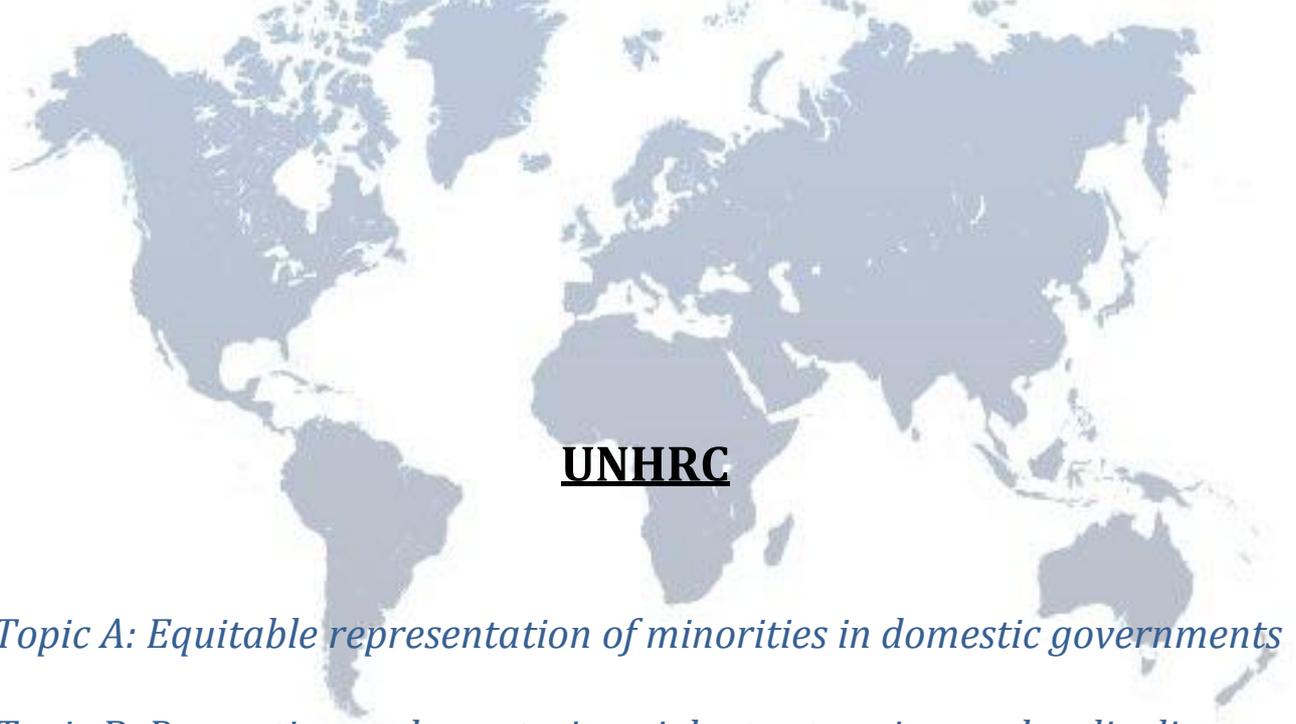


EKIN COLLEGE

JUNIOR MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE

JANUARY 2019

“REACH FOR JUSTICE”



UNHRC

Topic A: Equitable representation of minorities in domestic governments

Topic B: Preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalism

RESEARCH REPORT

CHAIR: DEFNE SALLI

Co-CHAIR: GÜNEY ÇAKAN



EKINJMUN CONFERENCE JANUARY 2019

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Welcome Letter from the Secretary General

It is with my utmost pleasure to welcome you all to the 3rd annual session of EKIN Junior Model United Nations. My name is Isabella Yazici and I will be serving as your Secretary General. Our conference will take place in Izmir, Turkey between the 11th and the 13th of January, 2019. In alliance with our annual slogan imagine, innovate, inspire we are aiming for younger generations to comprehend that they have the capability of changing the world.

As Albert Einstein once said, "In the middle of difficulty lies opportunity." This year in EKIN JMUN we will simulate 12 extraordinary committees. In light of these words, these committees will focus on finding the spark of light within all of the darkness and try to solve the crises both our world and the conference presents. I fully believe that every participant will do their best to make the world a better place. Both the academic and organizational team have worked many hours to bring you the best version of EKIN JMUN and an overall inspiring, unforgettable experience that will stay with you your whole life.

