

Kennesaw State University High School Model United Nations XXXI
General Assembly Third
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Dear Delegates,

It is my pleasure to welcome you to the Thirty-First Annual Kennesaw State University High School Model United Nations (KSUHSMUN) conference. My name is *Emily Barnes*, and I am honored to serve as Director of General Assembly Third. I am an International Affairs major at Kennesaw State University (KSU), pursuing a European Union certificate. This is my fourth year being a chair at this conference, and I have attended over thirteen simulation conferences, and won two Outstanding Delegation Awards at SRMUN in Atlanta, representing the State of Palestine, and CardiffMUN in Cardiff, Wales, representing Egypt. Moreover, I am currently the captain of KSU's Model European Union (MEU) in which we had the incredible opportunity to attend our first international conference EuroSim in Antwerp, Belgium in January 2016.

Joining me at the dais this year is Assistant Director *Chazz Forman*. Chazz is in his fourth year at KSU, and plans to graduate in Spring 2018. He is majoring in Marketing and pursuing a minor in History. This is his second year with MEU, and first year being an assistant director for KSUHSMUN. He just recently attended his first conference in Bloomington, Indiana, where he represented the Justice and Home Affairs delegate for Hungary. Chazz wishes to complete an internship next year in order to gain experience within the marketing field. After completion of his Bachelor's degree, he will pursue a career with a marketing firm, and eventually operate his own business.

Also joining us is *Nicholas Zingleman* who will be our Chair. Nicholas is a second year at KSU pursuing a degree in Economics, and this is also his second year with MEU, and first year with KSUHSMUN. Additionally, Nicholas has attended two MEU conferences, including EuroSim in Antwerp, Belgium, and the Midwest Model European Union (MMEU) conference in Bloomington, Indiana. Along with his current pursuits with MEU and KSUHSMUN, Nicholas has an immense passion for Germany in particular, having traveled throughout Germany and his current study of the German language and culture.

The General Assembly Third will be considering the following agenda topics during the 2017 conference:

Topic I: Preventing Gender Based Violence

Topic II: Developing a Strategy to Prevent the Radicalization of Youth

Member States within the committee are expected to submit a position paper covering both agenda topics. Information for properly formatting the position papers as well as valuable advice for writing a quality paper can be found on the KSUHSMUN website <http://hsmun.hss.kennesaw.edu/>. Delegates are reminded that papers should be no longer than two pages in length and citations should be in footnote format. Furthermore, plagiarism in an academic setting is unacceptable and will nullify any score for the paper in question. The objective of a position paper is to present the diplomatic position of your Member State on both agenda topics as closely as possible to how an actual diplomat would present the position Member State he or she is representing.

On behalf of the dais, welcome to KSUHSMUN!

Committee History and Prerogative

When the United Nations was founded after World War II, it's goal was to achieve global unity by maintaining peace and promoting progression through diplomacy. Rather than alienate countries and threaten worldwide peace, the world's nations could come together and discuss issues that affect everyone as a whole. The General Assembly is comprised of all 193 Member States and cover many global issues and pass international law.¹ The General Assembly Third (GA 3rd) Committee focuses on the protection of human rights as well as cultural and social issues. The GA 3rd is also referred to as The Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM). They are responsible for the legislature that has supported the protection of women and children, the elimination of racism,

¹ "UN General Assembly - Third Committee - Social, Humanitarian & Cultural." UN News Center. UN, n.d. Web. 20 Oct. 2016.

and crime prevention among the populace.² They were scheduled to meet October and November 2016 to discuss any topics mandated by the Human Rights Council.³

Currently, the GA 3rd is chaired by H.E. Maria Emma Mejia of Colombia.⁴ She has spent most the last two decades in senior positions within the government.⁵ She was appointed Ambassador of Colombia to Spain, the first female to be given this position in her country.⁶ She was also the first female ambassador to be given presidential duties in 1998.⁷ She focuses on relations between Latin American countries and the world. Like many parts of the world, Latin America continues to face issues with discrimination against women and racism. Fortunately, Maria has had years of experience with said issues and is a prime candidate to lead the GA 3rd in the right direction.

