Conference B
Security Council – Additional (SC-A)

Committee Staff

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<td>Director</td>
<td>Mia Saint Clair</td>
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Agenda

I. Threats to Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts
II. Youth, Peace, and Security
III. The Situation in Myanmar

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

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

I. Youth, Peace and Security
II. Threats to International Peace and Security Caused by Terrorist Acts
III. The Situation in Myanmar

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

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 4 proposals covering a wide range of subtopics including combatting terrorist financing, utilizing national education campaigns & social media to combat terrorist recruitment. Additional analysis of the topic sparked debate as to what was to be done with de-radicalization and foreign terrorist fighters. The atmosphere in the committee was one of collaboration and inclusivity. By the end of the session on Tuesday evening, the committee revised the agenda to discuss “the Situation in Yemen.”

On Wednesday, 1 draft resolution and 1 presidential statement had been approved by the Dais, 0 of which had amendments. The committee adopted 1 resolution, which was adopted by acclamation. The resolution represented a wide range of issues, including utilizing the Department of Peacekeeping Operation to protect the distribution of aid in Yemen. During the last session, the Dais approved 4 draft resolutions. The committee adopted 3 by acclamation and one by a roll call vote. These resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including terrorist financing, the role of social media in radicalization, and combatting foreign terrorist fighters. The passionate rhetoric employed by the body and the diligence in their hard work highlighted the serious and often tragic nature of terrorist acts. Inclusivity was the main tenant championed by the body in their approach to resolution writing and their commitment to curbing terrorist acts was illustrated through their hard work and eagerness for rational compromise.
The Security Council,

Alarmed by the hundreds of thousands of lives that have been lost as a result of the conflict within Yemen,

Noting with regret that 24.4 million people need assistance to survive,

Noting with concern the nearly 4 million suspected cases of cholera reported and the 300,000 deaths from cholera,

Expressing its serious concerns for the violations of International Humanitarian Law,

Committed to the unity, sovereignty, and independence of Yemen and to stand by the people of Yemen,

Appreciating the work already done by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Food Program (WFP) in Yemen,

Acknowledging the results achieved by Central Emergency Response Fund,

Reaffirming Security Council resolutions 2216 (2015) on “Middle East (Yemen),” Security Council resolutions 2451 (2018), 2456 (2019), and 2452 (2019) on “The situation in the middle east,” adopted in order to promote negotiations and peaceful solutions between the different parties,

Noting the briefing to the Security Council on the humanitarian situation in Yemen given by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Mark Lowcock on 15th April 2019,

1. Directs a UN mission led by Department of Peacekeeping Operations as requested by the Republic of Yemen to facilitate and oversee the movement of humanitarian aid distribution in areas directly affected by the crisis in Yemen, in order to protect current and future aid providers, such as WHO and the WFP, with respect to current military strategies and troops and ensuring they will be unaffected by the proposed UN mission;

2. Recommends to all contributors such as Member States and observers to allocate additional funds to the Central Emergency Response Fund to increase the provided resources and medical supplies;

3. Suggests that a Yemeni representative collaborate directly in UN Security Council for recommendations for humanitarian action;

4. Proposes a collaborative forum between regional leaders of surrounding nations led by Yemen to recommend the best course of action agreed upon by neighboring Member States including, but not limited to:
   a. Discussing a humanitarian refugee action plan for the countries receiving displaced persons;
b. Encouraging the International Organization for Migration to negotiate terms for safe passage of refugees into territories accepting refugees from the conflict;

5. **Recommends** the Office for the Coordination for Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to further implement aid in Yemen as a priority within this agency and express support to the implementation of WHO control program for cholera outbreaks with the Water, Sanitation, and Health (WASH) program;

6. **Encourages** regional leaders willing to provide support to fleeing refugees to collaborate with the relevant UN aid bodies to anticipate the increased influx of refugees;

7. **Requests** the Emergency Relief Coordinator continue their efforts and work directly with the relevant UN bodies, the UN humanitarian relief response system, and other Member States with stake in the matter;

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

Guided by a respect for state sovereignty and security and the right for states to withhold intelligence without penalization,

Expressing appreciation for each Member State’s ability to cooperate with other Member States and the United Nations,

Stressing the primary responsibility of Member States in preventing and combating the financing of terrorist groups and terrorist operations,

