



SRMUN ATLANTA 2014

*Revitalizing “An Agenda for Peace”:
Preventive Diplomacy, Conflict Resolution, and the
Making of Peace in our Time*

FINAL OUTCOME DOCUMENT

November 20 – 22, 2014
Hilton Atlanta Airport

SRMUN Atlanta 2014 Participating Schools

Alliance University
Ave Maria University
Bainbridge University
Berry College
Campbell University
Central Piedmont Community College
Clemson University
College of Central Florida
College of Charleston
Flagler College
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Tennessee State University
Troy University
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University of North Carolina at Charlotte
University of North Carolina at Greensboro
University of North Carolina at Pembroke
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University of South Carolina-Upstate
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University of Texas – Tyler
University of West Georgia
Valdosta State University
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SRMUN Atlanta 2014 Topics

General Assembly Plenary

- I. Population Policies: Advancing Access to Sanitation
- II. Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration into Civil Society of Ex-Combatants

General Assembly Third

- I. The Right to Seek Asylum
- II. Global Efforts toward the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation

General Assembly Fourth

- I. The Use of Space Technology to Promote Cooperation in Environmental Disaster Management
- II. Addressing the Palestinian Right of Return

United Nations Children's Fund

- I. Improving Primary and Secondary Education to Combat Child Labour
- II. Eliminating Child Trafficking

Economic Commission for Europe

- I. The Role of Economic Policy in the Prevention of Conflict
- II. Expanding Sustainable Energy Policies and Regulations

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

- I. The Rights and Responsibilities of Host Countries Affected by Refugee Populations
- II. Analyzing the Effectiveness of Humanitarian Efforts in Response to Political Instability in Southeast Asia

SRMUN Atlanta 2014 Topics (Cont.)

United Nations Human Settlements Programme

- I. Eradicating Urban Poverty through Health Policies
- II. Promoting the Rehabilitation of Slum Settlements through Urban Development

League of Arab States

- I. Ensuring Access to Political Processes in Conflict Situations
- II. Strengthening and Expanding Arab Economies: Encouragement of International Trade Relations

Peace Building Commission

- I. Working Group on Lesson's Learned (WGLL): The Gender Dimension in Peacebuilding and State-building
- II. Country-Specific Configuration (CSC): Liberia

Security Council

- I. Designing Effective Targeted Sanctions
- II. The Situation in Central African Republic
- III. The Threat of Cyber Warfare

Historical Security Council

- I. January 11, 1994 - Rwandan Crisis: January 11, 1994

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The Executive Report of the General Assembly Plenary

The General Assembly Plenary (GA Plenary) started SRMUN's 25th year on a great note with a total of 73 Member States in attendance on Thursday evening. The two topics on the agenda for debate were: I. Population Policies: Advancing Access to Sanitation; and II. Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) into Civil Society of Ex-Combatants. Before committee began, the Dais challenged the committee to be the most productive, efficient, and diplomatic GA Plenary that SRMUN has ever seen. The body rose to the occasion and in a short amount of time, was able to set the agenda at II-I.

Over the course of the meeting, the delegates participated in debate by holding numerous unmoderated and moderated caucuses. This practice contributed to extending their knowledge in the realm of negotiation and learning the values of the art of diplomacy. Delegates gave heartfelt and factual speeches underlining the utmost importance of reintegrating Ex-combatants into civil society as well as stressing how in order to achieve peace; we must first demobilize and disarm, relating it to this year's theme "Revitalizing "An Agenda for Peace."

In debating the first topic in the agenda order, delegates submitted a total of nine working papers covering a variety of sub topics including education, economic policy, providing security for women and children in zones of conflict, infrastructure, and the creation of jobs to support the reintegration of ex-combatants. Accepting the initial challenge by the director; delegates caucused for hours on end, both through traditional blocs and through original trans-regional bloc collaborations such as Sweden and Israel working together despite recent complications on the status of DDR.

By the end of debate, delegates submitted a total of six draft resolutions. Draft Resolution 1-1 covered education for displaced women and children, training local leaders and educators, as well as vocational education. Draft Resolution 1-2's subject was political inclusion. Draft Resolution 1-3 was entitled DDREAM which followed a train the trainer methodology. Draft Resolution 1-4 proposed the creation of a UN Disarmament Incentive Fund. Draft Resolution 1-5 discussed security, assurance of long term success of reintegration, the formation of peaceful government communications, and to ensure a peaceful demobilization process. Draft Resolution 1-6 discussed Micro financing and economic policy and finally.