The GA 3rd is a resolution writing committee, meaning members review proposed resolutions that may be voted on and potentially adopted as law.⁸ Each delegate gets one vote. All decisions are decided by a majority vote by present members on both procedural and substantive issues.⁹ When the majority is not met on a vote, the order fails and the members may either create a new proposal or discard the failed one entirely.

Many resolutions are considered by the GA 3rd, but historically, many are turned down and few are passed. Since the issues the GA 3rd deals with are extremely varied, they work alongside other organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations International Children's Association (UNICEF), and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).¹⁰ Associations such as these help provide the GA 3rd with research into the issues discussed and recommend how they could alleviate problems with capital or policies.

One of the most renowned accomplishments of the GA 3rd was the creation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.¹¹ After the many war crimes committed during World War II, the United Nations wanted immediate protection for everyone in order to prevent another attempt of mass discrimination and genocide. This proposal has since defined the foundation of the United Nations and continues to provide worldwide assurance of equality and international guidelines for every nation.

A more recent accomplishment was the drafting of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights during the sixty-third session of the United Nations.¹² This legislation created a code of ethics that would protect individual rights for those who do not receive them already. It also pushes for Member States to be accepting of multiple cultures, despite past conflicts.

Along with the countless successes within the GA 3rd, there have also been many obstacles along the way. As of right now, the GA 3rd has no authority to sanction Member States or authorize military intervention if they violate human rights.¹³ Such decisions are left to other subgroups, such as the Security Council. The GA 3rd cannot force their ethics on Member States, meaning some states can opt out and continue to violate legislation they helped pass. Although this lack of force has caused setbacks in their goals, it does not deter the GA 3rd from endeavoring to preserve human rights across the world.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ "Misión Permanente De Colombia Ante Las Naciones Unidas." *Misión Permanente De Colombia Ante Las Naciones Unidas*. N.p., n.d. Web. 20 Oct. 2016.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ "General Assembly: Third Committee." *International and Comparative Law Quarterly ICLQ* 1.01 (1952): 54-63. Web.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ "GA3: SOCHUM." *HAMUN RSS2*. N.p., n.d. Web. 20 Oct. 2016.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

I. Preventing Gender Based Violence

Introduction

Gender based violence is a human rights violation regarding the discrimination towards women.¹⁴ The violence can be physical, psychological, sexual and economic.¹⁵ It has been a growing issue across the world, despite globalization and cultural tolerance. Gender based violence has not only devastated young women's lives physically across the world, but it has also impaired their potential in academics and society. Statistics show that this category of violence is usually inflicted by intimate male partners, such as husbands and significant others.¹⁶ Not only are women targeted in person, but they are also abused online. The statistics also showed in the European Union most women between the ages of eighteen through twenty-nine have received some form of harassment online since the age of fifteen.¹⁷ With other issues appearing more important, many Member States ignore gender based acts of violence and give low priority towards helping those affected. The GA 3rd shows no tolerance for such violence and strives to one day end the struggle women have faced for centuries.

History

In 1993, the UN passed the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, giving the first categorization of this kind of crime.¹⁸ Since then, many Member States have agreed to pass laws in an attempt to reduce their national violence. Working alongside organizations and nonprofits, the GA 3rd is able to either fund initiatives or pass legislature within different Member States in order to reach these goals. One of the most prominent documents passed was the Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action (IASC), which displays the GA 3rd's response toward gender based violence.¹⁹

The United Nations must work with countries across the world, all of them with varying cultures and traditions. Some countries view some forms of gender based violence as rites of passage or normal behavior, often siding with the male behavior. These countries prove to be the hardest to push prevention and protection within because their officials see no harm in these actions.

As well as protecting women against physical and psychological harm from men, the GA 3rd supports rehabilitation and support. Along with the passing of international law, the GA 3rd has funded organizations to help women and their families who have been attacked and/or targeted. Women who were victim to rape have countless mental issues alongside the physical damage. These organizations, such as the World Health Organization, provide sessions that give the women positive reinforcement through meetings with other women with similar experiences.²⁰ They also provide sexual education as well as self-defense courses, in case the dire situation of an attack occurs.²¹ By engaging women before the worst becomes reality, they stand a better chance against gender based violence and, overall, reduce the potential damage for future generations.

