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

Courage
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Compassion
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CONFERENCE B

Human Rights Council (HRC)

Committee Staff

Director	Jess Mace
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Chair	Armando Robles
Rapporteur	Hanan Arab

Agenda

- I. Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights.
- II. Human Rights and Climate Change.
- III. The Realization of Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
HRC/RES/1/1	Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights	22 votes in favor, 10 votes against, 9 abstentions
HRC/RES/1/2	Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights	19 votes in favor, 9 votes against, 13 abstentions
HRC/RES/1/3	Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights	Adopted without a vote
HRC/RES/1/4	Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights	22 votes in favor, 8 votes against, 11 abstentions
HRC/RES/1/5	Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights	31 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 10 abstentions
HRC/RES/1/6	Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights	28 votes in favor, 1 vote against, 12 abstentions
HRC/RES/1/7	Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights	Adopted without a vote
HRC/RES/1/8	Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights	20 votes in favor, 9 votes against, 12 abstentions
HRC/RES/1/9	Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights	28 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 10 abstentions

Summary Report

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

- I. Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights
- II. Human Rights and Climate Change
- III. The Realization of Rights of Persons with Disabilities

The session was attended by representatives of 41 Member States.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, III, beginning discussion on the topic of “Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 10 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics concerning human rights threatened by terrorist acts and counterterrorism operations, as well as programs to improve the economic and social conditions that tend to lead to the radicalization of disadvantaged individuals. Delegates passionately spoke and debated throughout Monday and Tuesday as they refined their ideas and proposals.

On Wednesday, 9 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 8 of which had amendments. The committee adopted 9 resolutions following voting procedure, 2 of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including proposing a comprehensive definition of terrorism, the establishment of programs to prevent terrorism, implementing educational programs to deter the radicalization of disadvantaged youth, rehabilitating former terrorists and current terrorist sympathizers, protecting the human rights of individuals investigated in counterterrorism operating, and maintaining the human rights of refugees seeking asylum due to terroristic attacks or threats. Overall, the body remained diligent and ultimately successful in adopting resolutions that uphold the enjoyment and fulfillment of human rights.



Code: HRC/RES/1/1

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2
3 *Recalling* Article 12 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR), stating that no one shall be subjected
4 to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and
5 reputation, and that everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks,

6
7 *Further recalling* Article 17 of the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, which recognizes the
8 inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of
9 freedom, justice and peace in the world,

10
11 *Fully considering* the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Privacy expressed in Human
12 Rights Council resolution 31/64,

13
14 *Desiring* that the fundamental rights of all citizens of the world are respected and enforced by every Member State
15 by following the UDHR and the guidelines set by the previous Human Rights Council resolutions,

16
17 *Alarmed by* the detrimental effects of terrorism on basic fundamental human rights, and by the ability of terrorism to
18 create an atmosphere of fear in which the human rights of peaceful citizens cannot be enjoyed to their full extent,

19
20 *Deeply regretting* the occasional violation of human rights during counter-terrorist operations, specifically deploring
21 the violation of citizens' rights to privacy within surveillance operations, monitoring of movements, and blacklisting
22 of citizens,

23
24 *Aware of* the importance of sharing data that links to terrorist activities between Member States in order to
25 effectively eradicate terrorism from its formation cells, whether within a specific geographical area or in virtual
26 premises,

27
28 *Believing in* the need for transparency among members of the international community with regards to the sharing of
29 data pertaining directly to the potential threat of terrorism, in order to classify different issues by order of
30 importance, and to divide the tasks between Member States, ensuring that such threats can be addressed quickly and
31 efficiently,

32
33 1. *Calls upon* all Member States to cooperate with the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the promotion and
34 protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, as well as with the Special
35 Rapporteur on the Right to Privacy by:

36
37 a. Remaining informed of the work of the Special Rapporteurs;

38
39 b. Providing regular reports on the respect of citizens' right to privacy within counter-terrorist operations
40 in each Member State;

41
42 c. Conducting regular discussions on methods to improve the respect of the right to privacy in counter-
43 terrorist operations;

44
45 2. *Invites* Member States to consider framing a definition of terrorism in regards to surveillance and data collection
46 measures within their own legal frameworks, by following a definition specified by the United Nations or
47 moving towards their own position, distinguishing terrorist activities from extremist viewpoints, by elaborating
48 on the conception that terrorism is composed of several aspects which need respective attention, accordingly:

49

- 50 a. Terrorists are individuals, organized and non organized non-state actions or state actors, who conduct
51 activities that pose a threat to others' human rights and liberties, using violence with the purpose of
52 spreading fear, insecurity, and amongst peaceful citizens of a state, through planning and/or operating
53 terrorist attacks, participating in training, and playing a role, of any degree, in terrorist attacks and in
54 the groups responsible for them;
55
- 56 b. Individuals who are repeatedly promoting acts deemed as extreme by the international community or a
57 threat insomuch that they directly or indirectly call for a limitation of the fundamental Human Rights
58 and freedoms of citizens, should be perceived as extremist inciters;
59
- 60 3. *Suggests* that every Member State implements a set of legal guidelines to protect citizens' right to privacy
61 within these surveillance operations, relying on a previously framed definition of terrorism as stated above, and
62 encouraging the conduct of data collection on:
63
- 64 a. Individuals who maintain conversations directly relating to acts of terrorism, as when part of a family,
65 or professional circle which is formed by one or more individuals deemed as terrorists, by decrypting
66 phone calls, monitoring emails, internet researches, and publications on social media, and, if deemed
67 necessary, by observing movements;
68
- 69 b. Individuals maintaining virtual contact with one or more individuals conducting terrorist activities, on
70 social media or through the use of emails, telephones and other cyber platforms, by monitoring any of
71 their activities on similar platforms;
72
- 73 c. Extremist inciters who are able to influence their close relatives, by monitoring with precautions the
74 exchange of emails, Internet researches, and by decrypting some suspicious phone calls;
75
- 76 d. Extremist inciters who are utilizing any form of media through collecting information on their
77 publications, however, they should, to a reasonable extent, be entitled to both their right to privacy, and
78 their freedom of speech, regardless of how easy it is to monitor citizens through the use of media data;
79
- 80 e. Any individual who has been subject to repeated extremist incitation either as a consequence of their
81 physical network, or as a result of the public share of information conducted by media, by occasionally
82 reviewing their own publications, or conversations, but in a non-repetitive manner;
83
- 84 4. *Proposes* that the data collected, relating to individuals' personal information, often held without citizens'
85 consent, should not be held for a period of time in which such information becomes redundant or unnecessary
86 by international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and Members States, which have collected or
87 purchased the data from transnational companies, suggesting that citizens should be allowed, at an allocated
88 point, to be relayed to lower, less pressing categories in databases related to terrorism;
89
- 90 5. *Requests* consideration of the previous principles in a national state of emergency, in order to facilitate the
91 protection of citizens and to protect their fundamental human rights, understanding that states under an
92 increased risk of attack require special measures to counter terrorism which may act to infringe the right to
93 privacy, such information can be collated through:
94
- 95 a. Reinforcing voluntary collaboration between Member States in sharing information with links to
96 terrorism, with states facing immediate terrorist threats;
97
- 98 b. Tracing IP addresses and filtering of URL potential threats, defined as previously stated, as a means to
99 collect additional information;
100
- 101 6. *Encourages* Member States who partake, according to agreed upon conditions, in the collection of data of
102 foreign countries, to willingly respect the privacy of its citizens, by adhering to the following guidelines:
103
- 104 a. Remaining fully aware of the importance of the right to privacy amongst the citizens of the state
105 monitored, hence ensuring a universal maintenance of human rights, and the right to privacy across the

106 board;

107

108 b. Acknowledging that data collection in foreign countries should require the good will and full
109 cooperation of sovereign states;

110

111 c. Considering circumstances surrounding such foreign intervention and data collation is fundamentally
112 focused on protecting and upholding the human rights of civilians from the threat of terrorism;

113

114 7. *Also reminds* Member States that they should recognize and respect the principles of national sovereignty and
115 non-interference in absence of the mandate, good will and full cooperation between Member states, especially
116 to the internal affairs of any state while conducting surveillance operations outside its home territory.