Acknowledging the rapidly developing technology concerning financial systems,

Reaffirming the role of public-private partnerships in empowering mitigation of financing of terrorism,

Having considered the existence of alternative remittance systems as fast and cost-free informal channels for money transfer, especially for people who cannot have access to the traditional financing sector, and the potential use of such systems in the financing of terrorist groups and terrorist operations,

Referring to the Special Recommendation Six on alternative remittance systems, which is part of the Eight Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing released by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF),

Approving the Terrorist Financing Tracking Program (TFTP) between the European Union with the United States of America to implement safeguards seeking to encourage cooperation between both parties regarding financial transfers and related data,

Observing the successful work of the FATF in sharing international best practices to ensure that such alternative remittance systems respect all FATF recommendations,

Recognizing the importance to share intelligence within Member States to best understand global terrorist threats,

Noting with approval the efforts of European Union States in collaborating to facilitate the extradition of people accused of crimes in one or more European Member States,

Noting with deep appreciation the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) and its important role in providing and facilitating a global forum for regional and multilateral discussion surrounding best practices in counter-terrorism and counter extremism,

Recalling the principles outlined in the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) with emphasis renewed bilateral and multilateral international cooperation to improve the capacity of Member States intelligence and cybersecurity technologies,

Fully Aware of the misuse of technology by terrorist groups with the intention of spreading violent extremist propaganda and acknowledging the significance of these narratives in promoting terrorist recruitment within vulnerable populations, especially youth,
Keeping in mind the advances made by Tech Against Terrorism within the Global Counter-terrorism Committee and the Global Internet Forum to Counter-Terrorism,

Noting with deep appreciation the Paris Call for Trust and Cybersecurity in creating an information sharing platform regarding the improvement of international cybersecurity standards between Member States and relevant regional organizations to prevent the use of cyberspace as a stage for offensive actions by non-state actors,

Considering the importance local communities have in noticing the signs of terrorist recruiting in those who are at risk,

Guided by Security Council resolution 2250(2015) on “Maintenance of international peace and security” in acknowledging the importance of youth education campaigns to combat the evolving threat of increased youth recruitment into terrorist group ideologies all facets of society,

Reaffirming the important role that women play in local communities to prevent the recruitment of individuals to terrorist organizations and acknowledging non-profits such as Girls in Tech, which educates and empowers women in technological inclusion,

Acknowledging the need to identify, understand, and rectify the rapid induction of youth into violent extremism and further acknowledging the Young Leaders for the SDGs (YLS), which is an initiative that identifies youth leaders seeking to increase sustainability within their communities and allows them to contribute their ideas towards ensuring lasting peace in a safe place,

Underscoring the important role bilateral and multilateral collaboration between national judicial systems and law enforcement, to identify regional priorities regarding counter-terrorism measures as well as prosecute those accused of terrorist acts within those states,

1. Encourages public-private partnerships between asset management companies to mitigate flow of evolving illicit terrorist funding sources by:
   a. Endorsing the use of the framework highlighted in the TFTP;
   b. Assessing the development of steps to ensure the providers of assets are subject to specific effective management through ensuring digital banking practices uphold the same standards as traditional banking venues;

2. Invites the CTED to create a reporting group on the alleged links between alternative remittance systems and terrorist networks, and provides an assessment of the level of the possible terrorist threat posed by the abuse of alternative remittance systems:
   a. To present the results of the report by August, 27 2019;
   b. Composed of experts from Member States and international organizations willing to share their knowledge and experience on the topic of Alternative Remittance Systems;

3. Further Encourages the creation of International Extradition Facilitation Framework, under the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, based on previous frameworks highlighted within the European Union aimed to enable feasible and voluntary extradition of those accused of terrorist acts by facilitating to dual accountability on the cases in which the accused was:
   a. Part of a terrorist action in which two or more Member States were affected;
   b. Liable for twelve or more months in detention;
c. Already been sentenced in any Member State to a minimum of four months imprisonment;

