, if known;

   c. The distribution of irregular priority bulletins to all registered national law enforcement agencies in cases of suspicious movements that come to INTERPOL’s attention;
2. **Invites** Member States to provide feedback to INTERPOL on an annual basis on the bulletin system, outlining shortfalls in the bulletin system;

3. **Suggests** to the INTERPOL Executive Committee that they allow states to withdraw from this suggested program by giving the Executive Committee 30 days’ notice of their withdrawal;

4. **Requests** the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Taskforce (CTITF) Working Group on Border Management and Law Enforcement Relating to Counter-Terrorism Funding to consider means to assist less developed countries in implementing INTERPOL biometric border control technologies provided that these technologies are applied consistent with all human rights covenants and declarations the deploying party has agreed to and with the focus of border security;

5. **Recommends** INTERPOL provides those Member States who request its assistance by submitting a formal correspondence to INTERPOL stating the type of assistance required and the reasons for their request, which may include:
   a. Information concerning best practices of information sharing related to terrorism or suspected terrorist activities, which shall be:
      i. Collected by local INTERPOL contacts;
      ii. Compiled by the Commission for the Control of INTERPOL’s Files in annual confidential reports;
      iii. Distributed by INTERPOL to the Security Council and governments and law enforcement agencies of interested Member States for their review;
   b. The secure storage of electronic or digital data about suspicious activities;
   c. The training of relevant national security officials on the use of INTERPOL’s AFIS fingerprinting system and associated records as well as INTERPOL’s facial recognition database;

6. **Encourages** third parties to cooperate with national governments and law enforcement agencies should they request information about suspicious activities, for the purpose of early warning, which would include:
   a. Airlines coordinating with governments to implement an advance passenger information system to better enable Member States to detect the arrival and departure of foreign terrorist fighters;
   b. Shipping companies coordinating reporting mechanisms with national law enforcement agencies for suspicious shipping patterns;

7. **Requests** the organization of training programs by regional organizations (the African Union, The European Union, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, The Central American Integration System, the Organization of American States, and others) for the militaries of interested Member States; these programs shall:
   a. Outline effective strategies for combatting terrorist insurgencies to senior military officials of attending Member States;
   b. Draw on the experiences of major regional militaries who have combat experience against terrorist entities;
   c. Ensure that a consistent capacity to combat terrorist forces exists in all states in each region;
   d. Provide states with both regional and international best practices for engaging with terrorist forces which shall be compiled by the training providers based on voluntary contributions by any interested Member States and redistributed through the training to relevant parties only;
e. Be provided by the armed forces of willing Member States selected by their relevant regional organization;

f. Be provided with resources from a fund established by the respective regional organization that shall be raised through voluntary contributions of Member States;

8. Expresses its hope that Member States will contribute to the financing of the training programs in less developed regions;

9. Reminds Member States of the importance of establishing means through which citizens can report suspected terrorist activities which shall be achieved through:
   a. Creating national hotlines managed by members of the national law enforcement agencies;
   b. Establishing police outposts in highly populated remote communities;

10. Further reminds Member States of the necessity of ensuring that they have qualified law enforcement officials who comprehensively investigate all reported terrorist activities;

11. Recommends those Member States affected by terrorist activities to increase police or military foot patrols in areas of perceived threat;

12. Recommends the General Assembly (GA) designate a day as International Anti-Terrorism Day, and suggests that Member States initiate programs at the local level on this day that will:
   a. Promote respect for rule of law and the activities of local law enforcement officials;
   b. Encourage cross-cultural dialogue to reduce the appeal of violent extremism;
   c. Promote the spirit of human brotherhood outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
   d. Allow engagement with local non-governmental organizations promoting human rights and their importance for international peace and security;

13. Draws the attention of Member States to the means through which border security, and border surveillance can be improved through the deployment of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) stressing that UAV deployment cannot legally occur beyond the national borders of the deploying Member State without the consent of the neighboring country and consider accordingly:
   a. Technology and knowledge sharing between Member States on the best uses of UAVs for border security purposes;
   b. Facilitation of bilateral cooperation between those Member States inexperienced in the use of UAVs and those who are experienced in the use of UAVs, by training agreements and joint exercises;
   c. Sharing older UAV assets that are not integral to national security interests of the sharing countries with developing countries so that the developing countries may develop their UAV capacities and enhance their border security;

14. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.
The Security Council,

Conscious of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, regarding the strengthening and maintenance of international peace and security and the promotion of cooperation among Member States,

Recalling its resolution 2250 (2015), which recognizes the contribution of youth in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, and warns against the rise of radicalization to violence and violent extremism amongst youth, and Presidential Statement 2015/25, which discusses the trafficking of persons in situations of conflict, with a particular focus on the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and the impact on women and children,