Debate went on through to the Committee's sixth and final session, held on Saturday afternoon. Sponsors worked quickly to get their final modifications into their draft resolutions in order to have them universally accepted. Furthermore, the body commenced in a series of spirited moderated caucuses such as the ones discussing the contentious issues of military operations to keep the peace during DDR program in Draft Resolution 1-5. After the moderated caucuses, the body approved many modifications to fix the presented issues. The committee then entered into voting procedures. The draft resolutions were voted on as follows: GA1-1 was adopted by placard vote (50-6-11); GA 1-2 was adopted by placard vote (32-24-13) after a failed attempt to divide out clauses one and two; GA 1-3 passed by placard vote (33-17-20); GA 1-4 was passed by placard vote (48-10-12); GA 1-5 passed by placard vote (50-5-15); and GA 1-6 passed by placard vote (35-23-11). These resolutions reflected the international community's will to set up new DDR practices to address special people groups. After ending voting procedures, the committee moved into debate on topic two. With only 90 minutes left in the session, the committee produced five working papers addressing many different issues with sanitation just before the end of the conference. Voting procedure was not entered as the dais accepted a motion to adjourn debate which passed.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 1- 1

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3 Committee: General Assembly Plenary

4 Subject: Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration into Civil Society of Ex-Combatants

5

6 The General Assembly,

7

8 *Reiterating* the importance of Disarmament as a first necessary step of Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration
9 into Civil Society of Ex-Combatants (DDR),

10

11 *Expressing its appreciation* for the International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA) which concerns itself with
12 security issues pertaining to the proliferation of small arms internationally by working closely with the United Nations as its
13 primary non-governmental organization (NGO) partner,

14

15 *Keeping in mind* the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDG), specifically MDG 2 and 8, universal primary
16 education and global partnership for development respectively,

17

18 *Believing* ex-combatants can be successfully reintegrated into civil society through the opportunity of education as shown
19 through the success of NGOs such as War Child, Youth Reintegration Training and Education for Peace program (YRTEP),
20 and United Nations Developmental Program (UNDP),

21

22 *Emphasizes* the importance of local leaders within their community and recognizing their influence due to respect and trust,

23

24 *Notes the success* of Moldova's pilot employment and training program funded by cost-sharing arrangements with private
25 enterprises to hire young-people-at-risk and comprised of employment counseling and career guidance for integration with a
26 Logistic Management Information database that can best implement these individuals into noted vacancies,

27

28 *Acknowledging* the definition of a person with disabilities as defined by the Convention on the Rights of Persons with
29 Disabilities established by GA/61/611 in 2006 stating that "persons with disabilities include those who have long-term
30 physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with various barrier, may hinder their full and
31 effective participation in society on an equal basis with others,"

32

33 *Recognizing* the importance of proper care of injuries, both physical and psychological, in order to prevent these injuries
34 from developing into permanent disabilities,

35

36 *Notes with appreciation* the work of disability focused Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as Handicap
37 International, Inclusion International, and Center for Victims of Torture at training and properly rehabilitating disabled
38 citizens in the workforce,

39

40 1. *Designates* disarmament as the primary step in the process of implementing DDR policies successfully;

41

42 2. *Recommends* joint interstate cooperation within regional networks towards disarmament with regards to:

43

- 44 a. Small arms trafficking's impact on destabilization of domestic and regional security,
- 45 b. Interstate efforts on the common goal of disarmament in the beneficial and transparent building of trust,
- 46 c. The effectiveness of common policies in combating arms and combatant traffic through shared borders,
- 47 d. Funded and implemented by the IANSA;

47

48 3. *Encourages* Member States to establish education programs catering to ex-combatants, including women and
49 children, to provide a tangible pathway back to society by:

50

- 51 a. Providing primary, secondary, and vocational education for those adversely affected by conflict to include:
 - 52 i. Primary education for displaced peoples and children to prepare them for the work force and
53 restoration to society,
 - ii. Secondary education for training local leaders and educators to create a system for providing