4. **Requests** the CTED to direct resources to enable increasing the capacity given to the recent partnership between Tech Against Terrorism and the Global Internet Forum to Counter-Terrorism, composed of Facebook, Microsoft, Twitter, and YouTube, focusing on:

a. Requesting the members of the Global Internet Forum to Counter-Terrorism to open a dialogue regarding the potential security threats posed by algorithms determining the content suggested to users and may be taken advantage of by violent extremist ideologies;

b. Sharing the best practices to tackle the issue of fake accounts on social media platforms to efficiently tackle the spreading of terrorist narratives;

c. Encouraging a quicker response in terms of the ‘hashes’ and taking down of problematic contents;

d. Further encouraging the cooperation between the Global Internet Forum to Counter-Terrorism and social media in which terrorist threats have been identified;

e. Notes with appreciation the current financial support from the Global Internet Forum to Counter-Terrorism and welcomes increased funding to support the increasing capacity of the program;

5. **Recommends** further implementation of the principles outlined in CTITF specifically focused on:

a. Improving implementation of the four-pillar approach outlined in CTITF into specific national programs;

b. Encouraging multilateral and regional cooperation to identify priorities surrounding best practices in counter-terrorism with respect for human rights;

c. Improving capacity of local law enforcement agencies and counter-terrorism in intelligence gathering and the evolving threat of cyber security;

6. **Calls upon** the Global Counter-terrorism Forum to create a toolkit available to Member States to be utilized to foster renewed national, regional and international education campaigns surrounding youth at risk of violent extremist recruitment taking example from national and regional initiatives focused on:

a. Advocating youth leaders to promote tolerance through interfaith and intercultural dialogues geared towards:

   i. encouraging youth interfaith discussions to advocate renewed messages of religious tolerance and acceptance;
   
   ii. advising community leaders of evolving recruitment methods perpetrated by violent extremists on social media platforms specifically targeting youth;

b. Encouraging targeted social media campaigns to:

   i. seek out and remove extremist messages aimed at promoting violent extremism to youth populations;
   
   ii. educating communities about the signs of evolving terrorist ideologies and of existing international regional and national programs successful at mitigating the spread of these ideologies;
7. *Further encouraging* targeted social media campaigns to supporting those in economic, social, and mental stress to address root causes of violent extremism;

8. *Suggests* the implementation of its framework towards other similar programs to pre-existing counter-terrorism initiatives within cyberspace to:

   a. promote gender equality and the involvement of women in cybersecurity;

   b. empower women to speak out and fight against the online recruitment of terrorist groups;

9. *Asks* the General Assembly third committee to investigate the merits of implementing and expanding safe spaces, similar to YLS, for youth participation within Member States, in pursuit of dialogue among communities and political representatives aimed towards:

   a. Offering youth the opportunity to receive information as well as voice their opinions, ideas, perspectives, and needs without fear of retribution;

   b. Offering alternatives precarious ideology targeted towards youth;

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

Recognizing the effects of terrorism on populations, especially youth,
Respecting the sovereignty of individual Member States, as outlined in the United Nations Charter (1945),
Affirming the influence of lack of rule of law on the development of terrorism,
Realizes that each Member State has their own unique definition of terrorism,
Bearing in mind the susceptible nature of individual effects of low social mobility in the development of ideas sympathetic to terrorism,
Acknowledging that cybersecurity is a vital force is preventing the recruitment of terrorists,
Confident in the abilities of each Member State’s law enforcement operations and the bodies of the United Nations when the threat of global instability is imminent,
Keeping in mind that although Member States have autonomy over how to handle domestic threats, as it is important to keep the values of human rights at the forefront of fighting terrorism,
Understands that each Member State should have complete autonomy of determining the best way to neutralize threats within their own borders,
Expressing appreciation for each Member State’s ability to cooperate with other Member States and the United Nations (UN) when there are threats within their own borders,

Building upon previous resolutions such as the UN Declaration of Human Rights and in accordance with the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism as outlined in General Assembly resolution 72/180 on “Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism,” and in accordance with the counter-terrorism measures outlined in General Assembly resolution 72/284 on “The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy Review,”

Recalling the pillars of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, and referencing General Assembly resolution 60/288 on “The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy” with emphasis of continuing bilateral and multi-lateral relations between regional and international bodies,

1. Establishes an international conference, hosted by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, on how to integrate counter-terrorist messaging and tactics and:
   a. Providing a conference every 3 years, so that law enforcement training agencies may keep up to date with the latest terrorist prevention and detection methods, in an alternating location by a volunteered Member State;
   b. Including local teachers, counselors, youth, government employees, and other people in positions of authority, because of their unique leadership roles and potential effectiveness on the topic of terrorism and the way it develops, and how to protect people from possible attack;
c. Stressing the active participation of all Member States in order to present a united front against terrorism;

d. Requesting the conferences be organized and funded by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs;