Present Conditions

The current conflict in Syria and other Middle Eastern countries has caused one of the greatest displacement of people since the second World War. The majority of these refugees are women and children, desperately trying to find somewhere they can save their families from harm. As we've seen over the last few years, most refugees travel through the Mediterranean Sea to reach Greece and Italy or travel to Turkey. From these areas, they continue into other European countries, where they try to apply for residence and labor rights.²² However, the large influx of refugees has overwhelmed some Member States, which has in turn caused confusion and frustration among

¹⁴ "Facts and Figures: Ending Violence against Women." *UN Women*. N.p., n.d. Web. 22 Oct. 2016.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ "Selected Links on Gender Based Violence." *HHRI*. N.p., n.d. Web. 22 Oct. 2016.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² *Ibid.*

Europeans and refugees. The desperation caused by the situation has increased crime amongst refugees, meaning women and children fleeing from the conflict have another danger to worry about.

Another refugee crisis is occurring in South America. Under a dictatorship, the Venezuelan government has been crippled, causing a collapse in the economy, bureaucracy and infrastructure.²³ Ultimately, this crisis has devastated the food supply within the country and driven unemployment to record levels.²⁴ With little ability to feed their families and make a living, many citizens are deciding to leave the country. Most will settle within neighboring countries and nearby Caribbean islands, but others will flee to the United States for work.²⁵ Similar to the Syrian refugees, Venezuelan refugees are desperate for work and want to someday return to their country. For now, they will continue to leave their country until the situation starts improving.

Refugee women are particularly vulnerable to sexual assault and exploitation.²⁶ The GA 3rd has favored organizations such as the Women's Refugee Commission, which advocates for the protection of women fleeing their homes due to conflict,²⁷ in order to combat this reality. The routes taken by refugees have become well known and can easily be exploited by criminals. This large movement of people has given traffickers the perfect cover and supply for their operations. Younger women are the prime target of human trafficking and are left helpless in most cases along the arduous evacuation trails.²⁸ The sad truth is that these women are trying to run from danger only to find themselves in an even worse situation than before. Even if these refugee women avoid the human traffickers, they can still fall victim to other refugees who may take advantage of them.

Committee Directives

With the situation in Europe, South America, and the Middle East, it would be advisable for delegates to discuss these issues and understand gender based violence on this scale. As explained earlier, the refugee crisis has allowed gender based violence to grow without warning and it continues to ravage the women suffering from an already depressing situation. Unfortunately, many Member States are unfavorable towards helping refugees further because they are already strained by the crisis. However, continuing to let women be abused would be against what the GA 3rd and the United Nations stand for.

While researching and composing their position papers, delegates should consider the following questions: Would enforcing patrols along refugee routes be an efficient way to hamper human trafficking operations? Should we create even stronger protection laws? Would increased funding for support groups and organizations be a better solution? How can Member States be incentivized to uphold existing and future resolutions?

The Women's Refugee Commission would be the best reference for this issue, seeing as they are already committed towards this cause. Delegates may consider ways to either fund already existing organizations such as the WHO to resolve the issues. Delegates must look at past legislature in order to understand its effect and range.

II. Developing a Strategy to Prevent the Radicalization of Youth

Introduction

The radicalization of youth has developed into a highly multifaceted and prevalent issue within many Member States, notably Somalia and Syria. By definition, the radicalization of youth is defined as children and young adults who resort to and/or seek out violence as a means of justifying and acquiring terroristic power over others.²⁹

²³ Rose, Nick. "This Is How Bad Venezuela's Food Shortage Has Become." *MUNCHIES: Food by VICE*. N.p., 19 May 2016. Web. 14 December 2016.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Partivit, Tanitra. "Gender-based Violence." *Women's Refugee Commission* -. N.p., n.d. Web. 22 Oct. 2016.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ "Preventing the Radicalisation of Children by Fighting the Root Causes," *Council of Europe*, Web. 22 October 2016.

Moreover, in order for the radicalization of youth to occur, young people are targeted by terrorist organizations specifically because they are naive or not fully aware of what they are joining in the first place.