- 54 psychological and physical rehabilitation and revitalization for those affected by conflict,
55 iii. Vocational education for former combatants so they may provide a valuable contribution to their
56 local economy as well as being involved in their community,
57 b. Inviting Member States to implement programs to educate communities about traumatic psychological
58 conditions,
59 c. Decentralizing in order to avoid unnecessary bureaucracy, by utilizing local community leaders whom
60 locals respect and trust to maintain these established education and rehabilitation programs,
61 d. Funded by cost-sharing arrangements with community organizations — such as, local businesses,
62 nonprofits, NGOs, multi-national corporations — and private entities and corporations;
63
64 4. *Recommends* widespread implementation of programs similar to Moldova's to best engage young ex-combatants
65 and youth at risk by constructing programs needed to educate and train these youths as well as widespread
66 databases usable for filling vacancies, implemented at the discretion of Member States;
67
68 5. *Endorses* strong cooperation with NGO's such as Handicap International that focuses on both disabled
69 rehabilitation and disarmament methods such as, but not limited to, clearing minefields and education regarding
70 post-war dangers;
71
72 6. *Calls upon* the work of UN Enable World Program of Action to provide shelter, production workshops, sheltered
73 enclaves, designated positions, quota schemes, and subsidies for employers to train and engage disabled workers;
74
75 7. *Recognizes* the importance of partnering with community organizations and strengthening state institutions to
76 promote long term program sustainability.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 1-2

2

3 Committee: General Assembly Plenary

4 Subject: Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration into Civil Society of Ex-Combatants

5

6 The General Assembly,

7

8 *Recognizes* the severity of current civil conflicts and the necessity for reconciliation among the conflicted parties,

9

10 *Recalling* past success of reintegration of ex-combatants, such as the Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration
11 Program (NDRP) in the Great Lakes region of Africa and the Colombian demobilization of M19,

12

13 *Reaffirming* the Interagency Working Group on Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (IAWG-DDR) mandate
14 of improving the United Nations performance in disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration and representing the
15 application of the “UN delivering as one”, with a view to enhance effectiveness and efficiency of DDR practices worldwide,

16

17 *Bearing in mind* the need for political stability and inclusion to allow for non-violent solutions,

18

19 *Recognizing* that in the absence of the rule of law, no meaningful political or economic reform can be undertaken,

20

21 1. *Encourages* contesting parties to build political inclusion by:

22

a. Offering free and fair elections, insured by external monitors agreed upon by contested parties,

23

b. Sharing political power, according to negotiated deals among contested parties,

24

c. Allowing legal and peaceful political opposition;

25

26 2. *Suggests* that parties negotiate settlements to ensure that ex-combatants receive the means to be economically sustainable
27 through:

28

a. Land reform programs to allow ex-combatants to own the land they currently live on according to negotiated
29 settlements,

30

b. The use of economic incentives to foster peace in post-conflict areas, through a system that exchanges land and
31 loans for armaments, with a requirement that participants adhere to the peace process,

32

i. According to the protocols that will be established by IAWG-DDR on implementing an economic
33 exchange program for disarmament in exchange for economic incentives,

34

ii. With help from the Peace-Building Commission to develop and implement protocols on an economic
35 exchange system,

36

c. Infrastructure development to help facilitate economic growth;

37

38 3. *Refers* any funding decisions to be under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly Second Committee, in collaboration
39 with the Peacebuilding Fund.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 1-3

2

3 Committee: General Assembly Plenary

4 Subject: Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration into Civil Society of Ex-Combatants

5

6 The General Assembly,

7

8 *Bearing in mind* that every post conflict situation is different; therefore, universal actions will not address this issue,

9

10 *Recalling The Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, Article 3, that states, “Everyone has the right to life liberty and
11 security of person,”

12

13 *Hoping to address* the extensive and varied needs of Combat Affected Individuals (CAI) which includes former child
14 soldiers, former women combatants, families of ex-combatants, women recruited into the service of soldiers, the disabled,
15 and released former prisoners of war,

16

17 *Taking into consideration* the plaguing issues of stigmatization amongst ex-combatants, the families of ex-combatants and
18 victims of combat related violence,

19

20 *Noting with deep concern* the psychological trauma of a life in combat and the extensive recovery process,

21

22 *Guided by* the Brahimi report of August 2000 that stressed the importance of all United Nations (UN) agencies, funds and
23 programmes working with or taking part in, UN peace operations that work towards the same goal to provide good,
24 comprehensive and coordinated concepts, policies, structures and processes to guide and implement integrated operations,

25

26 *Congratulating and building on* the success of the United Nations Mission in Côte d’Ivoire’s (UNOCI) “1,000 Micro
27 Projects” programmes, which created local projects and means of living for ex-combatants,