To come to a conclusion, on behalf of our academic and organizational team I would like to invite you to the third annual session of the biggest JMUN organization in the region. I cannot wait to meet you in January.

Sincerely,

Isabella Yazici

EKINJMUN 2019 SG

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Introduction

A: Introduction to the committee:

The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) is a United Nations association whose main duty is to endorse and defend human rights around the globe. The UNHRC was formed by the United Nations General Assembly on the 15th of March 2006 (by resolution A/RES/60/251) to substitute the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR) that had been powerfully criticized for letting member states with poor individual rights histories to be members of the council. The Council consists of 47 countries selected for staggered three year terms on a local assembly basis. The Council inspects of human rights violations in United Nations (UN) countries, and addresses significant thematic individual rights problems such as liberty of association and assemblage, freedom of expression, freedom of belief and faith, rights of women, LGBTQ+ community, and racial/cultural groups.

The UNHRC works in harmony with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and involves the United Nations' distinct practices. The 38th meeting of the Human Rights Council commenced in June 18, 2018, and was adjourned on 7th of July, 2018. The headquarters (HQs) of UNHRC is in Geneva, Switzerland.

"All victims of human rights abuses should be able to look to the Human Rights Council as a forum and a springboard for action."
- Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General, 2007



United Nations
Human Rights

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B: Introduction to the topic:

Every country should recognize the non-negligible fact that it contains minorities. In the 21st century, minorities are characterized by ethnic, religious and linguistic diversities which are enriching countries' cultures and societies. However there are unpleasant situations such as multiple forms of discrimination resulting in marginalisation and exclusion. Overcoming these widespread minority problems, ending minorities' exclusion and achieving international human rights standards for under-represented communities requires all member states' participation and collaboration.

The protection of the rights of minorities is provided under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. However, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities is the document which determine required standards and offers guidance for securing rights of people belonging to minorities.



The fundamental pillar of legal protection of minorities' human rights is creating parallel life standards which are equal to the basis of all core human rights treaties. Core human rights treaties demand disposal of any terms and conditions causing discriminations of minorities for non-exhaustive reasons such as their race, colour, religion, language, nationality.

Minority rights are being increasingly recognized as an integral part of the United Nation's deeds in the aim of promotion and protection of human rights, sustainable human development, peace and security.

Definition of Key Terms

Majority: *the larger number or part of something*

Minority: *a racial or ethnic group that is subjected to discrimination and prejudice, the less than half of something*

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Discrimination: *the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex.*

Racism: *The belief that people's qualities are influenced by their race and that the members of other races are not as good as the members of your own, or the resulting unfair treatment and discrimination of members of other races.*

Biological Race: *large category of people who share certain inherited physical characteristics*

Diversity: *the mixture of races and religions that make up a group of people or society*

Glass Ceiling: *the invisible barrier that prevents women and minorities from advancing to the top jobs in organizations*

Segregation: *the separation of people into ethnic or racial groups in daily life. It may apply to activities such as eating in a restaurant, attending school, going to the movies or riding on a bus.*

Ethnicity: *a large group of people who have the same racial, national or cultural origins or state of belonging to such group*

Immigrant: *a person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country*

Social Cohesion: *Unity of varieties in a country*

General Overview

Understanding of Minority Issues

The world is currently going through an unprecedented era of migration, with thousands of people moving to new cities and countries every year in order to avoid conflicts, searching for higher standards for a living, leaving their homelands under coercion. These are the most common factors drives people to immigrate especially for the minorities and indigenous people, who are subject to widespread discrimination.

