Implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

Terrorism is acknowledged and defined as the use of intentional violence enacted against civilians or society in order to fulfill a political agenda. The United Nations has established a Global Counter Terrorism Strategy that works towards combatting widespread terrorism both regionally and nationally in order to safeguard peoples human rights.

This strategy is made up of four central pillars:
1. Addressing the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism
2. Measures to prevent and combat terrorism
3. Measures to build states’ capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in that regard;
4. Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis for the fight against terrorism.

Factors to consider:

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<th>Terrorism</th>
<th>Investigate terrorism in terms of its causes, effects and motivations. Establish statistics on where the greatest acts of terrorism arise and analyse whether there are any correlations between increased terrorist acts and political events, agendas or figures. Look into individual vs organisational terrorists, as well as into the simplification of terrorism in the modern day as opposed to in the past (the internet etc.)</th>
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<td>The September Summit (2005)</td>
<td>This was the event in which the strategy was committed to by several world leaders as part of the United Nations. This is a significant event to look into in order to understand how the strategy came to be and its foundational catalysts for its establishment. Investigate who agreed to the strategy, who opposed it, what significant events surrounding date that may connect to the establishment of this strategy and many other relating factors of relevance.</td>
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<td>The 4 Pillars</td>
<td>The four pillars represent the core values and strategies established by the United Nations in order to execute this arrangement. Within these pillars exist many subsections and details behind the strategy. It is important to discover these subsections and analyse its successes, failures, errors and statistics brought about by them.</td>
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International Cooperation

How has the United Nations managed to establish the cooperation of several member states and their governments to follow through with this strategy? You must discuss and investigate the international response to the establishment of this strategy in order to allow the delegates to grasp a clearer understanding on the most efficient way to implement this strategy.

Consequences of the Issue

Acts of terrorism during times of war reach their peak rates. This is expected in the midst of these political crises, however due to modernisation and technology, terrorism has become an easier feat to execute without traces or consequences. The creation of the internet has allowed terrorists to buy weapons through the dark web, or to continue communication with terrorist organisations. As a result of factors such as these, we are seeing a steady increase in acts of terrorism in this modern day. The figure below is one example of the injuries and fatalities caused as a result of increased terrorist attacks.

This also poses a threat to the youth and to the future, where many underdeveloped children are at risk of being motivated towards joining terrorist communities and organisations without being educated on the significance of their decision. Many are faced with no other choice but to join terrorist or rebellion groups due to a lack of governmental support and increased national opposition against this. This was witnessed in the members of the Boko Haram, where many teenagers chose to join the organisation in support of the national rebellion against the government, seeing as they had no other favourable options.

Potential Solutions/Guiding Questions

1. How may we encourage international cooperation for the implementation of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Strategy?

2. What are the causes of terrorism?
   a. Does this strategy aim to address all these causes of terrorism?
   b. Could we apply solutions that address all causes of terrorism in our resolutions?

3. How may we ensure that the youth is targetted as part of the goal of the Counter-Terrorism strategy?

4. How may we encourage disarmament through the internet and the dark web?
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