Code: HRC/RES/1/2

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2
3 *Keeping in mind* the sovereignty of all Member States as stated within Article 2.1 of the *Charter of the United*
4 *Nations,*

5
6 *Recalling* the principles of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR), which ensures the right to life,
7 liberty, and security,

8
9 *Reaffirming* the need to promote, respect, and protect fundamental human rights and freedoms of all people, as
10 stated within the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights while combating terrorism and*
11 *extremism,*

12
13 *Acknowledging* Security Council resolution 2240, which stresses the need to find multidimensional, comprehensive
14 responses and strategies to counter terrorism adapted to national, regional, and international contexts,

15
16 *Noting with regret* that General Assembly resolution 49/60 and Security Council resolution 1566 have fallen short in
17 defining a concrete, objective, and internationally accepted definition of terrorism that encompasses all of the
18 multifaceted aspects of human rights,

19
20 *Recognizing* that the financing of terrorism is criminal and unjustified regardless of motivation, as stated in Security
21 Council resolution 1373,

22
23 *Further acknowledging* that all terrorists do not share a common ideology, religious, political, or cultural group
24 membership, age, creed, nationality, or other immutable or mutable characteristics,

25
26 *Taking into account* Human Rights Council resolution 16/18 on combating intolerance, negative stereotyping and
27 stigmatization of, and discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against, persons based on religion or
28 belief, which addresses the issues of violence associated with religious intolerance,

29
30 *Bearing in mind* Human Rights Council resolution 30/15 on Human rights in preventing and countering violent
31 extremism, which focuses on combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, incitement to violence,
32 and violence against persons based on religion, ideology or belief,

33
34 *Convinced* that an agreed upon definition of terrorism will increase counter-terrorism efforts and will expand the
35 international community's ability to reprimand those human rights violators,

36
37 1. *Calls upon* Member States to consider in their definition of terrorism the use of force, violence, and/or coercive
38 tactics onto governments, public institutions, civilians, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political,
39 social, religious and/or economic objectives that infringe upon inherent human rights as defined by the UDHR,
40 which:

41
42 a. Can be executed by individuals, organized and non-organized groups, non-state actors, or state actors
43 using the aforementioned actions against foreign populations or their own population, excluding actors
44 fighting against foreign occupation and aggression with the respect of human rights;

45
46 b. Includes instilling fear and insecurity by using violence with the intention to endanger a person's life,
47 substantially damage property, manipulate economic outcomes, or create a risk to the health or safety
48 of the public in order to proliferate extremist political, religious, or cultural ideologies;

49

- 50 c. Includes providing resources to terrorist entities;
51
52 2. *Recommends* that Member States reassess current national legislation, in order to align with the proposed
53 definition of terrorism and recognize that acts of terrorism have cascading effects on the enjoyment of human
54 rights;
55
56 3. *Invites* the General Assembly to establish a week long, bi-annual international convention to provide a forum
57 for dialogue surrounding the definition of terrorism, overseen by the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre
58 and modeled after the United Nations Conference on Human Rights of Victims of Terrorism, which will:
59
60 a. Address the evolving nature of the definition of terrorism, as it specifically relates to human rights;
61
62 b. Initially create a working definition of terrorism accepted by all Member States, and subsequently
63 amend the definition as aforementioned states see fit;
64
65 c. Take place in different regions of the globe, as initially decided by the General Assembly, with
66 subsequent locations determined by the previous conference;
67
68 d. Publish a report compiling the views of all present states, to be sent to the General Assembly for
69 review, in order to address a more inclusive definition of terrorism.



Code: HRC/RES/1/3

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2
3 *Guided by the Charter of the United Nations,* particularly Chapters VI and VII, relating to the maintenance of
4 international peace and security and the protection of the territorial integrity and political independence of all
5 Member States,

6
7 *Keeping in mind* the 1948 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) and the 1970 *Declaration of Principles*
8 *of International Law* concerning friendly relations and co-operation among states in accordance with the Charter,
9

10 *Recalling* the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 16: “Peace, justice and strong institutions,”
11 and the fact that high levels of armed violence and insecurity have a destructive impact on a country’s development,
12

13 *Determined to uphold* the goal of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), which aims at expanding women's roles
14 in decision-making and safety in conflict due to their position in society and vulnerability in the cases of radicalism
15 and extreme terror attacks,

16
17 *Bearing in mind* Security Council resolution 2250, which stresses the importance of including the participation and
18 views of youth when negotiating and implementing peace agreements with the recognition that their marginalization
19 is detrimental to building sustainable peace in all societies,

20
21 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 52/133 on Human Rights and Terrorism, which condemns violations of the
22 right to live free from fear and of the right to life, liberty and security,

23
24 *Bearing in mind* General Assembly resolution 68/187, which states that Member States must continue to strengthen
25 international coordination and cooperation in order to prevent and combat terrorism in accordance with international
26 law,

27
28 *Expressing grave concern* regarding the effects of terrorism and human rights violations on economic growth, often
29 resulting in long standing grievances among communities that can last for generations,

30
31 *Emphasizing* respect for the sovereignty of affected nations and the right of Member States to voluntarily commit to
32 assistance from the United Nations under the Responsibility to Protect,

33
34 *Convinced* that domestic militaries need to be able to sustain and maintain their security independently once foreign
35 and United Nations assistance is relieved,

36
37 *Reaffirming* that a peacekeeping operation consists of military, police, and civilian personnel who work to deliver
38 security, political, and early peacebuilding support with the hope of creating the conditions for lasting peace in a
39 country torn by conflict,

40
41 *Affirming* the United Nations Strategy within the Conduct and Discipline Unit for peacekeepers that places high
42 standards of conduct on all peacekeepers and ensuring they participate in mandatory sensitivity and rules training
43 pre-deployment,

44
45 1. *Affirms* the need to develop proper and immediate counter-terrorism strategies that do not perpetuate a cycle of
46 poverty, increase violence, spreading fear, or erode democratic principles in vulnerable nations and throughout
47 the international community;

48

- 49 2. *Appeals* to Member States and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), in
50 partnership with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Political Affairs, and Field Support, to ensure that
51 counter-terrorism operations enacted within affected countries preserve the rights of non-combatants;
52
- 53 3. *Supports* the following initiatives to be coordinated by the United Nations peacekeepers and the international
54 community under pre-existing guidelines:
55
- 56 a. Ensure that the human rights of all citizens are respected and that peacekeeping mandate should only
57 be a temporary solution as part of a multilateral approach to peace;
58
- 59 b. When the criteria for the Responsibility to Protect Doctrine is met, the relevant United Nations forces
60 and the international community must continue to adhere to their obligation under the UDHR;
61
- 62 4. *Calls upon* Member States to voluntarily develop and implement strategies against the circumvention of legal
63 punishment for attacks and acts of violence against non-combatants, including by using, where appropriate,
64 *inter alia*:
65
- 66 a. The creation of special investigative units or independent commissions;
67
- 68 b. The appointment of specialized prosecutors;
69
- 70 c. The training of prosecutors and judiciary regarding the safety of non-combatants;
71
- 72 5. *Recommends* the establishment of an early warning and rapid response mechanism to give non-combatants,
73 when threatened as defined by General Assembly resolution 33/14, an immediate connection to authorities and
74 protective measures in a time frame set by the OHCHR, by:
75
- 76 a. Encouraging states to expand communication between the different levels of security forces such as
77 local authorities, regional police departments and government militaries to better react to reports of
78 human rights violations;
79
- 80 b. Promoting the existing Special Procedures report form in local communities affected by terrorist acts;
81
- 82 c. Expanding the process of the Special Procedures allowing for online submissions of the form to
83 facilitate greater access to the OHCHR, to ensure better response rates and to improve the tracking of
84 human rights violations;
85
- 86 6. *Recommends* that Member States take into account and consent to information gathering and other investigative
87 measures mandated by the Human Rights Council's Special Rapporteurs on regional and specific human rights
88 topics, such as the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering
89 terrorism;
90
- 91 7. *Endorses* mandatory training of United Nations peacekeepers to promote and expand the enjoyment of human
92 rights by women and children, who are especially vulnerable, in areas affected by terrorism, and who are being
93 subjected to acts of sexual and gender-based violence described in the Secretary-General's Report on Sexual
94 Violence in Conflict of 23 March 2015;
95
- 96 8. *Recognizes* the efforts of member States towards resolving the threat of terrorism and encourages all Member
97 States to increase their efforts to protect the human rights of all non-combatants.