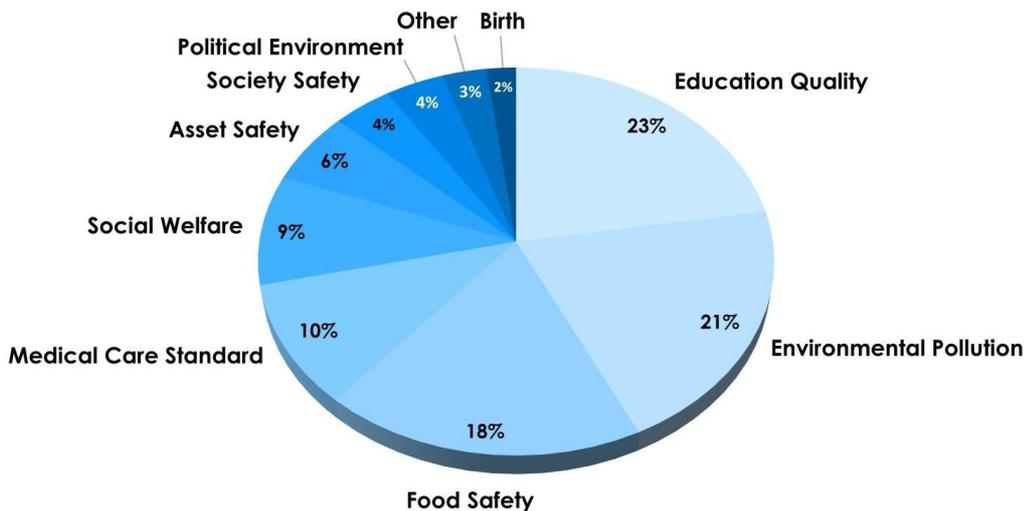
Most direct and visible examples of mass displacement of particular ethnic or religious communities due to violence, migration of minorities and indigenous people can also result from natural disasters or exclusion such as climate changes, earthquakes and storms.

Reasons of Immigration

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Minority rights, inclusion and equality play an important role in promoting political and social stability and peace. The implementation of law and policy relevant to inclusion and equality are effective strategies for securing social cohesion. Independent research suggest exclusion, discrimination and racism directed at minority groups may cause visible inequality in terms of population at countries dealing with cultural diversity. There is a need for better understanding of the source and prevalence of discrimination against minorities in order to put in place effective policies and practices to address such situations and, avoid them.

The Independent Expert (Special Procedure mechanism appointed by the Human Rights Council to examine and report on a specific human rights issue or theme) highlights, legislative and policy reform which seeks to promote effective strategies of social cohesion, equality and non-discrimination are key aspects of working towards minority problems.



Discriminatory Denial

Minorities often face discrimination and exclusion, and they struggle to gain access to their human rights, even under conditions of full and unquestioned citizenship. Denying or stripping them of citizenship can even lead to mass expulsion.

Most Diverse Countries

The measure of cultural diversity is based on languages spoken, cultural variety and demographics and socioeconomic distributions. Papua New Guinea is the most diverse country in the world, followed by Tanzania, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, and Libya.

1. Papua New Guinea

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Papua New Guinea is the world's most linguistically diverse country, a fact that contributes to its status as the most ethnically diverse country in the world. There are thousands of ethnic groups in the country, each with their own languages and customs. Incredibly, there are languages in Papua New Guinea that have no relation to one another despite their geographic proximity.

2. Tanzania

More than one hundred ethnic groups live in Tanzania. Many of these groups speak their own languages. In addition to this, there are also a number of foreign residents who live in Tanzania, many of whom are from Asia and Europe. The population of Tanzania is 55,572,201.

3. Democratic Republic of Congo

DR Congo has a population of 81,680,000 of which there are over 200 ethnic groups who speak about 242 languages with French as the official language. Christianity has about 80% adherents while 10% are Muslims, and the other 10% follow native faiths.

4. Uganda

Uganda's population of 37,873,253 people is composed of Ugandans and more than ten ethnic groups. Christians make up 85% of the population, and 12.1% are Islam adherents.

5. Libya

Liberia is the world's fifth most diverse country. The population is 4,503,000 people strong of which 95% are Liberians, and the rest are of 16 ethnic groups who speak 31 dialects in addition to English as the official language.

