The Security Council,

*Recalling* its resolutions 1373 (2001), which created the Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC); 1566 (2004), which strengthened anti-terrorism measures; and 2253 (2015), which formed a comprehensive counterterrorism strategy with a particular focus on the rising threat of ISIL,

*Recalling* also resolution 2250 (2015), a landmark document which recognizes the rise of radicalization among young people and the long term threat this poses to international peace and security,

*Bearing in mind* the vital role that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) play in the fight against terrorism, particularly Goals 4, 5, 10, and 17 on quality education, gender equality, reduced inequalities, and global partnerships respectively,

*Reaffirming* Article 26 of *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), which recognizes education as a universal human right, “directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,” and in order to “promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups… for the maintenance of peace,”

*Noting with satisfaction* the work of many intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in dealing with education and refugees,

*Welcoming* the work of the Centre for the Prevention of Radicalization Leading to Violence and other such NGOs, which have contributed invaluable work and research on the subject of radicalization and youth radicalization, and emphasizing the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism set forth by the UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF),

*Noting* that lack of community and sense of belonging are factors in driving youth to violent extremism, and expressing concern about the increasing use of social media to promote violent extremist ideologies,

*Noting with concern* that while radicalization can happen at any age, young people aged 15 to 24 are particularly vulnerable, and recognizing that the rise of radicalization, especially among youths, will lead to the increase of violent extremism and terrorism in the future,

*Further noting* that youth from developing Member States and all Member States that harbor terrorist networks are at an increased risk for radicalization, and recognizing that refugees are particularly vulnerable to the influence of the ideologies of violent extremism, while still acknowledging that youth from all Member States, regardless of religious background, socioeconomic status, or education level, can be at risk of radicalization,

*Reaffirming* that those who are best-placed to affect change, including youth, families, women, and civil society, must be empowered to develop positive counter-narratives to the violent extremist agenda, as set forth by The Hague-Marrakech Memorandum on Good Practices for a More Effective Response to the Foreign Terrorist Fighters Phenomenon (2014),

*Acknowledging* the importance of monitoring online behavior of youth in order to identify at-risk individuals and to prevent youth radicalization, and further recognizing the importance of education as the single most effective tool to prevent youth radicalization by promoting social cohesion and the creation of opportunities for minority groups to participate in society,

1. *Encourages* Member States to prioritize education as a powerful mechanism to combat radicalization with:
   1. The international implementation of quality education that promotes intercultural awareness and equips youth to critically assess online content to resist the far reaching touch of radicalization;
   2. The provision of, as appropriate, financial and logistical support, as well as expertise, to Members States facing a higher risk of youth radicalization including:
      1. Member States in regions with active terrorist networks;
      2. Developing Member States, particularly those with weaker education systems;
      3. Member States affected by refugee crises directly, particularly those providing support to refugees, for the purpose of building and improving education systems;

1. *Invites* all Member States to recognize the needs of marginalized or minority groups, as necessary in order to prevent the threat of radicalization and particularly youth radicalization;
2. *Recommends* the creation of public-private partnerships with the cyber security and social media sectors, with the goal of providing tools to identify youth at risk of radicalization, while respecting state sovereignty and data privacy concerns, and making these tools available to local authorities focusing on deradicalization efforts through:
   1. Tools to flag patterns of behavior relating to radicalization and extremism, identifying at risk youth;
   2. Social media analysis tools that would report on radicalizing influences and provide information to local authorities and empower them to take action to trace, filter, and remove these influences and their perpetrators;
3. *Encourages* the creation and support of regional or local social media campaigns, in collaboration with organizations such as UNICEF and UNESCO, to offer alternatives to radicalization and violent extremism and illustrate the consequences and negative effects that terrorism has on individuals, families, communities, and society as a whole through methods such as:
   1. Anti-terrorism campaigns showing the pain and damage caused by terrorist attacks;
   2. Social media campaigns, possibly including testimonials of families, former radicalized youth, and former foreign terrorist fighters;
4. *Draws attention* to the paramount role that women must have in counter-terrorism efforts, especially by:
   1. Being role models and positive influences for their families and communities;
   2. Participate actively in Peacekeeping operations through organizations supporting women empowerment like UN Women;
5. *Encourages* Member States to consider the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aiming at the betterment of people as a driving force in the context of peace and security in conjunction with respective regional organizations pursuant of Article 52 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) in the following ways:
   1. Ensure the protection of all persons, especially women and children, refugees and nationals in conflict areas and areas with potential conflict by addressing the deep rooted causes of terrorism such as extreme poverty, social exclusion, lack of education, government institutional weakness, and the lack of prospective opportunities, and collaborating on regional best practices;
   2. Expand upon the implementation of the SDGs for the betterment of all peoples and the maintenance of international peace and security by promoting transparency and collaboration on international, regional, and subregional levels through NGOs, regional organizations, and UN bodies including the Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF);
6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.