19 – 23 March

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

Committee Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Estefani Morales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Director</td>
<td>Ruitong Zhou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>Luiz Kunz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapporteur</td>
<td>Priyanjali Maitra</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Vote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HRC/1/1</td>
<td>Protecting and Promoting Human Rights to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism</td>
<td>Adopted without a vote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRC/1/2</td>
<td>Protecting and Promoting Human Rights to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism</td>
<td>Adopted without a vote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRC/1/3</td>
<td>Protecting and Promoting Human Rights to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism</td>
<td>32 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 1 abstentions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRC/1/4</td>
<td>Protecting and Promoting Human Rights to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism</td>
<td>29 votes in favor, 6 votes against, 2 abstentions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRC/1/5</td>
<td>Protecting and Promoting Human Rights to Prevent and Counter Violent Extremism</td>
<td>33 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 0 abstentions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
The Human Rights Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Noting further that framing a definition for violent extremism may aid UN bodies and Member States in the equal application of human rights throughout the international community while aiming to provide Member States guidance on the specific actions and motivations of violent extremism,
Being convinced of the need for information-sharing networks such as the Radicalization Awareness Network (RAN) from the European Union (EU) for the purpose of building capacity of all Member States to combat violent extremism,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   c. Analyzing Member States’ existing prevention and custody systems;

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

   a. Information-sharing of best systematic criminal justice practices to curb violent extremism through regional judicial cooperation networks such as SEEPAG, bringing attention to the criminal justice system’s need to respect human rights;
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.
The Human Rights Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Stresses the importance of creating a healthy learning environment for all its students regardless of social identity through presenting human rights as a focal point in education curriculum;

2. Encourages the adoption of a human rights-based curriculum, framed by Member State Educational Bureaus in collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Member States’ primary schools that emphasize tolerance and respect for other societal identities, builds positive character traits, and strives to establish cohesiveness and inclusivity through the following suggestions:

   a. Inter-cultural dialogues via access to literature encompassing multi-cultural opinions alongside those of to their own cultures;
b. Administering assignments which promote critical thinking and mediation by improving one’s ability to negotiate and compromise with others;

c. The promotion of the inherent dignity of human beings in the curriculum by condemning blatant human rights violations such as forms of forced servitude, torture, and denial of a fair trial, in order to advocate respect for the most basic human rights by suggesting the following steps:

   i. Educate and proportionate skills and culturally responsive teachings in accordance with the Quality Framework of UNESCO regarding curriculum recommendations;

   ii. Design dynamic educational classes, groups and forums to raise awareness regarding the negative consequences of these practices, and to avoid the conformation of violent extremism behaviors by promoting at the same time inclusiveness, tolerance and respect;

d. Respecting each community’s needs by constructing a curriculum which is flexible and adaptive to individual regions, followed by HRC evaluations on the success of the promotion concerning human rights through this curriculum;

3. Proposes that Member States prioritize education regardless of the economic or political status of the area by:

   a. Consistently providing a safe access to education;

   b. Insuring the protection of education from internal and external threats;

4. Advises that Member States broaden access to primary education for vulnerable groups through the allocation of resources to educational institutions populated with these groups;

5. Invites Member States to appoint a representative from their communities to express and assess the social and educational situation of their respective community to relevant UN bodies, suggestively the Education sector of UNESCO in order to:

   a. Enable the United Nations and their respective Member States to effectively utilize valuable resources directed toward the promotion of human rights through education and empowerment of youth entering the workforce;

   b. Provide information on the situation of education of the communities to the Special Rapporteur on the right to education, in order to facilitate the work of the Human Rights Council in the educational part;

6. Advocates for the empowerment and funding of CSOs through the inclusion of their expertise in preventing violent extremism by taking their extensive, first-hand knowledge about preventing radicalization, and using their best practices to train teachers around the world;

7. Calls for increased communication and collaboration at international and regional levels among Member States’ Educational Bureaus, relevant CSOs and NGOs, and academic experts in education on the topic of promoting a human rights-based primary and secondary education curriculum in order to prevent violent extremism;