2. **Further establishes** a voluntarily framework for Member States to adopt regarding the cooperation between UN Peacekeepers and local law enforcement when handling terrorist activity in the form of traveling workshops and reports based on the Member State’s individual needs:

   a. Utilizing the previous frameworks, put in place by the General Assembly, to ensure that human rights and international law are upheld;

   b. Requesting that the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism will work with Member States and the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to develop tactics in accordance with previous UN measures against terrorism;

3. **Recommends** Member States adopt the following set of recommendations in order to utilize the power of national law enforcement and public safety to monitor social media usage, website access, and large-scale purchases on a state-wide level through:

   a. Investing in national cybersecurity programs to monitor and identify threats before they can become tangible;

   b. Partnering with their internet service providers to monitor suspicious websites or websites that have been flagged for high level of terrorist recruitment and suspicious activities;

   c. Including young adults in national intelligence community and the decision-making process;

4. **Creating** a UN-run informational network, overseen by the UN Statistics Division, that would consist of voluntary information on persons of interest in relation to potential acts of terrorism, provided by Member States, which would be categorized on the basis of threat level and the frequency of reports;

5. **Requests** Member States cooperate with the UN Peacekeeping forces while training local law enforcement on how to recognize and deter possible terrorist threats, through:

   a. Working with UN Peacekeepers on how to identify the early warning signs of terrorist activities;

   b. Establishing the active use of the informational network within 5 years of adoption, by both peacekeeping forces and local law enforcement, in order to keep the data base up to date and effective;

   c. Further requesting each State’s governments report information on suspicious persons on a public scale to deter terrorist from acting and flag social media websites with activity so those sites can be added to the database;

6. **Emphasizes** that Member States with established resources and capacity should assist other Member States without said resources in the fight against terrorism:

   a. Including training, prevention, detection, database entry, and potentially additional funding and economic aid upon the consent of the Member States;

   b. Utilizing the 19 Universal Legal Instruments Against Terrorism as set forth by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime and Terrorism Prevention (UNODC) as a Toolkit for Member States, in tandem with the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy as laid out by the General Assembly;
c. Requesting assistance from the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the UNODC for Member States who require it for legal, organizational, or implementational reasons;

7. Encourages Member States to carefully consider issues of human rights, international law, and humanitarian law when taking action against terrorists and reiterating that partnerships between Member States and international organizations and other relevant UN bodies can be considered as an option for additional training and aid;

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

Acknowledging the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) 2018 trends report, The Challenge of Returning and Relocating Foreign Terrorist Fighters: Research Perspectives, which estimated 40,000 foreign terrorist fighters (FTFs) from 120 countries have traveled to Syria and Iraq since 2014, of which 14,900 FTFs fled conflict zones and 6,837 have returned home without facing relevant justice for their alleged actions,

Recognizing judicial proceedings and risk assessments of returning FTFs are becoming the next major challenge to policy makers in the ever-evolving foreign fighter phenomenon,

Noting its appreciation concerning the Good Practices on Addressing the Challenge of Returning Families of Foreign Terrorist Fighters,

Taking into consideration existing programs regarding FTF reintegration into society practices, such as the Hayat counseling program which uses the Hayat’s Methodological model in partnership with the German Federal Office for Immigration and Refugee Affairs,

Further taking into consideration the affective approach within the Hayat’s Methodological model to address emotional support and provide counseling to conduct systematic and situational guidance with a problem and solution technique,

Keeping in mind existing frameworks such as the, United Nations Basic Principles on the Use of Restorative Justice Programmes in Criminal Matters,

Reaffirming the principles outlined in Security Council resolution 2178 on “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts” specifically addressing the important role that the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum plays in comprehensively addressing reintegration and detention framework for FTFs,

Referring to the UN Protocol on the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air (2000) to the matters of national and international documentation,

Bearing in mind how the phenomenon of fraudulent passports and ID is quickly spreading and how this condition complicates tracking and checking the displacements of Foreign Fighters,

Express its appreciation to programs like the Non-Governmental Organization, Cure Violence, in preventing at risk people from engaging in terrorist activities by using epidemic control methods to reduce violence as well as engage communities to change violent behavior,