28

29 *Hoping to build on* the successes of local non-governmental organisations, drawing on their expertise in the regional culture
30 and customs,

31

32 *Recognizing* the UN Inter-Agency Working Group on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration’s (IAWG – DDR)
33 ability to address inadequate coordination among UN peacekeeping missions, agencies and programmes and lack of
34 planning and support,

35

36 1. *Recommends* the establishment of a highly trained Response DDREAM Team (DDR Effective Administrative
37 Mechanism) that will utilize a “Train the Trainer” methodology to quickly implement the programs here
38 discussed:

39

a. A core group of professionals that extensively researches the special conditions of each post
40 conflict region,

41

b. That approaches the situation with an open mind that respects the culture and customs of the post
42 conflict region,

43

c. Whose goal is to incorporate as many Combat Affected Individuals and established local
44 leadership as possible,

45

d. Whose operations are funded, along with other peacekeeping efforts, by A/RES/2626;

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47 2. *Further recommends* DDREAM empower programs that include psychological treatment of mental health
48 concerns, including Post-Traumatic Stress Disorders, and training in peer counseling to provide assistance to
49 others in the reintegration process through:

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- a. Creating permanent sites to conduct both trauma counseling for Combat Affected Individuals and basic training in trauma counseling to local residents as to sustain the long-term mission and reinforce community support,
 - b. Sending Psychologists from the Psychological Coalition at the UN to provide treatment and peer counselor training,
 - c. Calling upon volunteer support from the International Counseling Association;
3. *Encourages* DDREAM to promote programs that draw on the talents and resources of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to address the needs of reintegrated teenagers and children so that they avoid the return to either a life of military service or criminal delinquency specifically UNICEF's Global Movement for Children which assists youths in war torn areas and protects at-risk children from exploitation and violence;
4. *Calls for* DDREAM to integrate the Combat Affected Individuals with the local community members so as to avoid:
- a. Stigmatization of the reintegration participants,
 - b. Exclusion of the local inhabitants from the benefits of empowerment, thus building a unified culture,
 - c. Regeneration of the tensions of conflict, reducing the risk of relapse of armed conflict;
5. *Endorses* DDREAM training and vocational programs that:
- a. Stress the availability of locally accessible raw materials to promote sustainable industry,
 - b. Develop regionally feasible agricultural and healthcare vocational programs that will support and strengthen the local economy,
 - c. Utilizes the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) which comprises formal, nonformal and informal learning for the world of work;
6. *Solemnly affirms* that only through strong educational and vocational programs, established and maintained by the affected communities themselves, will these programs strengthen this generation and extend benefits to the second generation and beyond;
7. *Requests accordingly* that all programs developed by DDREAM be monitored by the IAWG-DDR in order to ensure continued functionality and ongoing success of DDREAM's missions and programs.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 1-4

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3 Committee: General Assembly Plenary
4 Subject: Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration into Civil Society of Ex- Combatants
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6 The General Assembly,

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8 *Recognizing* the wide reaching repercussions of war and its effects upon a diverse populace particularly its effect on women
9 and children,

10
11 *Mindful* of United Nations S/RES 1325 which affirms the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of
12 conflicts, peace negotiations, peace-building, peacekeeping, humanitarian response, and in post-conflict reconstruction,
13

14 *Recalling* Secretary-General Report A/65/741, which calls upon the committee to be preemptive in providing a
15 multidimensional framework for recovery and development of ex-combatants by focusing on long-term objectives,
16

17 *Further recognizing* the success of Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Consultative non-governmental organizations
18 (NGOs) for peacebuilding actions to mitigate the adverse effect relating to mental health, low job skills, and socio-economic
19 development in post conflict situations such as Ambassadors for Children, World Assemble of Youth, and International
20 Center for Research on Women,

21
22 *Further mindful* of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) and Peacebuilding Funds (PBF) actions to mitigate the adverse
23 effects of post-conflict situations,
24

25 *Acknowledging* the previous success of past micro-financing programs such as the Microfinance Management Institute,
26 Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP) and Open Societies Institute and the current 98.79.% success rate of
27 repayment,
28

29 *Commending* the hardwork of the General Assembly First Committee (GA 1st) for their diligence in addressing disarmament
30 issues world-wide,
31

32 *Further acknowledging* the vitality of the United Nations Developmental Program (UNDP) for global enhancement of job
33 skills training,
34