Code: HRC/RES/1/4

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2
3 *Recalling* Article 14.1 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR), which asserts that all people have
4 the right to seek asylum from persecution, and Article 25.1 of the UDHR that emphasizes the right to a standard of
5 living adequate for the health and wellbeing of himself and his family,

6
7 *Guided by* Article 11.1 of the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* (ICESCR), which
8 recognizes the right to adequate standards of living, including access to food, clothing and housing, and Article 12,
9 which relates to the right to enjoy the highest standard of physical health,

10
11 *Recognizing* the importance of all Member States in signing and ratifying the 1967 *Protocol Relating to the Status of*
12 *Refugees,*

13
14 *Also recalling* General Assembly resolution 60/128, which stresses the importance of financial assistance to
15 countries receiving refugees, especially developing countries that lack capacity,

16
17 *Reaffirming* Human Rights Council resolution 6/32, which emphasizes the need for cooperation between Member
18 States and humanitarian agencies to provide for the needs of displaced persons and ensure their basic human rights,

19
20 *Recognizing* Human Rights Council resolution 7/7 and Security Council resolution 1373, that highlight the
21 importance of complying with international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law while countering terrorism,

22
23 *Viewing with appreciation* the 2016 Joint Statement on Syria from the United Nations and the World Health
24 Organization (WHO), assuring the readiness of collaboration between United Nations agencies such as the United
25 Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in relief
26 efforts pertaining to assistance for millions of people fleeing the Syrian civil war,

27
28 *Deeply concerned* by the political instability in states leading to armed conflict, and the consequential conditions
29 that induce migration of citizens to other countries,

30
31 *Deeply disturbed* by the humanitarian crises, caused by the displacement of millions of people fleeing terrorism in
32 Syria, Iraq and Somalia to neighboring countries such as Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, and Kenya,

33
34 *Noting with deep concern* the destruction of transport and sanitation infrastructure by terrorism which has prevented
35 people from accessing clean water, personal hygiene requirements and healthcare services,

36
37 *Fully believing* in the capacity of Member States to address the issue of mass displacement by terrorism guided by
38 the UNHCR, to further protect the rights of refugees at an early stage,

39
40 1. *Recommends* that Member States to which refugees are fleeing from terrorist activity, ensure that conditions in
41 refugee camps comply with the right to life, health and dignity, by:

42
43 a. Cooperating with country visit requests from Human Rights Council Special Procedures to examine
44 human rights compliance within refugee camps;

45
46 b. Providing temporary accommodation, in collaboration with the UNHCR, as expected by the *1951*
47 *Refugee Convention*, while a permanent host country is identified;

48

- 49 c. Ensuring the right to reasonable and adequate security by the Member States in which refugees are
50 located;
- 51
- 52 d. Committing to the administration and effective distribution of humanitarian assistance aid and
53 resources, in cooperation with the UNHCR;
- 54
- 55 2. *Recommends* that Member States ensure conditions in asylum seeker processing and temporary accommodation
56 centers for people displaced by terrorism comply with the expectations of the UDHR and the ICESCR,
57 including access to:
- 58
- 59 a. Health services such as:
- 60
- 61 i. Medical care and treatment, such as vaccinations and medication;
- 62 ii. Emergency care services in public hospitals within the Member State;
- 63 iii. Mental health services, such as counselling by psychologists from local centres or non-
64 governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Médecins Sans Frontières and WHO, for victims
65 of terrorism;
- 66 iv. Adequate health care services for women, including contraceptives, maternal healthcare, and
67 other sanitary and personal amenities;
- 68
- 69 b. Sufficient sanitation services, guided by the UNHCR water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) program,
70 to afford refugees access to fresh water and hygiene;
- 71
- 72 c. Educational services administered in collaboration with programs such as Education for All Movement
73 by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Out-of-
74 School Children Initiative by UNICEF, for children and adults;
- 75
- 76 3. *Encourages* local NGOs and civil society organizations (CSOs) to collaborate with governments in providing
77 information and expertise regarding human rights conditions in refugee camps receiving refugees displaced by
78 terrorism;
- 79
- 80 4. *Calls upon* the international donor community, which includes NGOs and Member States, to voluntarily
81 provide financial aid and assistance to host countries receiving individuals seeking refuge from terrorism,
82 through mechanisms such as the Syrian Humanitarian Response Plan and the United Nations Central
83 Emergency Response Fund (CERF), in order to secure access to basic human rights, such as right to life, health,
84 water, food and adequate housing;
- 85
- 86 5. *Further recommends* that Member States receiving refugees due to terrorist activity make attempts to streamline
87 screening procedures for processing refugees and those seeking asylum from states affected by terrorism, and
88 remove unnecessary bureaucracy and obstruction which may impede the process, in order to reduce time spent
89 in refugee camps, and thereby safeguard their right to nationality and security;
- 90
- 91 6. *Takes note of* efforts by Member States to vet incoming refugees, in accordance with the *1951 Refugee*
92 *Convention*, which defines the nature of legitimate refugees and the exclusion of those who have committed
93 terrorist;
- 94
- 95 7. *Endorses* the efforts of Member States to reduce extremist narratives, advance religious tolerance and
96 democratic citizenship, by advancing cross cultural and interfaith dialogue and education, in line with the
97 *UNESCO Declaration of Principles of Tolerance* (1995) and Human Rights Council resolution 16/18.



Code: HRC/RES/1/5

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights

1 *The Human Rights Council,*
2
3 *Emphasizing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,* which recognizes the inherent dignity and equal and
4 inalienable rights of all members of humankind, as the foundation of freedom, justice, and peace in the world,
5
6 *Referring to the General Assembly resolution 60/158 establishing that all measures for countering terrorism must*
7 *comply with international human rights and international law and supporting resolution Human Rights Council*
8 *resolution 38/L.30 on the detrimental effects of terrorism on human rights,*
9
10 *Recognizing the threats that terrorist acts pose to the enjoyment of social and cultural rights for persons throughout*
11 *the world due to their continued destruction of sites of historical and cultural significance which are rights of human*
12 *expression as highlighted in Article 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights*
13 *(ICESCR),*
14
15 *Recognizing that specific conditions create environments in which terrorism is more likely to flourish in*
16 *communities experiencing significant human rights abuse, suffering from extreme poverty and despair; where*
17 *members of society feel marginalized based on their social status, such as race, religion by providing relatively few*
18 *outlets for citizens to voice their grievances,*
19
20 *Noting that abuses and violations of human rights may be among the elements that contribute to creating an*
21 *environment in which people, especially youth, are vulnerable to radicalization that leads to violent extremism and*
22 *recruitment by violent extremists and terrorists,*
23
24 *Recognizing projects such as the Havana People to People Movement, that focuses on human capacity building*
25 *through vocational training, noting that if youth are introduced into such job trainings, they are less likely to get*
26 *targeted by terrorist organizations,*
27
28 *Fully believing in the idea set forth by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization*
29 *(UNESCO) Guidelines for Inclusion: Ensuring Access to Education for All, which cites education as key to*
30 *promoting a strong national identity to prevent exclusion of citizens, and ease integration in society, which aids in*
31 *efforts to allow these groups to enjoy human rights in compromised situations,*
32
33 *Deeply disturbed by the increasing radicalization of youth and recruitment of child soldiers into terrorist*
34 *organizations while appreciating the efforts of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society*
35 *organizations (CSOs), including Child Soldiers International, the International Rescue Committee, and other*
36 *relevant entities in their pursuit to eradicate these recruitment of child soldiers,*
37
38 *Highlighting that governmental officers have the responsibility to promote all citizens' enjoyment of human rights,*
39 *notably the right to life, safety and security,*
40
41 *Acknowledging the successes of UNESCO's #Unite4Heritage campaign in pushing an agenda of appreciation of*
42 *cultural heritage and diversity sites around the world as a means to combat and stand up against the threats of*
43 *extremism and radicalization,*
44
45 *Noting the existence of certain media narratives that drives an agenda of xenophobia, Islamophobia, and intolerance,*
46 *as it can produce an ineffective environment for cooperation in combating terrorism,*
47
48 *Recognizing that intercultural and interfaith dialogue is fundamental to combat social tensions between various*
49 *groups conducive of the creation of extremist ideology,*