Conscious of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999), and its corresponding Optional Protocol thereto, which address the role of transnational organized crime in providing financial funds for terrorist organizations to carry out their violent actions against civilian populations,

Reiterating that there will be no possible eradication of terrorist threats to international peace and security without stabilizing the security situation in Syria and Iraq where the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) has established its sphere of influence and bedrock,

Guided by the efforts of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Person (ICAT) under the United Nations (UN) Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which focuses on internationally reducing exploitative practices on labor standards and migrant workers, and deeply disturbed by the funneling of those illicit funds to provide financial support to terrorist organizations,

1. Urges Member States to utilize a general three-pillar framework adaptable to the respective Member States’ needs, known as the 3P Plan, that seeks to tackle instances of international terrorism and enable efficient and effective work towards its eradication by incorporating national plans that utilize the suggested methods of:

   a. Preventive measures, which include but are not limited to border fortification and management;

   b. Protection measures, such as access to judicial and socio-economic systems, for vulnerable and marginalized populations that are differentially affected by terrorism and transnational organized crime;

   c. Prosecution of international terrorist and criminal organizations through the increased efficiency of national judicial systems through the encouragement of Member States’ ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism or, if requested by the respective Member State, the International Criminal Court as a last resort;

2. Urges Member States to adopt further measures in accordance with international humanitarian law and their relevant obligations, to effectively prevent, combat, and eradicate terrorism through national, regional, and international cooperation, and subsequently calls upon Member States to:

   a. Improve state capacities to enforce law and order, especially surrounding porous borders, through consultations between governments that discuss terrorist intel, counter-terrorism strategies and illegitimate groups to effectively prevent and respond to criminal and terrorist activity;

   b. Take action to prevent and counteract the illicit financing of terrorist groups and transnational criminal organizations through legislation that effectively criminalizes the trafficking and smuggling of, inter alia, drugs, weapons, and humans;
c. Investigate and punish, with proper justification and evidence, through states’ national judicial systems the crimes of terrorist and transnational criminal organizations;

d. Further pay special attention to the differential human rights violations of women and children under terrorist threats and increase their access to fair judicial systems as affirmed in the Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict (1974);

3. Urges all Member States to actively collaborate in order to achieve increased border security, all the while making sure that legitimate passengers and goods can travel without hindrance by:

a. Voluntary transnational sharing of intelligence and technologies between participating Member States on regional and international levels in order to disable terrorist groups and reduce the risk of terrorist attacks;

b. Voluntary transfer of detection and screening technologies, such as facial recognition devices and fraudulent document detection, and know-how from developed countries to developing countries, to increase the capacity and autonomy of developing countries to combat terrorism;

4. Urges Member States to seek a comprehensive and combative stance against human trafficking beginning in regions experiencing conflict to effectively reduce the recruitment pool of terrorist groups by:

a. Focusing on working with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as the International Coordination Meeting of Youth Organizations, which prioritize vulnerable youth in regions experiencing conflict that are most vulnerable to terrorist recruitment by providing support and giving them priority opportunities through the UN Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children thus reducing enrollment and involvement in domestic terrorist groups and activities;

b. Including the protection of women and children in the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (1990) from falling victims to human trafficking, thereby reducing the recruitment pool of terroristic groups and stabilizing areas in their entirety reducing vulnerability to terrorism itself;

5. Commends the work of Member States previously done and further urges Member States that have the capacity to continue and increase their efforts to prevent and punish terrorist acts perpetrated by ISIL in compliance with the principles outlined in the Charter of the United Nations and eradicate the illegitimate terrorist influences over Syrian and Iraqi territories;

6. Reaffirms its commitment to respecting and upholding the national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of Member States;

7. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.
The Security Council,

Affirming the purpose of the United Nations (UN) stated in Article 1.1 of the Charter of the United Nations, which calls upon Member States to maintain international peace and security, and to that end take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to international peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace,

Bearing in mind the complex nature of terrorism, being an issue from which no Member States are immune, and that has detrimental consequences of different kinds affecting communities, impeding on their way of life as well as their liberties,

Guided by the Security Council resolution 1269 (1999), stating that Member States must cooperate, particularly through the use of bilateral and multilateral partnerships and agreements, in order to prevent and suppress terrorist attacks,

Emphasizing the importance of Member States continuing to address the various facades relevant to terrorism and of working towards the betterment of the current strategies being implemented by each Member State,

Conscious of the fact that Member States are differently situated in terms of financial capability and development levels with regard to their capacity to fight terrorism,

Expressing its concern about the need for an increase in sharing resources and information to better protect their respective territories against terrorism threats;

Reaffirming the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 2015/22 regarding the increase in technical assistance for implementing international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism,