35 *Affirming* the need for Member States to recognize the Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration – Every Angle
36 Approach (DDR-EAA),
37

38 *Further commending* the United Nations International Children’s Fund (UNICEF) for its commitment to furthering
39 education for vulnerable children groups,
40

41 *Praising* the efforts of various civil society organizations including Doctors Without Borders, Teachers Without Borders,
42 etc. for the empowerment of vulnerable women and children worldwide,
43

44 *Understanding* the important substantive work that must still be undertaken in order to fully transform women from victims
45 into empowered leaders in post-conflict societies,
46

47 *Noting* the effects of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) on youths, women, and other special interest groups that can
48 be devastating, and if left untreated, is detrimental to society,
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1. *Encourages* Member States to continue to work towards the reintegration of ex-combatants into society via the development of tools to promote and adopt education programs emphasizing entrepreneurial knowledge and technical training specifically targeted to ex-combatants and vulnerable citizens in order to empower them to seek opportunities outside conflict driven actions thereby enabling them to have the resources, both social and monetarily, to advocate on their own behalf;
 2. *Defines* ex-combatants as any persons without the means of self defense in areas by acts of violence due to the significant impact by previous combat zones as vulnerable citizens;
 3. *Requests* that the international community utilize more effective means of procuring and using resources while facilitating the reintegration of ex-combatants into society through:
 - a. Creating public awareness campaigns, facilitated by ECOSOC Consultative,
 - b. NGOs to focus on workshops for vulnerable citizens with a history of violence and creating a means to eliminate all forms of vulnerability for future generations, by educating men and women in order to reintegrate these individuals into society,
 - c. Making education in classrooms accessible to vulnerable citizens through the implementation of domestic policies by including ex-combatants and violence against oppressed individuals in the creation of national education policies,
 - d. Providing transportation and financial assistance to vulnerable citizens so they can travel to school and have access to education and medical facilities;
 4. *Asks* for the GA 1st, in collaboration with willing and able Member States, to establish the United Nations Disarmament Incentive Fund (UNDIF) as a subsidiary branch of the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) under the purview of the GA 1st in order to:
 - a. Provide monetary and technical assistance for Member States that commit to:
 - i. The implementation of reconciliatory measures such as general amnesties, pardons, and stay orders aimed towards incentivizing ex-combatants to disarm,
 - ii. The initiation of land reform measures that grant property rights to ex-combatants,
 - iii. The introduction of already existing UN protocols on disarmament,
 - b. Make education more accessible to women and children by:
 - i. Implementing measures that revise cultural and social barriers that hinder school attendance,
 - ii. Providing adequate sanitation measures to ensure female attendance in schools and,
 - iii. Encouraging women and adolescents to promote the importance of education,
 - c. Strengthen teaching quality and resources of education institutions within each Member State such as primary schools that enroll girls that is to be funded by the UNDIF;
 5. *Endorses* all willing and able Member States, individuals, and private donors to donate monetary funds to the UNDIF under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly 5th Committee (GA 5th);
 6. *Further encourages* Member States to provide technical resources under the purview of the GA 5th to the UNDIF including but not limited to:
 - a. Technical experts in the field of Education, Public Policy & Science and Technology,
 - b. Machinery related to transportation for educational and medical purposes,
 - c. Food subsidies for the participating member states in order to provide free meals to participating students;
 7. *Urges* the creation of the UN Aiding Youth Agency to establish PTSD health centers in the most bombarded regions, these health centers will:
 - a. Provide psychological treatments to ex-combatants with both mild and sever cases of PTSD to undergo screening to ensure that their mental states is conducive to reintegration,