Although many youth are targeted by terrorist groups, there are those children and young adults who actively seek out such organizations as means to escape their current situations at home.³⁰ Many of the youth within Member States that are war torn or have corrupt governments, radicalize to escape from poverty and provide financially for their families. Unfortunately, due to the youth's impressionable nature, many are unaware that many of these organizations, namely ISIL and Boko Haram, simply use them as a tool to acquire the terrorist organization's objective, and then they are often killed or held for ransom.³¹

History

Throughout history, terrorist organizations have riddled the world with violent, senseless acts against all types of individuals as a means of being recognized and exerting their power over others. Traditionally, there have been many clear root causes of the radicalization of young people. In many communities, the use of hate speech and islamophobia along with fundamental discrimination in communities have drawn many young people towards terrorism. Many of the young individuals have also turned to terrorism because they felt an immense obligation to provide security, defense, or financial support because they felt themselves or their family were threatened.

In 1991, the Algerian military decided to step in and declare the general election invalid due to the fact that the Islamic Salvation Front had won the first the round of voting. This was perceived as threatening the theocracy within Algeria.³² Because the Algerian military decided to step in and void the vote, there was major backlash with an astronomical number of rebels, 25,000, voicing their frustration in the form of terroristic and violent acts. Astonishingly, the majority of the individuals involved in the uprising were twenty-five years old or younger.³³

During the emergence of strong radical Islamic groups in Tunisia during the 1970s and 1980s, Tunisian youth played an active role in defining the same kind of radicalization of youth seen today.³⁴ The Ennahda and Salafist movements, in particular, heightened terrorist activity throughout Tunisia. Many of the those who were recruited were college aged students that were particularly vulnerable and wanted to be a part of a cause.³⁵

Present Conditions

In recent years, the world has become increasingly interconnected through social media, and other innovative technological advancements, making it exceedingly difficult to monitor today's youth and prevent them from accessing volatile information online.³⁶ Such outlets like Twitter or Facebook, have become some of the most prominent platforms for terrorist groups all over the world to use as a way of recruiting young people to join their cause.³⁷ Many of these terrorist organizations draw in children and young adults with promises of a better life, free of poverty and hunger for not only them, but also their families. Unfortunately, due to the current social and political unrest within many of these Member States, most notably Syria, any possibilities of escaping such problems have become incredibly more appealing for children and young adults. Terrorist organizations, such as ISIL, take advantage of this and specifically target youth, believing they are the most likely to join their cause.³⁸

³⁰ Ramakrishna, Kumar, "Understanding Youth Radicalization in the Age of ISIS: A Psychosocial Analysis," 11 February 2016.

³¹ Witkowsky, Anne, "Preventing Terrorism: Strategies and Policies To Prevent and Combat Transnational Threats," *U.S. Department of State*, 14 October 2010.

³² "Emerging from the Black Hole- The UN's Fight Against Youth Radicalization," *UN News Centre*, 10 June 2015.

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ Wolf, Anne, "The Salafist Temptation: the Radicalization of Tunisia's Post- Revolution Youth," *Combating Terrorism Center at West Point*, Published: 29 April 2013, Web. 22 October 2016.

³⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁶ "UN Security Council Adopts Historic Resolution on Youth, Peace and Security," *Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth*, Published: 9 December 2015, Web. 23 October 2016.

³⁷ "Youth and the Internet: Fighting Radicalization and Extremism," *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization*, Published: June 2016, Web. 24 October 2016.

³⁸ *Ibid.*

Furthermore, along with promises of a better life, many terrorist organizations also promote their recruitment by using religious texts and rituals to legitimize their authority and organizations.³⁹ Many young people mistakenly believe that these terrorist organizations are in correspondence with religious doctrines, yet most of the “interpretations” the organizations highlight are very extreme and hazardous in nature, and do not reflect the religion they are allegedly modeled after in even a remote sense.⁴⁰

Committee Directives

Due to the emergence of new technologies, and the interconnectedness of the world today, the radicalization of youth has evolved more than ever before into a threatening phenomenon. Delegates will be required to come up with strategies to prevent the radicalization of youth across Member States due to the extremely desperate situations emerging. Delegates need to answer several relevant questions to come with the solutions necessary for solving such a multifaceted issue: How do we combat the radicalization of youth while communications through social media platforms of terrorist organizations are so readily available? What are some ways of incentivizing children and young adults to turn away from extremist and terrorist organizations promising a better life? What are some ways of educating youth on the consequences associated with radicalization? How can local communities be involved in preventing recruitment and rehabilitating youth vulnerable to and victimized by recruitment? These are some of the many questions each delegate should bear in mind while drafting position papers and preparing for KSUHSUMUN.