- The rest of the world's most diverse countries are all in Africa, and include Togo, South Africa, Republic of the Congo, and Madagascar

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Timeline of Events

June 1946	U.N. Commission on Human Rights is created (superseded by the U.N. Human Rights Council in 2006)
1951	The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is established by the United Nations General Assembly. The agency is mandated to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide
1958	Convention Concerning Discrimination in Employment and Occupation (ILO) is adopted
December 1965	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 10, 1948 - The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is signed
1966	The U.N. adopts the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to transform the provisions of the UDHR into law.
1979	The UN adopts the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.
1988	After 40 years of lobbying by non-governmental organizations, the U.S. Congress ratifies the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.
1990 (in force 2003)	The UN adopts the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW, or MWC)

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Topic B: Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism and Radicalism

Introduction to the Topic:

Violent Extremism

Violent extremism is the actions and beliefs of people who promote or are fueled by ideologically motivated violence. Violent extremism can be observed in many contexts such as but not limited to politics, religion or gender relations. Violent extremists threaten the unity of their communities and are driven by distorted interpretations of culture, aversion and ignorance. Thus branches of United Nations such as United Nations Office of Counter Terrorism, UNHRC, UNDP, and the Legal Committee previously took measures against violent extremism as they did in other such crucial topics and took action, keeping in mind that violent extremism is often what gives birth to terrorism.

Today, countries, many international organizations and UN spends hundreds of billions of dollars for security purposes and countering terrorism, but only a small percentage of this money is in use to researching and combating the causes of violent extremism and radicalization. Violent extremism is not only a threat to national and international security, but also to the social order and the peace and security of the people living in the society and this is why it is worth to pay attention.

Radicalization

Radicalization is a process by which an individual, or group comes to adopt increasingly extreme political, social, or religious ideals and aspirations that reject or undermine the status quo or contemporary ideas and expressions of the nation. The term radicalization may be directed to legal and non-violent political activities (activism) of individuals and groups, but rather focuses on and correctly points at illegal and violent political activities (radicalism). Excess of radicalization is a state or non-state group or organization targeting terrorism, which is aimed at civilians who support both state powers and the government.

Although radicalization has increasingly become the subject of scientific studies in recent years, there has not been an internationally accepted definition for this concept yet. In this context, some definitions related to radicalization are as follows;

Definition of radicalization in the Dutch Security Service (AIVD): "Radicalization; It is the increasing readiness to follow the social changes that contradict the democratic

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order or threaten the democratic order and/or be ready to support these changes (if necessary, anti-democratic).”

The definition of radicalization of the United States Department of the Interior: “Radicalization; It is the process in which people begin to support terrorism and violent extremism and, in some cases, join terrorist groups.”

McCauley and Moskalenko focus on group dynamics in describing radicalization: “Radicalism; In order to justify the violence within the group and the demand for sacrifice for the defense of the group, is the increasing escapism of beliefs, feelings, and behaviors.

Wilner and Dubouloz describe radicalization as followed: “Radicalization is a personal process in which individuals begin to adopt extreme political, social and/or religious ideas and ambitions and legitimate random violence in order to achieve the set goals.”

Definition of Key Terms

Extremism: (n) fanaticism, over-belief of a political, or religious view

Extremist: (n) Someone who has an opinion or ideas that seem unreasonable to most people

Radicalisation: (n) The action or process of making someone become more radical in their political or religious beliefs.

Radical: (n) A person who supports great social and political change.

Terrorism (n): the unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims.

General Overview

There are ongoing discussions about counter strategies for violent extremism. Whether the previously taken measures are sufficient enough, or if they simply have had a n impact are questions in minds that are to be answered by governments for the good of social sustainability. This is why countering violent extremism requires sharper strategies and more visible outcomes, as well as better data analysis. In November 2015, UN member states adopted the Decision 197EX/46 to enhance the impact of UNESCO on the issue of violent

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extremism. The idea behind this was to enable UNESCO to help states develop counter-violence strategies with a focus on priorities of direct relevance to UNESCO's work: (i) education, skills development and employment facilitation; (ii) empowerment of youth; (iii) strategic communications, the Internet and social media; and (iv) gender equality and empowering women.

The importance of the upbringing of the young people cannot be emphasized enough in this issue. No one is born a violent extremist, they are made and fueled. It is more likely for individuals with lower education levels to be keen to taking extreme stands on issues, as an educated individual who grew up in an open minded environment tend to be more tolerant and

take their time to assess the situation. Thus education and involvement of youth into the society is key in preventing violent extremism in the future generations.