1. Strongly condemns the presence of terrorist organizations, the international threats that they pose, and affirms the importance of Security Council resolution 2170 (2014) on the widespread abuse of human rights by extremist groups;

2. Requests that Member States sign and ratify the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999), which requires Member States to provide the identification and seizure of funds given to terrorist related crime organizations and the sharing of the forfeited funds on a case-by-case basis;

3. Encourages Member States to create bilateral intergovernmental partnerships on a voluntary basis and all while respecting and protecting national sovereignty to allow for the exchange of technological resources enabling all Member States to readily impede on the ability of terrorist organizations to actively recruit terrorist fighters in their respective Member State through the use of:

   a. Technological infrastructure which may include, but is not limited to, technical support and expertise such as monitoring programs and software;

   b. Advisory assistance, with an emphasis on national security strategy building for developing countries in need of such support;

   c. Voluntary monetary contributions;

4. Endorses the establishment of annual joint panels mandated by the UN Counter-Terrorism Center (UNCCT) where participating Member States partake in discussions on how to address current concerns pertinent to
counter-terrorism strategies, establish and recommend partnerships between appropriate participating Member States, as well as share information about terrorism in their respective jurisdictions, also:

a. The first of the annual panel is to be joined by the UNCCT advisory board, which may contribute to the dialogue alongside Member States as well as make recommendations for the creation of partnerships;

b. A defined core proportion of the funding required for the panel is to stem from the UNCCT donor base and completed by Member State contributions;

c. The panels may serve as a platform wherein developing countries may state their position and request assistance from other Member States in implementing strategies for countering terrorism;

5. Encourages participating Member States to utilize this joint panel as an opportunity to increase cooperation through:

a. The betterment of international relations between Member States;

b. The promotion of a sense of cohesion and unity which is required to tackle terrorism;

c. The enhancement of levels of engagement and international coordination between Member States;

6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.
Code: SCA/1/5
Committee: Security Council
Topic: Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts

The Security Council,

Reaffirming United Nations (UN) Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) establishing the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and 2178 (2014) condemning violent extremism,

Recognizing that a regional approach to international terrorism allows for effective coordination of the Security Council’s terror prevention and eradication strategies, while not forgetting the global effort put forth by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) and other UN bodies,

Emphasizing terrorism as a complex issue, which requires integrated and multidimensional solutions, specific to each unique region of the world,

Deeply concerned with the lack of coordinated efforts within the international community, as it pertains to region-specific needs in preventing and eradicating terrorism, while simultaneously reemphasizing the utmost importance of maintaining state sovereignty,

Having considered the need for more expansive international and cooperative measures taken by all Member States to prevent and suppress the financing of extremist and terrorist individuals and organizations,

Noting the progress achieved by both the CTITF and the CTC but also taking into account the limited support and capabilities of these two bodies, due to their singular focus on preventative measures,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Recommends the creation of the Worldwide Anti-Terrorism Taskforce (WATT), since a greater body is needed to build upon already existing initiatives by creating voluntary, regionally-based subsidiary bodies that serve a higher global purpose in order to achieve optimal effectiveness, which will serve to degrade international terror organizations while understanding the need for specialized regional approaches that focus on:

a. Preventative measures, such as improved education or increased measures, to eliminate both recruitment and radicalization of marginalized groups, such as youth, among others;

b. Implementation of support through approaches including, but not limited to the allocation of resources, collaborative development of technology and deployment of personnel;

c. Cooperation and collaboration among regional groups in order to efficiently and effectively counter terrorism on all global fronts;

d. Implementation of the work of other UN counter-terror initiatives while considering regional specifics in order to strengthen overall global anti-terror efforts;

2. Calls for the WATT to be composed of localized, regional subsidiary bodies with the regional bodies:

a. Being divided based on region in the following geographical blocs: Oceania, the Middle East, North America, South America, North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, Europe, Southeast Asia, and Central Asia, while noting that specific, diverse approaches to countering terrorism are still necessary within these geographical blocs:

i. To focus on the topic of terrorism;

ii. To be affiliated and inclusive of existing UN and other anti-terrorism-based organizations;
iii. In order to provide a cohesive framework between all existing regional bodies to facilitate and improve communication amongst these groups;

b. Opting-in for membership, as voluntary membership is the only way to ensure respect for state sovereignty;

c. Focusing on delivering capacity-building assistance to already existing regional organizations and bodies, as included in the framework of the Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism Initiative;

d. And in the event that a similar regional body already exists, the WATT will work with these groups in order to provide counsel and aid through preventative assistance and implementation of support;