Research Appendix

Here are a few sources that would be great for your understanding of gender based violence and youth radicalization. It would also benefit delegates to research how their own Member States have dealt with such issues so far and what advances could be looked into to tackle said problems.

General

<https://www.usaid.gov/gbv>

<http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/facts-and-figures>

<http://knowyourix.org/statistics/>

<http://www.usatoday.com/search/gender%20based%20violence/>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/search?q=gender%20based%20violence>

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/region/sar/brief/ending-gender-based-violence-south-asia>

I. Preventing Gender Based Violence

"Facts and Figures: Ending Violence against Women." *UN Women*. N.p., n.d. Web. 22 Oct. 2016.

<http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/facts-and-figures>.

This information was gathered by UN Women, a support group that researches different topics about women around the world. The research provided here was about gender based violence around the world.

"GA3: SOCHUM." *HAMUN RSS2*. N.p., n.d. Web. 20 Oct. 2016.

This was a document that was passed by GA3 during one of their sessions. It showcases how to identify and prevent gender based violence.

"General Assembly: Third Committee." *International and Comparative Law Quarterly ICLQ* 1.01 (1952): 54-63.

Web. http://www.nmun.org/ny_archives/ny13_downloads/BGGU13GA3.pdf.

This document is a reference for Model United Nations organizations around the world. It helps define what the GA 3rd is and what their responsibilities are.

³⁹ "Youth Solidarity Fund," *United Nations Alliance of Civilizations*, N.p., n.d., Web. 20 October 2016.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

"Misión Permanente De Colombia Ante Las Naciones Unidas." *Misión Permanente De Colombia Ante Las Naciones Unidas*. N.p., n.d. Web. 20 Oct. 2016. <http://www.colombiaun.org/English/Mission%20Staff/ambassador.html>.

This website explains who the chair of GA3 is and what she has done throughout her career as an ambassador. This is also the same site where the portrait picture Maria Emma Mejia of came from.

Partivit, Tanitra. "Gender-based Violence." *Women's Refugee Commission* -. N.p., n.d. Web. 22 Oct. 2016. <https://www.womensrefugeecommission.org/gbv>.

This is the official website of the Women's Refugee Commission. They are a group who emphasizes the female refugees because they are a highly targeted group. They are a strong ally in terms of aligning with GA3 main focus.

Rose, Nick. "This Is How Bad Venezuela's Food Shortage Has Become." *MUNCHIES: Food by VICE*. N.p., 19 May 2016. Web. 14 Dec. 2016. <https://munchies.vice.com/en/articles/this-is-how-bad-venezuelas-food-shortage-has-become>.

This link provides information about an article written about the current situation in Venezuela. It focuses on the food shortage and how the locals have been surviving on such little resources.

"Selected Links on Gender Based Violence." *HHRI*. N.p., n.d. Web. 22 Oct. 2016. http://www.hhri.org/thematic/gender_based_violence.html.

This is a link to the Health and Human Rights Information website. This resource is very helpful because it provides guidelines for gender based violence, definitions for these acts, and past resolutions that have been past.

"UN General Assembly - Third Committee - Social, Humanitarian & Cultural." *UN News Center*. UN, n.d. Web. 20 Oct. 2016. <http://www.un.org/en/ga/third/>.

This is a direct link to the United Nations General Assembly website. This provided all of the base information on GA3 as well as explain what their mission is and how they tackle issues.

II. Developing a Strategy to Prevent the Radicalization of Youth

"Preventing the Radicalisation of Children by Fighting the Root Causes," *Council of Europe*, Web. 22 October 2016. <http://website-pace.net/documents/10643/2221023/Preventing-the-radicalisation-of-children-by-fighting-the-root-causes-EN.pdf/a0286e9e-cc3d-41a3-a4f5-d4c5a1d0d183>.

