

Forum: United Nations Security Council

Question of: Islamist Terrorism in Africa

Submitted by: United Kingdom

Co-submitted by: Chile, France, Malaysia, Venezuela



The Security Council,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts of the African Union Counter Terrorism Framework, the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT),

Aware of the need for an internationally accepted definition of terrorism in order to avoid further misunderstandings,

Recalling the UNGA's definition of terrorism in 1994 being "Criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes", which is to be condemned as it is "in any circumstance unjustifiable, whatever the considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or any other nature that may be invoked to justify them",

Convinced that political, social and economic instability causes radical groups and ideologies to emerge, thus being among the main causes of increased terrorist activities in developing countries,

Concerned that more than 90% of all terrorist attacks occur in countries that have gross human rights violations,

Further recalling that since the 1960s, 83% of terrorist organisations that ended, ceased to operate due to policing or politicisation and only 7% ended due to military intervention, proving that military intervention is not an effective way of fighting terrorism and only increases hostility,

1. **Recommends** all affected countries to adopt the strategy of the “4P-s” (Pursue, Prevent, Protect and Prepare) in order to fight terrorism systematically, by:
 - a. preventing people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism by launching educational campaigns,
 - i. countering terrorist ideology and challenging prosecuting those who promote it,
 - ii. supporting and identifying individuals who are especially vulnerable to becoming radicalised using information surveillance programmes,
 - iii. working with sectors and institutions where the risk of radicalisation is assessed to be high,
 - iv. monitoring and controlling media,
 - b. pursuing (detecting, prosecuting and otherwise disrupting) those who plot to carry out attacks,
 - c. protecting their territory by focusing on border security, the transport system, national infrastructure and public places,
 - d. preparing for the impact of a terrorist attack where that attack cannot be prevented by:
 - i. working to bring a terrorist attack to an end,
 - ii. to increase their resilience so they can recover from its aftermath,
 - iii. to set up relief centres in high risk areas,
 - e. receiving financial aid from the international community in order to be capable of fighting terrorism by the measures listed above;
2. **Asks** MEDCs to take an active part in stabilizing the affected countries by starting development programmes aiming for social development, economic and political stability and eliminating poverty through operational plans for building investable business environments while taking into consideration corruption and the need for a legitimate government in certain countries;
3. **Asks** the UN Development Programme to create a new strategy in accordance with national development programmes for making better use of humanitarian aid given to the affected area in order to increase their living standards in the short and long term and reduce poverty by:
 - a. providing plans regarding spending foreign aid,
 - b. giving advice on using national resources more effectively,
 - c. combating corruption and establishing a legitimate government,

- d. improving the legal system in cooperation with the ICC in order to help the prosecution and interrogation of terrorists;
4. **Suggests** the establishment of an information fund between all countries to fight against terrorism by allocating sources, both economic and humanitarian, to research and study the terrorist movements by collaborating between security agencies, airports, train stations, ports and governments in order to:
 - a. help guarantee the security internationally,
 - b. defeat and study terrorist attacks,
 - c. launch an independence media campaign raising awareness regarding terrorism and radicalisation and prevent the spread of terrorist propaganda,
 - d. prevent any type of speculation from a religion that could trigger deaths;
5. **Further calls for** an immediate solution for human rights abuses in the affected areas to be found by the Human Rights Council in cooperation with involved NGOs while respecting cultural differences;
6. **Establishes** a UN training mission to instruct the militaries of the affected nations in military strategy and techniques and said training missions will only be deployed for limited amount of time agreed upon in advance and not subject to any extension to build up the structures necessary for African countries to self-sustainable keep up the fight against terrorism to that UN capacities are not bound in those countries longer than necessary;
7. **Decides** to remain actively seized on the matter.