- 50 1. *Strongly encourages* every Member State to expand the access of citizens to educational systems that would
51 inform and educate them on terrorism and its effects on human rights in order to stop recruitment of the most
52 vulnerable citizens by terrorist groups, and prevent the spread of violence through our societies;
53
- 54 2. *Recommends* that Member States cooperate in the gathering of data from organizations such as the Institute
55 for Economics and Peace in their report of the Global Terrorism Index to identify indirect and direct factors
56 and to facilitate a better understanding and identification of area-specific factors (such as socio-economic
57 disparities, low economic development, cultural or religious tension, etc.) for evaluating potential terrorist-
58 related human rights violations such as terrorist attacks;
59
- 60 3. *Urges* Member States, in settings where appropriate and feasible, to create local “community councils” under
61 the supervision of municipal authorities mediated by local and international NGOs where individuals can
62 voice their concerns regarding potential sources of human rights violations, and social tensions within the
63 community and work cooperatively to produce adaptive solutions for their trepidations;
64
- 65 4. *Urges* Member States to work collaboratively with local and international NGOs to build and maintain public
66 institutions and programs that enhances the capacity of communities to engage and support residents and that
67 offer a safe space where citizens can interact to ultimately enhance each individual’s sense of belonging, and
68 the overall harmony of the community through the implementation of community empowerment projects
69 such as:
70
- 71 a. Community gardens;
72
- 73 b. Artistic and cultural development activities;
74
- 75 c. Occupational training;
76
- 77 d. Cultural exchange;
78
- 79 e. After-school programs in public schools that allow children from different cultural and religious
80 backgrounds to come together and share experiences;
81
- 82 f. Open community workshops such as the ones created by the non-governmental organization Hedayah,
83 which aims to counter violent extremism and build resilience to extremist influence;
84
- 85 5. *Recommends* Member States initiate programs specifically focused on fostering economic empowerment and
86 encouraging active involvement of vulnerable groups within society, and more specifically the youth
87 considering its vulnerability to radicalization through:
88
- 89 a. Endorsing governmental or non-governmental initiatives in vulnerable regions and countries that limit
90 the recruitment into terrorist organizations, by enrolling them into primary and secondary education
91 institutions as early as feasibly possible and advocate their continued attendance;
92
- 93 b. Implementing mentorship programs and vocational programs such as the vocational schools
94 implemented by groups such as the International Humana People to People Movement, for youth that
95 are more likely to be radicalized due to their socio-economic disadvantages;
96
- 97 c. Further respecting diverse cultures and religious beliefs by adopting educational programs or measures
98 as stated above;
99
- 100 6. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate with groups such as Child Soldiers International for monitoring the
101 recruitment of children by terrorist groups as well as the International Rescue Committee, which identifies
102 and assist in rehabilitation for escaped child soldiers;
103
- 104 7. *Recommends* Member States, in collaboration with NGOs and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), such
as CARE International, Education Without Borders and those similar to this to provide educational programs
105

106 to all civil servants regarding the need to respect human rights through their counter-terrorism measures, and
107 ensure that due process and the rule of law are upheld, by calling upon governmental entities to:

- 108
- 109 a. Reevaluate current standards of accountability for law enforcement officers for situations involving
110 individuals at higher risk of marginalization;
- 111
- 112 b. Ensure that counter-terrorism measures, such as searches and seizures, targeting groups or individuals
113 based on intrinsic characteristics, such as ethnic, age or cultural background can encourage social
114 exclusion, marginalization, and radicalization;
- 115
- 116 c. Implement sensitivity training about religious, ethnic, and cultural differences to law enforcement
117 officials to promote effective civilian law enforcement relationships, good governance, rule of law, and
118 delivery of basic public resources and equal access particularly including terrorist internment centers;
- 119
- 120 d. Suggest that the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) of the United Nations cooperate with notable
121 regional organizations like the Shanghai Cooperation Organization's Regional Counter-Terrorism
122 Structure to jointly implement the abovementioned training programs to achieve regional peace and
123 stability;
- 124
- 125 8. *Requests* to expand the contributions of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to Member
126 States and a co-operation between other United Nations committees in order to support Member States in
127 educating the population on the effects of terrorism on human rights through means such as:
- 128
- 129 a. Monitoring social media news providing accurate information about terrorism and its effects on human
130 rights, particularly among the youth population;
- 131
- 132 b. Expanding the Face to Faith and CTC campaigns outreach in order to promote religious tolerance
133 among all citizens in the effort to counter terrorism and its negative effects on human rights;
- 134
- 135 9. *Further encourages* Member States to adopt and implement existing training programs, such as UNESCO's
136 Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) reform, to actively counter the radicalization of
137 vulnerable groups especially youth and impoverished persons through:
- 138
- 139 a. Promoting the outreach of educational institutions at the primary level in rural areas with heightened
140 risks of radicalization from terrorist organizations as determined by the Human Rights Council, with
141 the purpose of incorporating human-rights based education pertaining to the risks of radicalization and
142 the effects of terrorism, based upon:
- 143
- 144 i. States' ability to counter terrorism;
- 145 ii. The existence of counter terrorism infrastructure currently in place;
- 146 iii. The existence of some of the root causes of radicalization, namely youth unemployment and
147 marginalization;
- 148
- 149 b. Training teachers using the protocol set forth in UNESCO's The Strengthening TVET Teacher
150 Education while collaborating with the private sector and expanding its mandate to be used in regions
151 that are deemed vulnerable under the criteria established in Operative Clause 72 (a);
- 152
- 153 c. Encouraging Member States to enhance current curriculum to include multi-religious and multi-
154 cultural awareness among students, such as courses on world religions and cultural practices of the
155 world;
- 156
- 157 10. *Recommends* a meeting to take place involving the Human Rights Council and UNESCO following the
158 example of the CTC's bi-annual conference, which will focus on proposing specific measures that can be
159 taken to protect the social and cultural rights, as they are necessary for the enjoyment of human rights, of
160 persons in regions vulnerable to the effects of terrorism due to the destruction of affected sites by terrorist

161 groups, particularly those that are located in the Middle East, Africa, and Asia on social and cultural rights
162 such as:

- 163
- 164 a. Protecting the preservation and maintenance of world cultural and heritage sites, as access to social and
165 cultural sites are guaranteed under the ICESCR, through measures that focus specifically on the
166 necessity of protecting individuals' inviolable social and cultural rights from radicalization and
167 extremism;
- 168
- 169 b. Increasing stakeholders' knowledge, namely Member States, NGOs, and CSOs, as to why protecting
170 these sites is crucial in the protection of individuals' social and cultural rights to access world cultural
171 and heritage sites by:
- 172
- 173 i. Facilitating critical dialogue at the international level;
- 174 ii. Supporting the work of UNESCO and their present educational campaigns, as these issues are
175 directly affected by terrorism and the fear instilled by terrorism;
- 176
- 177 c. Encouraging collaboration among all Member States in protecting the achievement of these inviolable
178 social and cultural rights, especially as new and emerging threats to these rights continue due to rises in
179 terrorism and the displacement of peoples, both domestically and internationally, by continuing to
180 draw attention to the impacts of terrorism and the threat of terrorism on the enjoyment of social and
181 cultural rights, as they are essential to the enjoyment of human rights;
- 182
- 183 11. *Recommends* that Member States collaborate with religious leaders of all faiths to ensure that overarching
184 values of tolerance, openness and inclusiveness are conveyed through their religious teachings, recognizing
185 the positive impact religious leaders exercise on their communities of influence, by:
- 186
- 187 a. Encouraging Member States to follow Morocco's National Initiative for Human Development in
188 overseeing the professional training requirements for religious leaders to include the above-mentioned
189 values;
- 190
- 191 b. Collaborating with religious and domestic academic institutions in developing a comprehensive
192 educational program for religious leaders, including the sciences of religion, language, humanities,
193 sociology, and international history;
- 194
- 195 c. Promoting intra-faith and inter-faith regional collaboration between Member States to spread common
196 values and eradicate extremist ideologies within targeted regions;
- 197
- 198 d. Encouraging women's participation among religious communities through the recognition of their
199 unique role as educators within the public sphere and their ability to promote moderation and openness
200 to one another while respecting Member States autonomy;
- 201
- 202 12. *Recognizes* that any involvement in terrorism, whether as victim or perpetrator, has lasting detrimental effects
203 on a person's mental and physical health;
- 204
- 205 13. *Recommends* Member States to set up local rehabilitation centers, in collaboration with NGO's such as
206 Victims of Terrorism Support Portal, so that those who need psychological and physical rehabilitation due to
207 terrorism have easy access to the help they need;
- 208
- 209 14. *Recognizes* that radicalization and extremist ideologies are developed and fueled in detention facilities,
210 prisons are further encouraged to partner with external non-profit organizations, such as Sabawoon
211 Rehabilitation Centre, to ease the transition of prisoners from detention centers into the community by:
- 212
- 213 a. Recommending Rehabilitations Centers to employ a sensitivity training on cultural, ethnic, gender, and
214 religious differences for all prisoners;
- 215