8. Recommends that the scope and resources of the mandate for the Special Rapporteur on the right to education be extended to provide the HRC with more in depth analyses of areas of concern or improvement in regards to human rights based education in Member States within the annual reports already provided to this body by the Rapporteur as per their mandate;

9. Defines educators as community leaders, teachers, parents, religious leaders, workers, professionals, and skilled craftsmen;

10. Suggests the development and support of community centers and trade schools to promote secondary education leading to employment opportunities by:
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.
The Human Rights Council,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Suggests the establishment of a specific defining framework of violent extremism through an ad hoc Working Group on Preventing Violent Extremism (PVE), which shall:
   a. Encompass at least one representative of all entities of CTITF as part of the Working Group;
   b. Point out aspects related to acts of violent extremism such as specific nature of perpetrators, root causes, infringed human rights, circumstances under which an act of violent extremism is to be recognized in order to help avoid misunderstandings and misuse of this notion, which could lead to human rights violations, discriminations and radicalization of particular economic, political, social, ethnic and religious groups;
   c. Encourage a better coordinated and effective international action against acts of violent extremism within the framework of the PCVE in order to promote human rights protection;
   d. Operate from 1 June 2017 on for six months, with the option of extending its timeframe;
2. **Encourages** the enhancement of economic improvement, especially in less developed and rural areas, that are prone to be concerned by acts of violent extremism through an Economic Supporting Project for the prevention of violent extremism (ESP). This project shall:

   a. Be taking place within the framework of the CDD of the World Bank from June, 1 2017;
   b. Provide assistance to governments in those areas in order to create working opportunities, access to educational and working infrastructures and decreasing bureaucratic barriers;
   c. Recommend the support of International Labor Organization (ILO) in order to insure descent human working conditions, avoiding discrimination of workers and other social discriminating conditions leading to radicalization and violent extremism;

3. **Recommends** the creation of regional Prevention and Counter Extremism Centers in order to effectively share violent extremism related-information and best practices between Member States in specific regions and assist them in preventing the emergence of violent extremism. Those Centers shall:

   a. Provide constant collaboration with UN Counter Terrorism Centre (UNCCT);
   b. Operate at least from June, 1 2017 on, as long as the setting up of the Centers is accomplished, in defined world regions;
   c. Consider to be financially supported by United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and participating Member States;

4. **Invites** all Members States to contribute to improve the activities of UN bodies that are committed in cybersecurity and recommends them to establish a specific Task Force “International Guide to Cyber Security” (IGCS), which shall:

   a. Be composed of 20 experts selected annually, from which 10 selected by ITU shall render technical assistance and knowledge in telecommunications and 10 other selected by the HRC Advisory Committee shall promote international human rights standards, raise public awareness and provide advices for technical cooperation;
   b. Discuss the development of guidelines for prevention and protection against cyberespionage and cyberattacks in cooperation with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), especially with the Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) and UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA);
   c. Be in charge of investigating suspicious cyber activities threatening any human rights of individuals and governments through:
      i. cyberattacks;
      ii. cyberterrorism;
      iii. cyberespionage;
      iv. hacking in the governmental financial and economic sector;
   d. Aim at preventing any cyber threats of human rights and better protecting them under supervision of HRC;

5. **Suggests** all Member States to seek cooperation with UNICEF in order to target the development of E-Learning programs, educate children on the responsible use of ICT and to foster cyber security. National governments shall support the inclusion of an interactive specific school subject that raises awareness about the growth of violent extremism and insures students to be protected from the threat of violent extremism for a safe future.
The Human Rights Council,

Recalling the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations to emphasize the right to life, liberty, and security of person, as stated in article 3 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR),

Fully aware of the lack of security as one of the main causes of human rights violations and alarm by the lack of prevention in certain countries in regards to violent extremism,

Emphasizing the relevance of the right to security as an essential instrument guaranteeing peaceful coexistence of all human beings,

Acknowledging the respect of state sovereignty and non-interference in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and in respect to the customary international law and international law principles,

Underlining the importance of human rights protection and regional cooperation in this area while bearing in mind different political, economic, legal, social, cultural, historical, and religious backgrounds of all Member States,

Recalling the former Secretary-General's presentation of a Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism, which addresses violent extremism and conducive terrorism,