1. Recommends the voluntary implementation of the Hayat’s Methodological model in Member States interested in the repatriation and reintegration of FTFs the creation of reintegration and violent extremist ideology prevention measures based on the following components:
   a. Ideological approach which is aimed to de-legitimize extremist narratives by the promotion of continuous counseling to returning FTFs;
   b. Pragmatic approach to assist the reintegration of FTFs by:
i. Promoting employment opportunities with public-private partnerships to encourage
the reintegration of FTFs;
ii. Supporting access to education and professional development to improve FTFs
capacity to reintegrate and build a career;
iii. Facilitating the access to housing to aid FTFs in becoming fully integrated to society;

2. Urges the creation of a Security Council task force using pre-existing frameworks such as the Global
Counter-Terrorism Forum to review existing national and regional frameworks regarding FTFs and
develop best practices of initial risk assessments through data collection based on individual FTF
collusion with terrorist network through effective assessment including but not limited to:
   a. Means by which they were recruited;
   b. Method of travel;
   c. Training within the terrorist network;

3. Calls upon Member States, relevant regional organizations, as well as counter-terrorist practitioners,
to gather all pre-existing frameworks regarding FTFs with the common goal of maintaining pertinent
FTF data and information;

4. Requests the creation of a reporting group and best practices sharing among Member States
regarding the spreading of fraudulent IDs and passports to identify the best tools and mechanisms to
put an end to this phenomenon;

5. Encourages Member States to institute funds to increase the capacity given to International Civil
Aviation Organization Public Key Directory (ICAO PKD) and Country Signing Certification Authority
Certificate, to:
   a. Strengthen the security of e-passport mechanisms, based on the already existing biometric
system such as:
      i. visual by iris, retina, ear, face, and finger geometry recognition;
      ii. behavioral by their personal gait and typing recognition;
      iii. chemical by DNA matching;
      iv. individualized vein;
      v. auditory mechanism by voice speaker identification;
   b. Enhance cooperation between borders and customs agencies of Member States;
   c. improve the process of passport-releasing, taking advantage of international intelligence
databases;

6. Reemphasizing Member States ability to voluntarily impose sanctions to individuals and violent
extremist groups, including but not limited to as Da’esh, Al-Qaeda, and Boko Haram, withholding
national and international documentation of its members;

7. Encourages Member States to implement national FTF Reintegration policies taking example from
the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum’s Foreign Terrorist Fighters Working Group specifically focused
on:
   a. Detection and accurate identification of returning FTFs (RFTFs) through:
i. data collection aimed at accurately identifying and educating returning families of FTFs on best practices to mitigate future susceptibility to terrorist ideologies;

ii. implement border security systems including capabilities to identify returning FTFs and categorize RFTFs through personalized interviews for potential future reintegration training;

b. Implement risk and needs assessment protocol to evaluate individual reintegration strategies for RFTF’s including reintegration education courses to promote peace sustained reintegration into society;

c. Including gender-informed responses and incorporating gender dynamics into reintegration programs for women and girls;

8. **Recommends** to Member States to adapt violent extremist ideologies prevention programs to create community reintegration initiatives that would address the situation of RFTFs by:

a. Offering mental health and physical treatment;

b. Stressing the importance of finding alternatives to violence;

c. Re-integrating them safely into their communities;

d. Periodically making follow-up appointments to ensure they do not re-engage into violent extremism;

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

Stressing that terrorism represents an existential threat to international peace and security and that, in all its forms, terrorism is inexcusable and criminal regardless of the motive, and that combating this threat necessitates multilateral efforts, concatenated with local communities and institutions, within the boundaries of rule of law and the United Nations Charter (1945),

Re-emphasizes the principles stated in Security Council resolution 2354 (2017) on “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,” that terrorism should not be correlated with any religious group,

Recalls Security Council resolution 2129 (2013) on “Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts,” that condemns Member States that support or orchestrate terrorist attacks against its own citizens or any persons, through the provision of financial assistance that assist in skill development for the job market and active or passive support to actors engaging in causing terror,

Also recalls Security Council resolution 2322 (2016) on “The situation in the Middle East (Syria),” underlining the importance of strengthening the international systems of law, including prosecutors, judges, and investigators,

Acknowledging the importance of Security Council resolution 2419 (2018) on “Maintenance of international peace and security,” stating that civil society, religious, and youth leaders, media entrepreneurs, and educators, play an imperative role in increasing awareness and universal prevention of terrorist threats,