As for why violent extremism emerges, of the many 'root causes' or drivers that have been proposed, religion is one of the most controversial. In last decade, due to the increased terrorist activity of ISIS, Muslims have been marked as terrorists, while violent extremism is a tool many groups use internationally to 'make their point'. The stereotypical demonstrations of violent extremism only increases the counter-violence and causes societies to polarize even further towards racial and cultural differences.

Another key aspect of the issue is the correct usage of media. Often in TV shows and media, violent extremism is made to look 'okay'. The correct replacement of this action would be the equal representation of people who have been subject of violent extremism through reliable channels. Just like in media, the vast size of the literature on radicalisation, terrorism and violent extremism does not mean that these phenomena are well-understood. The term 'radicalisation' is generally used to mean the process by which individuals leave the mainstream and become extreme in either views or behaviour, or both. It is viewed by some experts as inadequate or misleading, while amongst its advocates there is no consensus as to how the process might work.

Current Trial Models to Prevent Violent Extremism and Radicalisation

United Kingdom

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United Kingdom's "Prevent Strategy" is only a part of a wider extremism in violence prevention model, commonly known as CONTEST. CONTEST bases on 4 main concepts which are: Pursue, Prevent, Protect, and Prepare.

CONTEST is focused on responding to the ideological challenge of terrorism and extremism and the support of extremist beliefs. By interacting with various sectors, it aims to offer practical assistance to the most vulnerable citizens that are most likely to be deceived by these said beliefs to and to provide them with advice and support through the Channel process. This could include community-based campaigns, mentoring, capacity building, supporting local authorities, and more.

United States of America

The United States Homeland Security has a special task force called CVE(Countering Violent Extremism) Task Force established at 2011. The Task Force brings together experts from DHS, DOJ, FBI, NCTC and political guidance from non-security agencies to coordinate investments, researches, and analysis.

Their interventions are more focused on informing the public about the issue and its specifics in order to raise awareness about what may violent extremist acts cost to them. The US identifies and supports the development of disengagement and rehabilitation programmes for the individuals involved manipulating terrorist campaigns.

Denmark

Denmark's prevention model, as known as the Aarhus Model, is one of the most well-known trials of today. It is mostly put in practice in Aarhus, where a statement was published after their policy to dissuade youngsters from joining terrorist groups was adopted. Mentoring and counseling services for the radicals as well as exit programmes for those who are still supporters of the groups or are prepared to carry out their violent acts were offered by the city of Aarhus. The model is also famous for their attention on the psychological recovery of the fighters that returned from Syria.

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Timeline of Events

The Foundation of ISIS

The roots of ISIS, the most well-known violent extremist group in the globe, trace back to 2004, when the organization known as “al Qaeda in Iraq” formed. Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, who was originally part of Osama bin Laden’s al Qaeda Network, founded this militant group.

ISIS has also claimed responsibility for hundreds of terrorist attacks in the Middle East and around the world. Some of the most well-known attacks on Western soil that were linked to ISIS include:

November, 2015	Paris Attacks: In a series of attacks, bombers and shooters terrorized the streets of Paris, killing 130 people.
December, 2015	San Bernardino Attack: A married couple opened fire at the Inland Regional Center in California and killed 14 people.
March, 2016	Brussels Bombings: Bombings at Brussels Airport in Belgium and a nearby Metro station killed 32 people.
June, 2016	Pulse Nightclub Shooting: A gunman opened fire inside a gay nightclub in Orlando, Fla., and killed 49 people.
July, 2016	Nice Attack: A terrorist driving a truck mowed down a crowd of people in the French Riviera town, killing 86.
December, 2016	Berlin Attack: A man hijacked and drove a truck into a Christmas market in Berlin, killing himself and 11 others.
May, 2017	Manchester Attack: A single suicide bomber killed 22 people during an Ariana Grande concert at the Manchester Arena in England. ^[2]

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Further Reading

- <https://minorityrights.org>
- <https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/en/plan-action-prevent-violent-extremism>

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