Recognizing the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (PoA) on small arms within the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), in order to eradicate the Illicit Trade, to improve national small arms laws and transparent import/export controls,

Affirming the International Tracing Instrument Treaty (ITI) for the need for an effective international instrument to enable States to identify and trace illicit small arms,

Referring to the mandate of UNODA regarding the trade and smuggling of illicit arms which are affecting security and contributing to human rights violations,

Emphasizing the Sustainable Development Goal 16, rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all,

Recalling article 14 of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) that states: “Each State Party shall take appropriate measures to enforce national laws and regulations that implement the provision of this treaty”,

Taking into account Human Rights Council resolution 32/12 of 2016 on the “Impact of arms transfer on human rights”,

Observing the work from the 2016 Geneva Conference on Preventing Violent Extremism section 9, which upholds human rights and the rule of law in creating an environment that will reduce the increase of violent extremism,

Referring to the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the Human Rights Council, which emphasizes the equal treatment of all 193 UN Member States,
1. **Calls upon** all Member States to secure and strengthen the enforcement of the law by national institutions through legislation, judiciary mechanisms, and police enforcement, for the following purposes:
   a. To combat violent extremism;
   b. To secure the safety of civilians;
   c. To strengthen the rule of law;
   d. To promote an inclusive society based on respect for human rights;

2. **Recommends** that Member States continue work in investing in border security mechanisms which are in line with UNODA recommendations for how to create these systems to prevent small arms trafficking;

3. **Encourages** all Member States to effectively implement PoA as a regulation tool to:
   a. Overcome illicit cross-border trade of arms;
   b. Keep a domestic record of arms trade;
   c. Request Member States to voluntarily submit national reports on small arms trafficking to the respective UN organs concerning the implementation of firearms regulation legislation;

4. **Further recommends** the implementation of specific safeguards for unregulated black markets which are used as a source of funding for radical groups, which take advantage of vulnerable individuals and small businesses that lack protections and, and, therefore, contribute to the limitation of human rights;

5. **Calls upon** all Member States to improve their national firearms regulation in line with the ITI, which should particularly focus on:
   a. Promoting a regulated arms storage and stockpile system whose aim shall be to prevent unregulated administration that leads to any potential threat to human security, such as unplanned explosions, arms thefts, and surplus left without any surveillance;
   b. Managing the surplus of small arms and lights weapons in regards to destruction and recycling;

6. **Condemns** the misuse of firearms by violent extremists since illicit trade and illegitimate use of small arms and light weapons causes breaches of the human right to life and security of person;

7. **Invites** Member States that have not previously signed ATT to consider to do so;

8. **Encourages** all Member States to make use of conferences, conventions and other platforms where they share their expertise and knowledge as well as in regard of security and how to prevent violent extremism, such as the 2016 Geneva Conference on Preventing Violent Extremism;

9. **Emphasizes** the goal of the UPR, to prompt, support, and expand the promotion and protection of human rights on the ground, in addition to improving human rights for every country.
The Human Rights Council,

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

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


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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

Understanding the unequal success of human rights initiatives among underrepresented and marginalized groups,
Deeply concerned by xenophobia promoted by radical religious groups and the destruction their ideas cause,
Recognizing that prisoners who have embraced violent extremism require special attention by prison officials,
Considering the lack of capability of prison officers on responding to prisoner’s human rights violations,
Celebrating the participation of adolescents, focusing on cultural norms unique to their specific state and explore the differences and similarities of their partners,
Recognizing that religion is commonly exploited as a radicalization tool within prisons,
Concerned about the complete isolation of violent extremist prisoners from the outside world,
Seeking to reduce radicalization via religious means through interfaith dialogues,
Accepting that violent extremism stems from the breakdown of understanding between members of different beliefs and background,
Recognizing that violating basic rights for prisoners, such as overcrowding in prisons increases the vulnerability of detained persons to radicalization,
Deploring the great difficulties faced by inmates to reintegrate into society after their release and the lack of initiatives to economically empower them,
Recognizing that the education of inmates fosters a sense of community and belonging that can reduce the risk of radical recruitment in prisons,
Encouraging the diversity of global youth partnerships, embracing all to participate, regardless of whether they come from a majority, minority, or underprivileged group of society,