- 216 b. Providing prisoners with trade education and work-study so they can be integrated back into society
217 upon their release;
218
- 219 15. *Recognizes* the effective multilateral efforts of INTERPOL, their Member States and their voluntary
220 participation in sharing of national databases, and technical equipment to combat transnational violent
221 extremist activities infringing on human rights by:
222
- 223 a. Incorporating national programs similar to Pakistan’s Personal Identification Secure Comparison and
224 Evaluation System (PISCES) providing reporting platforms for individual Member States and
225 multilateral collaboration;
226
- 227 b. Soliciting financing from capable Member States to efficiently assist other Member States to develop
228 effective equipment by:
229
- 230 i. Utilizing I-Checkit software as a model in international airlines as a key component of the
231 Organization’s global border management strategy to identify falsified documents and stolen
232 and/or lost travel documents used by terrorists to travel through borders;
233 ii. Enhancing automated information storage of databases, with respect to the right to privacy, at
234 the discretion of Member States to acquire information promptly.



Code: HRC/RES/1/6

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Effect of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2
3 *Noting with deep concern* the fundamental importance of protecting the human rights of all men, women, and
4 children internationally while countering terrorism, as stated within the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*
5 established in 1948,

6
7 *Recognizing* the inherent link between human rights and terrorism as highlighted in General Assembly resolution
8 28/17, which condemns terrorism and violence and calls upon national and regional institutions to advance tolerance
9 and non-violence,

10
11 *Reaffirming* Article 22 of Chapter IV of the *1951 Refugee Convention* for the provision of education and training
12 programs for the proliferation of skills and improved livelihoods within communities displaced that were negatively
13 affected by terrorism,

14
15 *Further affirming* Article 23 of Chapter IV of the *1951 Refugee Convention* and the necessity for the provision of
16 healthcare services and social welfare,

17
18 *Deeply disturbed* by the rise of terrorist organizations, such as the self-proclaimed Islamic State and Levant (ISIL),
19 Al-Shabaab, Boko Haram, and the Taliban, particularly considering the recent terrorist attacks, seeing this as a threat
20 to human rights internationally,

21
22 *Praising* the Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (MOSOP) in Nigeria for its efforts to promote
23 democratic awareness and develop social, economic, and physical development in the region to prevent
24 susceptibility to terrorist groups,

25
26 *Further praising* the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan in Response to the Syrian Crisis (3RP) for its efforts in
27 the development of information resources in response to this crisis seeing it as a strong model for human rights work
28 due to its efforts pertaining to persons displaced by terrorist activity,

29
30 *Acknowledging* the collaborative efforts of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and the Somalia
31 National Defense Institutions for peace operations and reduction of threats posed by Al-Shabaab,

32
33 *Recognizing* that the lack of communication and coordination between Member States within regions affected by
34 terrorism further perpetuates the instability created by the presence of terrorist groups,

35
36 *Taking into account* that, according to the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) report, "Human
37 Trafficking Exposes Modern Forms of Slavery," 79% of human trafficking is from sexual exploitation and 18% is
38 from forced labor,

39
40 *Recognizing* the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR), which provides an integrated framework for
41 multilateral cooperation to facilitate voluntary and sustainable reintegration of Afghan refugees, while at the same
42 time providing assistance to host countries and with special emphasis on education, health, and livelihoods,

43
44 *Guided by* the SSAR, administered in collaboration with Member States and United Nations organizations including
45 the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil
46 society organizations (CSOs), in order to provide a range of services, including sanitation services, education,
47 rehabilitation for persons with physical and mental disabilities as well as mental health,

48

49 *Reiterating* the 2013 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) in Humanitarian Action Initiative from the United
50 Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) report, which addresses the universal need for the access to water and proper
51 hygiene and acknowledging the work done by the Water, Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council and the
52 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to draw attention to the lack of
53 access to menstrual hygiene as a violation of human rights, particular to human dignity,
54

55 *Further reiterating* the Global Center’s report “Blue Sky II,” which addresses a strategic approach to the prevention
56 and early warning, to further develop the protection of persons’ right to live free from violence and ensuring
57 adequate response in the event an act of terrorism through collaboration and communication among Member States,
58

59 *Recognizing* the rising threat of Islamophobia, seeing this as a direct threat to the physical safety and security of
60 Muslim people internationally,
61

62 *Keeping in mind* the positive role interfaith dialogue has on the relationship of individuals in differing faiths and
63 encouraging unification between groups based on similar interests regardless of religious affiliations,
64

65 1. *Calls upon* Member States to collaborate through information-gathering with Member States, NGOs, and CSOs
66 to expand on the UNHCR’s Statistical Online Population Database in collaboration with the UNHCR with a
67 focus on displaced persons for all zones affected by terrorism, highlighting the regions with the highest
68 concentration of refugees and displaced persons for the purpose of more effectively providing aid, in the form
69 of community care centers, with statistics including:
70

71 a. Gender;

72
73 b. Age;

74
75 c. Socio-economic status;

76
77 d. Disability of displaced persons in regions affected by terrorism;
78

79 2. *Recommends* that the expansion of the database to organize the information on a state by state basis, with
80 specific attention given to regions most impacted by terrorism, in terms of loss of public and private property,
81 damage to property and infrastructure, and loss of life and known reports of terrorist groups in the area, due to
82 violent terrorist activity, or influxes of displaced and refugee populations as a result of terrorism;
83

84 3. *Further recommends* that this database is funded through a partnership between the Human Rights Council and
85 UNHCR, given the role the database plays in the provision of statistics related directly to the protection of
86 human rights in regions affected by terrorism;
87

88 4. *Suggests* analyzing the information compiled in the Special Rapporteur’s database, including access to health
89 care and education, freedom from violence, to create documents assessing the human rights needs of Member
90 States affected by terrorism and their neighboring states, to recognize and identify the prominent role that
91 terrorism plays in the increased numbers of displaced persons, guided by the existing documents available
92 through 3RP;
93

94 5. *Urges* expanded support for AMISOM, particularly in facilitating access to air and maritime support, which is
95 necessary for securing Somalia and other countries affected by terrorism and denying operational space to Al-
96 Shabaab;
97

98 6. *Emphasizes* the need to create oversight groups, in nations where violent extremist organizations are present,
99 monitored by the Human Rights Council Special Rapporteur, to combat the recruitment and exploitation of
100 indigenous persons similar to MOSOP in Nigeria, through which indigenous populations are educated about the
101 dangers of terrorist organizations and empowered to achieve economic and social mobility by other means;
102

103 7. *Recommends* the creation and implementation of comprehensive regional community care and engagement
104 facilities similar to SSAR initiative in regions affected by terrorism for the provision and expansion of human

105 rights, such as access to health care, freedom from violence, in communities of persons displaced by terrorism,
106 including but not limited to:

