The Security Council,

*Recalling* its resolutions 1373 (2001), 1566 (2004), 2178 (2014), and 2253 (2015),

*Recalling* its resolution 2250 (2015), a landmark document recognizing rise of radicalization among youths and the long term threat this poses to international peace and security,

*Reaffirming* Article 26 of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which grants 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 agencies, which have done 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 Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force,

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

*Reaffirming* that those who are best-placed to affect change, including youth, families, women, and civil society, must be empowered to develop and message 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),

*Affirming* the importance of education as the single most effective tool to prevent youth radicalization and provide social inclusion,

*Noting* that lack of belonging and lack of community is a factor in driving youth to violent extremism,

*Noting* that developing nations and nations with weaker education systems are more at risk for youth radicalization,

*Recognizing* that nations in areas with terrorist networks are at a vastly increased risk for youth radicalization,

*Recognizing* that refugees are a particularly vulnerable group to the ideologies of violent extremism,

*Recognizing* the importance of effective education for minority groups to promote social cohesion, and the creation of opportunities to participate in society,

*Acknowledging* the importance of monitoring online behavior in order to identify at-risk individuals, especially youth aged 15-25, in order to prevent youth radicalization,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to prioritize education as a powerful mechanism to combat radicalization in multiple ways:
   1. *Encourages* internationally, to resist the far reaching touch of radicalization:
      1. The spreading of intercultural understanding in educational institutions
      2. The provision of quality education that equips youth to critically assess online content;
   2. *Recommends* regionally, to focus on states facing high risk of radicalization, individual Member States support these groups in the interest of combating youth radicalization:
      1. Member States in regions with active terrorist networks;
      2. Developing States, particularly those with weaker education systems;
      3. Those Member States affected by refugee crises directly, particularly those providing support to refugees, for the purpose of building and improving education systems;

1. *Encourages* all Member States to recognize and meet the needs of marginalized or minority groups, as necessary in order to prevent the threat of radicalization and particularly youth radicalization;
2. *Reminds* Member States of the possibility to develop public-private partnerships with the cyber security and social media sector, with the goal of providing tools to identify individuals and groups at risk of radicalization, while respecting state sovereignty and data privacy concerns, and making these tools available to local authorities focusing on anti-radicalization:
   1. Tools to flag patterns of behavior relating to radicalization and extremism, identifying at risk individuals;
   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 of supporting regional or local social media campaigns 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 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. Participating actively in Peacekeeping operations through organisations supporting women empowerment like UN Women;