1. Requests all Member States to cooperate internationally, regionally, and sub-regionally within mechanisms to decrease the effect of violent extremism in prisons through international and regional forums for best practice sharing;

2. Encourages cooperation with the UNODC for further implementation of Handbook on the Management of Violent Extremist Prisoners and the Prevention of Radicalization to violence in Prisons to reduce recruitment and proliferation of radicalized ideologies in prisons while respecting the human rights of prisoners;

3. Endorses consideration among Member States to become participating countries of the Counter Violent Extremism in Prisons (CVE-P) Program to counter and build resilience among radicalization of inmate populations under the guide of the Detention and Reintegration Working Group;

4. Affirms that the regional and sub-regional efforts of the Global Counterterrorism Forum’s (GCTF) Rome Memorandum, and its Working Group’s efforts toward the reintegration of inmates into society by enhancing cooperation, capacity building, awareness raising, information sharing, and the development of good practices to guide the prison staff among prison management systems to ensure that fundamental human rights of inmates are protected and lower the possibility for them to become alienated or marginalized communities when they reenter society;

5. Encourages Member States to work in collaboration with UNODC on the creation of specific programs to train law enforcement officials so they may be better equipped in recognizing, responding to and interacting with prisoners particularly vulnerable to violent extremism;

6. Welcomes Member States to consider the implementation of training programs and capacity building for prison guards that enable them to detect early signs of radicalization among prisoners and to foster an environment that
is respectful of prisoners’ human rights;

7. **Expresses its hope** that prison guards of Member States bear in mind the principle of non-discrimination in the treatment of prisoners and the right of prisoners to be presumed innocent until proven guilty, and additionally acknowledge their responsibility to identify individuals as potential influencers of violent extremism, and to quickly and efficiently address those who are potentially responsive to violent extremist ideology using non-violent means, such as interviews, ensuring that human rights are respected;

8. **Encourages** Member States to provide access to legal representation as recognized by the Nelson Mandela Rules, and that prisoners should be respected with regard to their exposure to prisoners radicalized by violent extremism, and remind them that restrictions to the right to legal representation are only allowed under exceptional circumstances by a judicial organ;

9. **Recommends** Member States improve conditions in prisons with a review of criminal justice policies and to reduce the use of pretrial detention and imprisonment;

10. **Supports** the creation of a Prisoner’s Fund in cooperation with the World Bank, which will produce funding for states that require assistance for the implementation of national prison strategies enabling them to fulfill their obligations in meeting the UN standards;

11. **Expressions its conviction** that prisons holding violent extremist prisoners require capacity to manage those prisoners in smaller groups rather than in large numbers;

12. **Encourages** Member States to respect the right to family life, including during imprisonment, which will strengthen reintegration and contribute in the prevention of radicalization;

13. **Draws attention** to the need of prison authorities to monitor the contact those showing tendencies toward violent extremism and their family members, and other any restriction of the prisoners’ rights must be in accordance with the following parameters:

   a. That it be in accordance with the laws of each Member State;

   b. That the measures are necessary, and be implemented to ensure that prisoners be treated humanely and in proportion to their actions;

   c. That they protect one or more of the following legitimate aims:

      i. the interests of national security;

      ii. the interest public safety or the economic well-being of the country;

      iii. the prevention of disorder or crime;

      iv. the protection of health or morals;

      v. the protection of the rights and freedom of others;

14. **Emphasizes** that all prisoners, including violent extremist prisoners, should have the right to practice their religion;

15. **Calls Upon** Member States to develop policies or programs in order to proactively prevent the separation of mothers and their children, especially in post-conflict zones:

   a. Working alongside the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to uphold the basic human rights of vulnerable and uprooted groups that are displaced from their territories and are endangered due to armed conflict, persecution and forced displacement;

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

27. **Supports** the inclusion of women’s groups and interests when developing and implementing programs to counter violent extremism;

28. **Invites** Member States who have not yet ratified the *Optional Protocol of the International Covenant against Torture* to do so;

29. **Reaffirms** the need for inclusivity in the development of human rights programs.