- 101 b. Sponsor programs that create safe havens for ex-combatants that feel overwhelmed by the violence
102 surrounding them;
- 103
- 104 8. *Asks* for PBC, in collaboration with willing and able Member States, to establish the United Nations
105 Reintegration Incentive Fund (UNRIF) as a subsidiary branch of the PBF in order to provide monetary and
106 technical assistance for Member States that commit to:
- 107 a. The implementation of reintegratory policies such as land reform, measures that grant property rights
108 to ex-combatants,
- 109 b. Public investment into socio-economic development programs,
- 110 c. The implementation of already existing United Nations (UN) protocols on reintegration;
- 111
- 112 9. *Further supports* the expansion of the UNDP job training programs to include Global Disarmament,
113 Demobilization, and Reintegration programs for special interest groups including women and children by
114 focusing on:
- 115 a. Vocational/skills training, initially with literacy and numeracy training, then followed by interactive
116 job training to apply their new skills in working settings;
- 117 b. Micro-enterprise development to ex-combatants with basic skills to start and run their own
118 businesses,
- 119 c. Business communities and potential employers in all regions to employ programs participants from
120 these communities;
- 121
- 122 10. *Calls upon* Member States to revise existing public health and social welfare programs to increase public
123 awareness and aid for mental health issues;
- 124
- 125 11. *Further requests* collaboration with grassroots civil society organizations:
- 126 a. “Caring for the Kids” counseling program to provide mental security for children following their
127 experiences in war, as stated in the DDR- EAA,
- 128 b. “Doctors Without Borders” by transporting doctors to areas coming out of war to provide check-ups
129 to victims and ex-combatants and providing medical assistance to the needy and providing
130 medication to the ill;
- 131
- 132 12. *Approves* the creation of a micro-financing program for the reintegration of ex-combatants that:
- 133 a. Mirror guidelines from successful global microfinance programs such as the Microfinance
134 Management Institute, the CGAP and the Open Society Institute,
- 135 b. Provides loans to ex-combatants to help them acquire education or jobs, starting up businesses, or any
136 other methods to successfully re-integrate into civil society and loans would be for not for profit
137 driven purposes and any interest rates for the loans would only be as much as the real expected rate of
138 inflation according to the World Bank over a five-year period of time from when the loan was first
139 issued,
- 140 c. Has a pre-evaluation process to assess the needs and goals of ex-combatants as well as the needs and
141 goals of the communities into which they are trying to reintegrate, in order to provide guidance on
142 use of loans;
- 143
- 144 13. *Reminds* those receiving these loans to use them in a beneficial way not only to themselves, but also to their
145 communities and peers as well in ways to fund:
- 146 a. The creation of stores and marketplaces,
- 147 b. Educational programs endorsing farming, constructional training and business,
- 148 c. Communal projects in one’s town and/or city such as libraries and computers for educational
149 purposes;
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14. *Accepts* that those who are receiving the micro-financing loans specified in operative clauses 12 and 13 sign a Master Promissory Note to continue the trend of upholding the current 98.79% repayment rate in addition to:
 - a. Necessitating this program to provide certain guidelines, restrictions, and extensive counseling to optimize the use of loans,
 - b. Providing that these funds are implemented once the borrower has proven their ideas are of good intentions for the future and have relinquished all arms used in the previous conflict pertaining to their country,
 - c. Restricting the purchase of arms or other weaponry,
 - d. Providing counseling that educates recipients of loans on risks as well a option and opportunities involved with these loans and provides suggestion and direction for use of the loans that will benefit the ex-combatants and the communities;

 15. *Further invites* the UN General Assembly and its Member States to submit an annual progress report to the UN Secretary General’s Office concerning progress made in DDR in conflict driven areas to review said standard reports of progress and give feedback to Member States annually.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 1-5

2

3 Committee: General Assembly Plenary

4 Subject: Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration of Ex-Combatants

5

6 The General Assembly Plenary,

7 *Fully aware* that, as stated by the Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards (IDDRS), a stable
8 political environment is a prerequisite to achieving long term disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration,

9

10 *Recognizing* the many facets of reintegration of ex-combatants, humanitarian programs,

11

12 *Emphasizing* the importance of social aspects of reintegration along with the economic aspect of a region,

13

14 *Seeking* immediate attention to the damages of post-war trauma in children, the need for progress to be developed to aide
15 with reintegration of child-soldiers, and a need for the distribution of aid to those affected by war through the United
16 Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF),

17

18 *Bearing in mind* that because each conflict is unique to its respected region, a precedence of preconditions to the
19 Disarmament Demobilization Reintegration (DDR) framework must be addressed,

20

21 *Confident* in the use of successful-pre-existing programmes, such as the United Nations Interagency Rehabilitation
22 Programme (UNIRP) and the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN), founded out of a fifteen year research study from
23 the IDDRS to help formulate new policies, programme development, management, evaluation, and staff training,

24

25 *Emphasizing* the United Nations Disarmament Demobilization Reintegration Center report declaring that “DDR
26 programmes are increasingly being implemented in contexts in which one or more of these preconditions are in place,”