- 107
- 108 a. Encouraging the UNHCR to address sanitation services, including sanitary napkins, and education
109 regarding the importance of proper sanitation, similar to the Mobility India program, and expand these
110 service to displaced persons affected by terrorism, given the difficulties regarding access to sanitary
111 products;
- 112
- 113 b. To include programs centering on the treatment and rehabilitation of victims of terrorism with physical
114 and mental disability, as well as mental health, brought on by the effects of terrorism, similar to the
115 Rehabilitation Program for War Disabled persons in Pakistan and in addition the Anti-Terrorism and
116 Emergency assistance program in the United States of America;
- 117
- 118 c. Further encouraging partnerships with UNICEF to provide childcare and education opportunities for
119 youth through the establishment of primary education institutions;
- 120
- 121 d. Promoting regional community care facilities, through collaboration with the United Nations
122 Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UNHCR, as a means to encourage
123 the interfaith dialogue through the inclusion of activities centered around collaboration and
124 strengthening the bonds within the communities based on similar interests regardless of religious
125 affiliations or interpretation, reducing radicalization in regions affected by terrorism;
- 126
- 127 8. *Encourages* the implementation of training programs for educators and law enforcement in regions where
128 displaced persons and others affected by terrorism due to terrorism are present, to be able to identify and handle
129 victims or those that are affected by terrorist groups, also including risk factors to identify at risk individuals by:
- 130
- 131 a. Supporting individual Member States in taking responsibility for overseeing the implementation of
132 these training programs, calling specific attention to their law enforcement officials in the areas of
133 border control for the purpose of addressing internationally trafficked persons;
- 134
- 135 b. Holding training in quarterly intervals by Member States in collaboration with NGOs and CSOs,
136 similar to INTERPOL's International Police Training Program, to place emphasis on the urgency of
137 mitigation of the effects of terrorism on citizens and the world at large;
- 138
- 139 c. Incorporating these programs into the current curriculum for educators and law enforcement officials,
140 and any additional necessary aid to be provided by NGOs and the UNESCO;
- 141
- 142 9. *Further recommends* that these care centers are established through mobile sites in existing governmental or
143 non-governmental infrastructure or otherwise distributing aid and services to regions as need or available.



Code: HRC/RES/1/7

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: The Effects of Terrorism and the Enjoyment of Human Rights

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2
3 *Fully aware* of the impacts of terrorism as well as the counter-terrorism measures exercised by Member States that
4 are inextricably linked to the protection of human rights as indicated in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*
5 (1948), encompassing the right to life, security, health and education in Articles 3, 25, and 26,
6

7 *Noting with satisfaction* the cooperation of attendees, and progress made during worldwide summits such as the
8 United Nations Summit on Millennium Development Goals,
9

10 *Recalling* the 2015 Global Terrorism Index that reported deaths from terrorism increased 80% in 2014 when
11 compared to 2013, becoming the highest level ever recorded,
12

13 *Alarmed by* the fact that terrorism poses a serious threat to international peace and security,
14

15 *Noting with satisfaction* the counter-terrorism efforts made by the international community throughout the
16 establishment of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force
17 (CTITF), which aims to prevent the further spread of violent extremism and subsequent terrorist attacks,
18

19 *Taking note of* the June 2015 report by the Global Terrorism Database, which provided information on areas with
20 high concentration of terrorist activity between 2001-2015 and how they have not only increased, but are
21 concentrated in specific areas,
22

23 *Approving* that the areas with high concentration of terrorist attacks be deemed as “hotspots,” due to the consistent
24 number of attacks that occur over the course of a year,
25

26 *Bearing in mind* the importance of upholding the rights of peoples in marginalized groups, and the need to adhere to
27 culturally sensitive approaches to human rights violations in post-conflict societies,
28

29 *Aware of* the need for innovative programs that not only combat terrorism, but protect human rights,
30

31 *Fully aware* that most Member States have not published guidelines or initiated programs regarding the management
32 of traumatic stress, despite the knowledge that terrorists are targeting citizens by evoking feelings of fear, and
33 vulnerability,
34

35 *Deeply concerned* that people who have experienced terrorist attacks are at risk of developing post-traumatic stress
36 disorder (PTSD), as well as other mental health issues by observing and experiencing threats or acts of terrorism,
37

38 *Viewing with appreciation* the efforts of Saudi Arabia in rehabilitating convicted terrorists in order to de-radicalize
39 them through religious education and psychological counseling through care rehabilitation centers,
40

41 *Noting with satisfaction* the World Health Organization (WHO) for initiating Mental Health Gap Action
42 Programme, 2008 (mhGAP), and publishing the mhGAP Intervention Guide (2008), which provides guidelines for
43 the utilization of mental health treatment local educational and mental institutions,
44

45 *Fully believing* the potential of WHO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
46 (UNESCO), as well as the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs), to
47 provide information,
48

49 *Further Recognizing* the important role in financing that the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has played in history
50 to assist with the global humanitarian rehabilitation programs in developing countries,
51

52 1. *Encourages* Member States to initiate a community program, which particularly focuses on the correlation
53 between mental health issues and persons consistently exposed to terrorism, through coordination with the
54 Human Rights Council and WHO in the expansion of rehabilitation centers to include forming an international
55 fundraising pool that inhibits the affairs of terrorism and related activities by:

56
57 a. Providing financial support to NGOs and CSOs within terrorist hotspot regions that are working
58 towards improving their societies which can include the distribution of humanitarian aid post-terrorist
59 attacks;

60
61 b. Recommending communication between states, individuals, and regional organizations, for example,
62 ADB and other international financing institutions to help support this cause;

63
64 c. Supporting victims and potential victims of terrorism and terrorist acts, which includes:

65
66 i. Those who have suffered directly from terrorist acts within hotspot areas;

67 ii. Those who are at risk of being recruited by terrorist organization within these areas;

68 iii. Those who have been kidnapped by terrorist organizations;

69 iv. Those who have conspired to commit terrorist acts and are seeking the opportunity to
70 reintegrate into society within prison institution, whereby these services will emulate practices
71 done by the Saudi Arabian Care rehabilitation center and incorporate the arts as a mean of
72 expression to:

73
74 1. Help gather information as to why they wanted to commit these acts by utilizing
75 aforementioned art programs to facilitate discussion in therapy;

76 2. Gain insight as to what specific organizations targeted them and how they were
77 swayed;

78 3. Gather data on socio-economic situations, mental state, and severity of cases
79 meaning:

80
81 a. What type of terrorist attack they wanted to commit;

82 b. The reasoning behind the attack;

83 c. The group that they are affiliated with;

84
85 2. *Encourages* Member States to establish rehabilitation programs that emulate the Saudi Arabian Care
86 Rehabilitation Center for people who were affected by terrorism by:

87
88 a. Utilizing buildings that are currently being used and have the resources to help support these programs,
89 or refurbishing unused buildings to be able to sustain these programs;

90
91 b. Promoting education and work integration programs to prevent radicalization of victims of terror;

92
93 c. Insisting upon rehabilitation for those affected by terrorist actions and assist those at risk of joining
94 terrorist organizations;

95
96 d. Incorporating the arts such as writing, drawing, and sculpting as means of expressing thoughts and
97 emotions;

98
99 e. Allowing participants in the rehabilitation center to have access to supportive staff, such as counselors,
100 in order to aid in the improvement of mental stability by:

101
102 i. Recruiting psychiatrists from within those regions to collaborate and communicate with the
103 rehabilitation center to ensure the participants' needs are being met sufficiently;

- 104 ii. Encouraging program alumni to act as facilitators for group therapy sessions to encourage the
105 dialogue between current participants;
106
- 107 3. *Recommends* funding through the rehabilitation fund, which is financially supported by Member States, NGOs,
108 and individuals voluntarily working together with international financial institutions, such as the ADB;
109
- 110 4. *Calls upon* NGOs and CSOs voluntarily provide financial support and to collaborate with local governments to
111 aid and provide expertise in implementing education infrastructure and programs, such as the Channel Process
112 in the United Kingdom, which aims to provide support through education and social services to individuals at
113 risk of being lured into violent extremism;
114
- 115 5. *Invites* Member States to establish protocols within existing police infrastructure that restricts the police
116 authority's ability to use racial biases, xenophobia, and misinformed information given by the public;
117
- 118 6. *Encourages* Member States to engage with communities in hotspot areas and NGOs to counter extremist
119 narratives that can incite terrorist acts, and the conditions which are conducive to the radicalization of youths,
120 by:
121
- 122 a. Emphasizing the need of creating a protocol that places an importance on protecting the most
123 vulnerable populations when it comes to terrorism that includes women, children, and persons who are
124 affected by mental and physical disability;
125
- 126 b. Working with religious and social leaders to curb terrorism recruitment and promote social cohesion
127 by:
128
- 129 i. Encouraging open seminars within the society that discuss ways to effectively curb the desire
130 of joining terrorist groups and illegal organizations;
131 ii. Increase the knowledge of community members to disrupt the agenda of violence extremists;
132
- 133 7. *Welcomes* the contributions of the WHO, UNESCO, the American Psychological Association and the
134 International Association of Applied Psychology in providing resources to assist with mental health in conflict
135 zones and rehabilitation by using established guidelines such as the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental
136 Disorders (DSM) to evaluate the mental health of people in rehabilitation centers;
137
- 138 8. *Encourages* the Human Rights Council to organize, under the guidance of General Assembly, a Global
139 Conference on Terrorism (GCoT), in collaboration with local NGOs and CSOs such as the Humanitarian Policy
140 Group (HPG) and Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) by:
141
- 142 a. Accepting applications by Member States for locations for this conference to be held to give all
143 Member States the opportunity to be the host;
144
- 145 b. Aiming to have a biannual conference with the first one being held fall 2017 or spring 2018 to allow
146 for Member States to have a sufficient amount of time to plan the conference;
147
- 148 c. Gaining funding from willing and able Member States, and philanthropic organizations who are
149 interested in productive attempts to combat terrorism and protect human rights;
150
- 151 d. Having conferences as long as discussions and solutions regarding terrorism are needed;
152
- 153 9. *Recommends* the GCoT to:
154
- 155 a. Encourage conversation between Member States, United Nations organizations, CSOs, and the NGOs,
156 to share information on terrorism such as specific measures adopted by the Member States;
157
- 158 b. Host three sessions that consist of:
159