Highlighting the expansion of peace and security in unison with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on quality education, SDG 5 on gender equality, and SDG 10 on reducing inequality,

Recognizing the susceptibility of impressionable youth to pressures from groups determined to disrupt social order, in disregards to any and all economic, social, or geographic background,

Desiring public-private partnership in preparedness against terrorist attacks through methods including - but not limited to - prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery, while safeguarding critical infrastructure,

Gravely concerned that critical cross-border infrastructure interdependency between states entailing services that include, but are not limited to, banking and financial services, public health, food distribution, and water supply, is vulnerable to terrorist attacks,

Recalling the remarks of the former Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon, about early warning mechanisms as the “best approach to advance vision of peace,”

Recalling the November 2003 High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges, and Change, constituted by a panel of 16 eminent persons assembled by UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan, that unequivocally condemned attacks targeting innocent civilians and non-combatants and placed emphasis on the value of achieving a consensus definition, within the General Assembly, on a comprehensive convention on terrorism,
1. **Calls upon** Member States to implement programs that foster alternative and peaceful narratives within marginalized groups by:
   
   a. Employing mechanisms aimed at sending alternate avenues of civic and volunteer engagement through community-sponsored programs;
   
   b. Open social media and open channels of dialogue within public forums to encourage social cohesion within the local communities of the marginalized groups targeted by extremist organizations by:
      i. Involvement of marginalized groups in leadership development as provided by the Global Peace Volunteers, which helps vulnerable populations learn about community engagement to further foster participation within local communities;
      ii. Promoting tolerance and communication skills that provide enhancement to provide further targeted campaigns aimed at decreasing violent efforts by extremist groups;

2. **Encourages** the establishment of education aimed at defaming terrorism, to prevent conflict and influence future leaders against the threat to international peace and security caused by terrorist attacks through the following:

   a. Designating aid, distributed by the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly responsible for administrative and budgetary matters, to civil society groups for enhancing teaching workshops with specified programs concerning dangers of social media and threats of violence and coercion;
   
   b. Supporting the incorporation of educators and community leaders empowering youth that will guide peers to influence younger generations to collaborate in safety measures against these influences with community recreational activities that provide alternative messages to extremist ideology;
   
   c. Empowering the youth by recommending that the United Nations Children’s Fund to provide Member States with resources to develop and implement peer mentorship programs among younger generations to unite vulnerable communities against terrorist recruitment and violent practice by alternative messages of gender equality, religious tolerance, and using social media as a tool for influencing empowerment and political engagement;

3. **Recommends** the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization encourage Member States to include in their academics, aimed toward children and adolescents, discussion-oriented sessions which focus on impact of terrorism and violence on society, implemented at the discretion of each respected Member State and within the Member State’s education framework;

4. **Calls upon** Member States to coordinate programs that establish means of rehabilitation by:

   a. Identifying distressed environments and areas of terror to develop treatment methods parallel to the Mental Health Innovation Network that aims to promote plans of mental rehabilitation to prevent further proliferation of individuals engaging in violent acts;
   
   b. Establishing programs such as the Skills Development Project, which develops and implements skills training in different industries and helps identify vacancies in the job markets for positions to be filled;

5. **Strongly recommends** the implementations of programs similar to the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and foster partnerships between local law enforcement and national programs like the
Jakarta Center for Law Enforcement Cooperation that focuses on the dispersion of good practices and measures to mitigate the risk of terrorist attacks;

6. **Recommends** Member States to establish coaction programs like Detachment 88, which establishes a cohesive relationship between police enforcement and local communities, as well as harmonious integration of counter-terrorism police units within marginalized communities where high levels of threat have been identified;

7. **Strongly encourages** cooperation between Member States, INTERPOL, Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the International Court of Justice, in cases of cross-border terrorism activities, to hold suspects accountable by:
   a. Prosecuting the perpetrators of terrorist acts within their applicable jurisdictions;
   b. Increasing resources of investigators looking into terrorist threat and organizations to improve investigative process that will hold suspected participants of terrorist organizations accountable;

9. **Requests** the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to hold conferences like High-level Conference on Counter-Terrorism to discuss the evolving nature of terrorism, attended by, inter alia, Member States envoys, academics, political organizations, and foreign policy experts;

10. **Requests** all Member States addressing threats posed by foreign terrorist fighters to promote political and religious tolerance;

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