27

28 *Recognizing* the 2011 UN Human Rights Council Resolution 16/18 that promotes inter-religious tolerance,

29

30 *Recognizing* UN Security Council Resolution 1325, which upheld the role of women in, “post-conflict reconstruction” by
31 enforcing gender-based police reform in Liberian society,

32

33 *Seeking to* improve the DDR framework to encourage greater commitment to creating comprehensive international peace
34 agreements,

35

36 *Emphasizing* economic gender equality by providing assistance to women reintegrating into the job market,

37

38 *Welcoming* reconciliation between parties that are recently removed from conflict through issue specific forums in order to
39 seek peaceful solutions to grievances that they may have suffered during the armed conflict such as 2008 reconciliation
40 between Turkish and Greek Cypriots, through the International NGO Training and Research Centre (INTRAC) in
41 conjunction with the TC Management Centre and GC NGO Support Centre.

42

43 *Recognizing* groups, such as “Combatants for Peace,” within the international body for observation of ex-combatants from
44 both conflicting parties for the purpose to educate them and the public on cultural awareness and tolerance as a means of
45 creating pacifist solution to conflict, and this form of education may be applied to civil conflicts such as that in the Central
46 African Republic, as well as international conflicts existing between multiple states,

47

48 1. *Affirms* the goals of the Women's Refugee Commission in which refugee and displaced women, children, and
49 youths are safe, healthy, and self-reliant;

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51 2. *Reaffirms* the mandate to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms found within the Vienna
52 Programme of Action;

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3. *Recommends* that the partnership of the UN-Women and regional bodies provide equal access to employment and education in order to combat the widespread sexual violence along with DDR programs,
 4. *Encourages* the development of partnerships for micro-enterprises for the purpose of economic reintegration to provide capital through grants or loans from Micro-financing institutions such as Grameen Bank for Business Development Services to assist the entrepreneur with costs of assets and startup of the ex-combatants' business through:
 - a. assessing the conditions in the selected regions in order to profile target groups through data collection tracking arms extraction to promote accountability with respect to sovereignty and groups' socio-economic variables to establish needs and resources necessary for the target ex-combatants groups,
 - b. surveying potential business opportunities and referral alternatives in those areas,
 - c. selecting Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), government partners, and local community advisors to interview candidates and provide combatant status and background information on applicants for loan/grant approval and monitoring assistance,
 - d. developing small business training curriculum based on entrepreneurship, management, accounting and taxation, and marketing while training a pool of small business advisors and trainers;
 5. *Further invites* full public-private partnerships to assess and approve Business Plans by a selection committee that would include members from an executive agency, microfinance institutions, local NGO partners, and a representative of the community business advisory panel that would remain in a flexible ratio depending on the needs of each specific conflict region;
 6. *Endorses* the expansion of successful violence reduction programs like the Community Violence Reduction (CVR) program used in Haiti into other DDR processes for the purpose of reducing violence and establishing rule of law;
 7. *Recommends* providing transitional aid in line with reintegration through:
 - a. creating a package including a transitional safety net allowance to bridge the difficult period of several months between demobilization and reintegration which includes initial financing, food, clothing, household items, tools, land grants etc.,
 - b. post-discharge orientation in the community of settlement on available social support and economic opportunities,
 - c. revising and promoting programs and agreements that have had success in Reintegration and peace such as the United Nation Interagency Rehabilitation Programme (UNIRP), and the Armenian Missionary Association of America (AMAA) agreement,
 - d. funding by United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination (UNOHAC);
 8. *Invites* Member States to promote dignity and equality by ending human rights violations and abuses of international humanitarian law, including those of sexual and gender-based violence, physical violence, the use of child labor, attacks against schools and hospitals by focusing on:
 - a. security, maintenance, and defense of civilians,
 - b. continued coordination among the African Standby Force (ASF), the United Nations Security Council, African Union (AU), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), European Union (EU), and other key actors in the promotion of security,
 - c. support of coordination and efforts in regard in regard with special representative the Secretary-General,
 - d. enhancing and establishing truth, justice, to take necessary steps to ensure neutrality, balance, transparency among all actors and member states;
 9. *Encourages* the aid of organizations to establish programs focused on the mental health and psychological well-being of women by:
 - a. providing safe housing during rehabilitation by United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM),
 - b. inviting affiliate UN agencies and local and international NGOs to raise public awareness,
 - c. utilizing women as peacebuilders to coordinate with international organizations and with gender advisors who are already in the United Nations mission to guarantee the reintegration of women and girls;
 10. *Further recommends* the implementation of projects and programs for ex-combatants that will provide:
 - a. a local incentive to disarm through buy-back programs, skill training workshops, income generation, psychological counseling, reconciliation programs, and educational sessions,