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169
- i. The first session will consist of regional bodies meeting and discussing the programs and initiatives that were effective in their area and allow them to discuss new initiatives and ideas and to create an report on the successes for fellow Member States in other regions;
 - ii. The second session will consist of meetings between all Member States where the regions present will be able to share the report and gain ideas and initiatives from other regions or Member States to combat terrorism;
 - iii. The last session will consist of meetings between CSOs, NGOs, and Member States to try and find effective measures to help ensure that these initiatives are being implemented and put into place and to create an open dialogue, as well as ensuring that human rights are being protected on all peoples who are considered victims of terror.



Code: HRC/RES/1/8

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2
3 *Condemning* all forms of terrorism that violate the principles of the International Bill of Human Rights which
4 includes the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)*, the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and*
5 *Cultural Rights*, and the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* with its two *Optional Protocols*,
6 established by the United Nations as a standard for international human rights,
7

8 *Reaffirming* that Member States must ensure that counterterrorism measures comply with international law as set by
9 the precedence of the International Court of Justice as noted by Human Rights Council resolution 28/L.30,
10

11 *Noting* the commitment of Member States to the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and its four
12 pillars adopted by the General Assembly resolution 60/28,
13

14 *Fully Believing* in the Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism,
15

16 *Deeply Concerned* with the impact of terrorism on civil, political, economic and cultural rights of victims by
17 instigating an environment of fear and insecurity,
18

19 *Acknowledging* the duty of states to respond to acts of terrorism to mitigate the effects on the enjoyment of human
20 rights,
21

22 *Stressing* the impact of terrorism and the threat it poses to international peace and security,
23

24 *Urging* Member States to recognize the importance of transparent and cooperative governments that act in the best
25 interest of the people they represent in order to promote accountability and allow for social and political reform as
26 an alternative to violent means,
27

28 *Recalling* Human Rights Council resolution 7/11, which stresses fighting corruption, discrimination, and distrust of
29 governments is conducive to the full enjoyment of human rights,
30

31 *Reiterating* the actions taken by the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) and its review measures to prevent and to
32 punish acts of terrorism within Member States,
33

34 1. *Urges* Member States to take a proactive stance in collaboration with independent monitoring bodies such as the
35 CTC, local and state non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the 1566 Working Group to reform
36 respective administration systems to properly address issues which encourage acts of terrorism, which include,
37 but are not limited to, the following:
38

39 a. A lack of good governance and corruption of the government;

40 b. Discrimination against racial and ethnic minorities and other minority groups;

41 c. Procedural and substantive fairness in the decision making process;

42 d. Civil service independence;

43 e. The right to judicial review of breaches of law by an independent and impartial tribunal;

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49 2. *Supports* Member States in ensuring transparency of their judiciary by:

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- a. Welcoming judicial appointments made on the basis clearly defined criteria, with emphasis on:
 - i. Equality of opportunity for all those who are eligible for judicial office;
 - ii. Appointment on merit;
 - iii. Any collaboration and/or between the executive and the judiciary must not compromise judicial independence;
 - b. Encouraging suspension or removal of judges should their incapacity or misbehavior render them unfit to discharge their judicial duties;
 - c. Identifying best practices to ensure proper and efficient reporting of judicial activities by local and state news sources;
3. *Draws attention to* concerns raised by the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Working Group, endorsed by the General Assembly and reports to the CTC, of the need in each Member State for:
- a. Independent judicial review of member state counter-terrorism measures affecting human rights as a guarantee for proportionality, effectiveness, and legitimacy;
 - b. Expanding the capacity of the judiciary regarding the prevention of violations;
 - c. An Ombudsman to address ongoing violations of human rights;
 - d. Ensuring in cases where human rights are violated due to counter-terrorism measures, victims receive reasonable and necessary compensation, reparation, and restitution as redress mechanisms;
4. *Urges* the CTC to take further action by:
- a. Recommending states submit reports to the committee detailing their compliance with Security Council resolution 1373 within the period of Universal Periodic Review;
 - b. Expanding the CTC Executive Directorate (CTED) to include human rights experts and liaisons, cooperating directly with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights regarding the human rights compliance of counter-terrorism enforcement in Member States;
 - c. Emphasizing the inclusion of human rights issues in its work;
 - d. Ensuring the consistency of Member States' counter-terrorism measures with international refugee and humanitarian law obligations;
5. *Encourages* the collaboration of CTITF Working Groups, to examine, discuss, and share regional counter-terrorism measures that will:
- a. Invite contribution from Member States, civil society organizations, local community leaders, religious leaders, and regional organizations in order to promote actions, which comply with previously mentioned precedence of counter-terrorism as it applies to human rights;
 - b. Enhance information sharing of sensitive counter-terrorism measures to best protect and promote the human rights of terrorist targets and victims;
6. *Endorses* the implementation of an international Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism, guided by the Bucharest Plan of Action for Combating Terrorism in which Member States shall ensure:
- a. Human rights, tolerance, coexistence and harmonious relations between ethnic, religious, linguistic and other groups, and constructive co-operation between Member States in that regard is promoted;

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- b. Early warning of and appropriate responses to violence, intolerance, extremism, and discrimination against these groups is provided;
 - c. Respect for the rule of law, democratic values, and individual freedoms is promoted;
 - d. The right to freedom of expression, especially for national minorities, to preserve and develop their ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity;
7. *Promotes* the empowerment and capacity-building of regional bodies and Member States to:
- a. Increase funding to regional institutions and intergovernmental organizations such as the African Union and the European Union, to build up enough capacity in order to do operations in a way that both protect the human rights and lives of victims;
 - b. Expand advisory services to provide greater United Nations assistance towards states committing human rights violations in order for them to comply with human rights obligations by sending a team of experts to work closely with each Member State, consider the situation and provide funding to implement required changes;
8. *Calls upon* Member States to act in tandem with the Human Rights Council and cooperate with the Special Procedures, established by the Human Rights Council, in regards to:
- a. Minimum response times in the event of an attack;
 - b. Providing necessary data and information required for country visits;
 - c. Providing a time frame for a visit time within two years of the country visit request.