This a link to a document that was written by the Council of Europe explaining the root causes of youth radicalization. They point out these issues to give a better understanding of why these kinds of movements occur.

Witkowsky, Anne, "Preventing Terrorism: Strategies and Policies To Prevent and Combat Transnational Threats," *U.S. Department of State*, 14 October 2010 <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/rm/2010/150068.htm>.

This is the official webpage for the United States' Department of State. This link displays their guidelines on how to prevent terrorism, which involves focusing on several movements and radical groups around the world.

"Working with Youth for Youth: Protection Against Radicalization" *Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe*, 1 December 2015 <http://www.osce.org/cio/205211?download=true>.

This link provides a report written by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). This report showcases how the organization works with European youth in order to prevent radicalization. They remind us that younger members of society are more prone towards ideological changes, so they should be treated with care and not ignored.

"Emerging from the Black Hole- The UN's Fight Against Youth Radicalization," *UN News Centre* 10 June 2015. <https://ourworld.unu.edu/en/emerging-from-the-black-hole-the-uns-fight-against-youth-radicalization>.

This is an article explaining how the UN deals with radicalization and terrorism. They explain how radicalization should be studied because it gives us a better understanding of some terrorist groups originated. It also talks about different measures the UN uses for preventing attacks and stopping future radicalization.

Ramakrishna, Kumar, "Understanding Youth Radicalization in the Age of ISIS: A Psychosocial Analysis" 11 February 2016. <http://www.e-ir.info/2016/02/11/understanding-youth-radicalization-in-the-age-of-isis-a-psychosocial-analysis/>.

This article showcases the connection between psychology and youth radicalization. It particularly focuses on how ISIS exploits younger members of society by influencing them and allowing them to join their terrorist organization.

Wolf, Anne “The Salafist Temptation: the Radicalization of Tunisia’s Post- Revolution Youth” *Combating Terrorism Center at West Point*, Published: 29 April 2013, Web. 22 October 2016. <https://www.ctc.usma.edu/posts/the-salafist-temptation-the-radicalization-of-tunisias-post-revolution-youth>.

This article focuses on Tunisia’s youth radicalization movement after the Middle Eastern revolutions of 2013. A religious group known as the Salafists have formed and have become stronger after the assassination of Tunisia’s last ruler. Future worries about Jihadism have Tunisian officials concerned for their country’s youth.

“UN Urges Prevention Efforts to Address Threats of Violent Extremism to Children and Youth,” *UN News Centre*, N.p., n.d., Web. 25 October 2016. <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=54133#.WBAouWVInVo>.

This article covers a UN meeting in June 2016 on the radicalization of the youth. After facing recent terror attacks in Europe, UN representatives warn that the youth are easily influenced by these acts of extremism and may even participate in future terrorism if certain steps are not taken.

“UN Security Council Adopts Historic Resolution on Youth, Peace and Security,” *Office of the Secretary-General’s Envoy on Youth*, Published: 9 December 2015, Web. 23 October 2016. <http://www.un.org/youthenvoy/2015/12/un-security-council-adopts-historic-resolution-on-youth-peace-and-security/>.

This article refers to a resolution that was passed by the UN on the Youth, Peace and Security. It explains how UN officials have recognized the importance of the youth for future peace and how to involve them with peacebuilding on a political scale.

“Youth and the Internet: Fighting Radicalization and Extremism,” *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization*, Published: June 2016, Web. 24 October 2016. <http://en.unesco.org/youth-and-internet-fighting-radicalization-and-extremism>.

This is a webpage about an important conference called Youth and the Internet: Preventing Radicalization and Extremism. It reminded delegates how important and dangerous the internet can be for the the youth.

“Youth Solidarity Fund,” *United Nations Alliance of Civilizations*, N.p., n.d., Web. 20 October 2016. <http://www.unaoc.org/what-we-do/grants-and-competitions/youth-solidarity-fund/>.

This is a link for the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations website. It showcases the Youth Solidarity Fund, which is an initiative to promote cultural acceptance and exploration among the youth.