3. Reaffirms our commitment to international participation by requesting that all participating Member States of the WATT attend:

a. A meeting in December every two years between each individual, respective regional bloc, with the location of these meetings to take place in various countries throughout the geographical bloc on a rotating basis, in order for representatives:

i. To discuss their own regional concerns surrounding terrorism;

ii. To compile annual region-specific reports to be submitted for review to the international June meeting, in which representatives will review the documentation and further submit those for review to the Security Council;

b. And an inclusive meeting in June every two years, with all representatives for geographical blocs:

i. To encourage collaboration and goodwill amongst all regional blocs in their more localized efforts to combat terrorism;

ii. Composed of three representatives from each individual regional country that rotate on a yearly basis;

iii. With a panel that moderates the discussion with no affiliation to the Permanent Members that is chosen by the Security Council;

4. Further invites Member States to work closely with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) within each region in order to provide:

a. A more expedient resolution to crises;

b. Which does not infringe upon the national sovereignty of each individual Member State due to:

i. Fully voluntary cooperation between regional players and the WATT;

ii. With an agenda that is set based on the country’s specific needs to combat regional and global terrorism;

5. Authorizes the following voluntary financial framework for the funding of the WATT based on the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of each Member State valued by the World Bank:

a. A three-tier system based on the average relative position of the GDP of each participating Member State over the previous five years;

b. In which the participating Member States will fulfill their financial contribution over a period of five years in accordance with the following:

i. Highest 10 global GDPs: a minimum of $75 million (USD);

ii. Global GDPs 11-50: $15 to $75 million (USD);
iii. Global GDPs 51 and below: $3 to $5 million (USD);

6. Designates the participating Member States voluntarily participating in the WATT to offer support, aid and resources to those countries affected by regional terrorism, in the form of humanitarian aid, military aid, collaborative expansion of technology between developed and developing states through training and technological guidance, aid according to the requests and needs of the Member States benefitting from the WATT’s involvement, and also aid according to the amount and type of resources voluntarily given by the WATT members;

7. Highly underscores the importance and the need to protect the human rights of civilians in each region providing the right measures for victims of terrorism by:
   a. Providing youth employment opportunities and vocational training for youth victims of terrorism where needed;
   b. Stimulating youth awareness and engagement through programs that would sufficiently build upon peacebuilding efforts, including economic and social improvements;
   c. Empowering women through the integration of gender-sensitive perspectives in their own policies;

8. Further urges the integration of greater cooperation, regulation, and enforcement of increased financial reporting standards between private and public banking systems, local governments, police forces, and judicial systems in order to promote the suppression of financing of terrorism;

9. Proclaims that the WATT will facilitate a transparent environment with regional bodies in every individual participating Member State where anti-terrorism efforts are necessary in order to ensure national security and encourages both regional and international collaboration while respecting state sovereignty;

10. Decides to remain actively seized of this matter.
The Security Council,

Recalling United Nations (UN) Security Council resolution 2248 (2015), affirming the importance of the UN and African Union (AU) contingency plan, enabling the international community to respond to any further deterioration of the situation in Burundi,

Reaffirming Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 24/1 (2015), establishing the UN Independent Investigation on Burundi (UNIIB),

Expressing its deep concern at the increasing violence, the rising level of violence between Hutus and Tutsis, and the risk of a new civil war in Burundi,

Recalling that the Burundian government has the primary responsibility to protect the population in Burundi,

Reaffirming the territorial integrity and state sovereignty of Burundi,

Welcoming the decision of the AU, expressed at the meeting of the AU Peace and Security Council held on December 2015, to prepare a peacekeeping operation African Prevention and Protection Mission in Burundi (MAPROBU),

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Condemns the violence and atrocities taking place in Bujumbura on 22 March 2016;

2. Calls upon all involved parties to refrain from any violence;

3. Authorizes the deployment of MAPROBU and the African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises Force (ACIRC) with the ability to renew the mandate upon its expiration after six months, and shall take all necessary measures, including the use of force with the limitation to self-defense, to:

   a. Prevent any deterioration of the security situation, monitor its evolution, and report developments on the ground;

   b. Contribute, within its capacity and in its areas of deployment, as outlined in Article 13 of the Mandate by the AU Peace and Security Council to the protection of civilian populations under imminent threat and by establishing a safe-zone on Burundian territory;

   c. Contribute to the creation of the necessary conditions for the successful holding of the inter-Burundian dialogue and to the preservation of the gains made through the Arusha Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in Burundi;

   d. Facilitate, in collaboration, as appropriate, with other international actors, the implementation any agreement the Burundian parties reach, including, but not limited to, the disarmament of militias and other illegal groups, the protection of political personalities and other actors whose security would be threatened;

   e. Protect AU personnel, assets, and installation;

4. Urges the Burundian government to enable the work of the UNIIB, which was created by the HRC, as a part of Human Rights Council resolution 24/1;
5. *Emphasizes* that all possible means of communication between the Burundian government and MAPROBU are prioritized in order to ensure peaceful cooperation;

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.