Code: HRC/RES/1/9

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights

1 *The Human Rights Council,*
2
3 *Recognizing* the sovereignty of all Member States as stated in Article 2.1 of the *Charter of the United Nations,*
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5 *Acknowledging* the establishment of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC), which currently
6 provides post terrorist attack aid to Member States,
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8 *Noting with dissatisfaction* that the mandate under the CTC currently does not include preventative measures taken
9 to counter-terrorism,
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11 *Calling attention* to the Amnesty International report 2015/16 in its ability to work with Member States in
12 referencing and assessing the terrorist attacks that have occurred nationally and internationally,
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14 *Reinforcing* Human Rights Council resolution 15/15, which extends the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on
15 counter-terrorism and human rights to make recommendations on the promotion and protection of human rights and
16 fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism,
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18 *Praising* the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for their
19 commitment to humanitarian aid, through the provision of a \$3 million USD grant to meet the humanitarian needs of
20 Nepal following the 2015 earthquake,
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22 *Emphasizing* the ability of civil society organizations (CSOs) to form partnerships with governments, such as the
23 Open Government Partnership, which serves as a collaborative method for CSOs to ensure that citizens' needs are
24 met within policymaking to improve their quality of life,
25
26 *Appreciating* the involvement of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) Working Group on
27 Protecting Human Rights While Countering Terrorism and CTC Executive Directorate (CTED) with Member States
28 to combat terrorism,
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30 *Reaffirming* the essential role of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to realize policies combatting the
31 financing of terrorist organizations and activities,
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33 *Reiterating* the importance of protecting women's ability to live free of sexual violence in zones affected by
34 terrorism,
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36 *Expressing its appreciation* for the African Standby Force and its humanitarian assistance to alleviate the suffering
37 of the civilian population in conflict areas, and its preventative deployment to prevent disputes or conflict from
38 escalating or spreading to neighboring areas,
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40 *Draws attention to* the role of international organizations with relevant frameworks and programs such as the United
41 Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
42 (UNESCO), Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4, and the ENEZA in Kenya, which gives mobile access for
43 education programs to promote inclusive education through increasing literacy, creating easy access to technology
44 and providing community involvement based on a human rights approach,
45
46 *Praising* the success of the Pratham and Room to Read programs for their efforts to promote literacy and education
47 in developing countries,
48
49 *Noting with deep concern* UNESCO's report that 49% of people within developing countries lack access to
50 education, which limits levels of literacy in reading, writing and technical competency,

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52 *Noting with further concern* Security Council resolution 2178 the correlation between contributors to and increases
53 the likelihood of succumbing to terrorist recruitment,
54
55 *Observing* the role of international and regional financing institutions in promoting funding and investment
56 mechanisms to Member States in enhancing their capabilities to address international issues such as fighting
57 terrorism,
58
59 *Fully aware* of the rapid recruitment of terrorist groups through social media platforms and the Internet,
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61 *Taking note of* the Patents Pool and Antitrust Comparative Analysis created by the United Nations World
62 Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), which defines patents pools as a method for states, governmental
63 organizations, CSOs, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to collaborate cooperatively in providing
64 technical assistance and financial resources in solving international issues,
65
66 1. *Urges* Member States to reinforce the mechanisms of the Special Rapporteur on Counter-Terrorism and Human
67 Rights and their ability to make policy recommendations, and to contribute to the creation of a database,
68 working in close conjunction with local and international NGOs to assess human rights violations caused by
69 counter-terrorism measures by:
70
71 a. Further enhancing collaboration with NGOs such as Amnesty International to create robust reports,
72 detailing such aspects as adherence to due process within criminal justice systems, the frequency of
73 unlawful imprisonments, etc., compiled through the office of the Special Rapporteur, by:
74
75 i. Making recommendations to respective Member States to expand the enjoyment of human
76 rights in ensuring that counter-terrorism measures do not infringe upon such rights;
77 ii. Affording Member States the opportunity to implement legislative changes when necessary,
78 which bolster the enjoyment of human rights within the respective Member State, in
79 compliance with report recommendations, to be reviewed by the Special Rapporteur and the
80 Member State recurring once every three years, following the initial reporting;
81
82 2. *Welcomes* the allocation of funds from regional development banks, such as the ADB, and the World Bank to
83 create a financial incentive program that encourages Member States to improve their counter-terrorism
84 measures to lower their infringement on human rights, such as ensuring due process and limiting unlawful
85 imprisonments, based upon recommendations given from the report;
86
87 3. *Supports* the utilization and mainstreaming of financing institutions such as, but not limited to: ADB, AIIB, and
88 other financing institutions, which aims to provide funding and investment to willing Member States in order to
89 enhance their capabilities of combating terrorism and extremism in the lines of education and infrastructure
90 development;
91
92 4. *Further invites* Member States to join the Open Government Partnership in collaboration with CSOs by
93 implementing national action plans with a common theme of countering terrorism while protecting the rights of
94 citizens, to prevent individuals who feel their rights have been violated from resorting to terrorist activities;
95
96 5. *Encourages* the use of these groups through preventative means, such as education and training programs for
97 police officers and security forces, in order to ensure abidance by humanitarian law in all judicial hearings of
98 the arrested or detained, through:
99
100 a. Implementation of gender sensitivity training for police institutions and first responders to terrorist
101 threats by Member States in collaboration with UN-Women;
102
103 b. Ensuring that first responders to acts of terrorism are appropriately equipped to ensure women's
104 physical well-being and also in promoting social accountability within law enforcement institutions;
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- 106 6. *Looks favorably upon* the establishment of these groups in areas of conflict through either the affected Member
107 States, or through the support of outside Member States, in an attempt to facilitate widespread counter-terrorism
108 efforts between security and police forces and the CT;
109
- 110 7. *Strongly suggests* the implementation of a new program built upon the framework of ENEZA to create Mobile
111 Technical Educational Centers (MTEC), through funding from AIIB and ADB, as a means to combat extremist
112 behavior, provide educational opportunities for literacy and create a sense of community involvement through:
113
- 114 a. Voluntary placement within developing countries, focusing primarily on marginalized communities
115 defined by factors such as socio-economic status, access to education, literacy rates, access to
116 healthcare, to identify those at risk for terrorist recruitment, recognizing the damage of the education
117 infrastructure caused by violence and instability as illustrated by the UNICEF document, “Syria Crisis:
118 Education Interrupted;”
119
 - 120 b. Provision of constructive channels for marginalized individuals to increase their reading, writing, and
121 other occupational skills in order to improve their access to education as well as increase their activity
122 in society which goes in line with:
123
 - 124 i. UNICEF’ Early Childhood Development Programme (ECD), which supports countries
125 abilities to increase the capacities of improving children’s developmental readiness to start
126 primary school on time, especially for children who lack the resources to complete a quality
127 basic education;
 - 128 ii. UNESCO’s Global Citizenship Education (GCED), which aims to empower learners to
129 assume active roles in facing global challenges and to also become proactive contributors to a
130 more peaceful, tolerant, inclusive and secure world;
 - 131 iii. SDG 4 on Education via UNESCO aiming to stimulate action over the next 15 years in the
132 Five Ps of critical importance: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership, with the
133 ultimate goal to “Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong
134 learning opportunities for all;”
135
 - 136 c. Proposing the use of ubiquitous mobile technology offering tutors and on hand teachers through the
137 use of technological devices placed in MTEC vehicles building upon ENEZA’s project that used
138 mobile devices to reach over 460,000 unique users across in 8,000 schools in Kenya affording students
139 access locally aligned tutorials, tips, and educational materials;
140
- 141 8. *Further invites* collaboration with NGOs such as Volunteer Services Overseas International (VSO), which is a
142 program comprised of volunteers who support education programs in developing countries, to either provide or
143 assist in recruiting teachers and tutors for the aforementioned mobile education services, and to promote:
144
- 145 a. Interactive opportunities centered around audio and visual technologies as enhanced learning tools, to
146 provide equal opportunity to all individuals regardless of educational level which will:
147
 - 148 i. Be accessed through computers housed within these mobile education centers;
 - 149 ii. Provide education opportunities in an attempt to steer those at risk towards involvement with
150 their communities, rather than involvement with terrorist organizations;
151
 - 152 b. Global awareness of cultural sensitivity through access to Internet sources and specialized awareness
153 programs, which will be accessed via the technology provided through the mobile education services;
154
- 155 9. *Further Suggests* that Member States work accordingly with UNICEF operating through Pratham and Room to
156 Read to create a specialized educational program specific to their country:
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- 158 a. To address the different variables influencing marginalization due to terrorism, as previously defined;
159
 - 160 b. To introduce alternate lifestyles to individuals who are at risk of joining terrorist organizations, in
161 order to include them in society;

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- c. Educating them in various fields and giving them the tools to build the skills necessary;
10. *Endorses* the Patents Pool Initiative by Japan to provide otherwise inaccessible technologies, guided by the Human Rights Council, welcoming all Member States, members of the private sector, and NGOs that offer patents necessary to create the means needed to assist victims of terrorism both before and after attack, through implementation of preventive measures such as:
- a. Identifying situations that would require humanitarian aid to populations after a terrorist attack by investigating the violation of human rights;
 - b. Assisting the population in creating a safer living environment that includes water sanitation, easier access to food, and equal access to healthcare to prevent further instability due to terrorism.