- 111 b. for an established community based network to help family members of returning ex-combatants to cope with
112 the changes;
113
- 114 11. *Emphasizes* the need for military personnel of the current recognized governments to be debriefed and reeducated
115 on tolerance and diversity with accepting dissenting groups, through sensitivity training that would resemble:
116 a. the 2011 UN Human Rights Council Resolution 16/18 which recommended creating government programs to
117 promote inter-religious tolerance and dialogue, training government employees to be sensitive toward religious
118 sensitivities, and engaging in outreach initiatives,
119 b. the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 that upheld the role of women in “post-conflict reconstruction”
120 which is exemplified by India sending 100 female police officers to Liberia to enforce gender-based sensitivity
121 police reform through promoting the role of women in Liberian society in 2007;
122
- 123 12. *Considers* the revision of the United Nations Disarmament Commission mission to provide advice and assistance
124 for the integration of national defense and internal security sectors with the goals of:
125 a. assisting the government in the restoration of a civilian policing force,
126 b. supporting any transitional governments with sustainable DDR practices for all armed groups including
127 women and children included in such groups,
128 c. collecting, dismantling, or storing during the removal of weapons including creating recycling initiatives
129 specifically designed to re-purpose weapons of war,
130 d. developing and maintaining local-public security measures;
131
- 132 13. *Recommends* opportunities for the enlistment of all ex-combatants into the local and national police forces or to
133 demobilize by:
134 a. emphasizing those ex-combatants who wish to join the police force will go through the Disarmament
135 Commission and the respective government committee to evaluate enlistees on a benchmark set by the
136 Disarmament Board, these parameters should include but are not limited to:
137 i. commitment to the national government;
138 ii. competence;
139 iii. past conflict involvement;
140 iv. psychological evaluation;
141 b. confirming if the ex-combatant fails to pass the evaluation based on the standards created by Disarmament
142 Commission or if the EC chooses to self disarm, a compensation packet shall be granted to them based on
143 previously stated programs and outlines in this document;
144
- 145 14. *Encourages* the cooperation of the U.N. Economic Commission in forming a committee to create a “debt for
146 development” exchange program, modeled after similar programs (KIDDE, Italy-Albania, Italy-Philippines, etc.)
147 either in three-party form or two-party form that would seek to offer public debt relief in exchange for mutually
148 agreed upon goals to remedy war damaged infrastructure and increase rehabilitation and vocational training.
149



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 1-6

2

3 Committee: General Assembly Plenary

4 Subject: Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration into Civil Society of Ex- Combatants

5

6 The General Assembly,

7

8 *Keeping in mind* the goals of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the context of Disarmament, Demobilization,
9 and Reintegration (DDR) into Civil Society of Ex- Combatants, specifically the right to security of the person as outlined in

10 Article 3 and the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each Member State as outlined in

11 Article 13,

12

13 *Believing* that peace and stability are achievable through the cooperation of the international community and regional
14 bodies,

15

16 *Noting* that disarmament involves the development of management programs for the collection of arms, ammunitions, and
17 explosives, and mainly collects, documents, controls, and disposes of aforementioned weapons to peacekeeping troops,

18

19 *Reaffirming* the necessity for a feeling of safety among the civilians without weapons with the understanding that civilians
20 and combatants will not give up arms or cease participation in conflict unless they feel secure,

21

22 *Recognizing* the difficulty in maintaining trust between rebel forces and established government parties,

23

24 *Further recognizing* the work of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) and their actions in solving
25 conflicts and bringing stability to areas engulfed in conflict,

26

27 *Taking note* as peace talks begin to have success, the instruments of war tend to and will fade from the Member State in
28 order to further the peace process,

29

30 *Bearing in mind* peacekeeping troops are currently storing and destroying weapons effectively when necessary,

31

32 *Recognizing* disarmament of militant and rebel civilians is a task not solely under the responsibility of the peacekeepers, but
33 of local and national authorities as well,

34

35 *Recalling* its Resolution 66/36 of 2 December 2011 on regional disarmament which encourages Member States to address
36 issues of disarmament at regional and sub-regional levels,

37

38 *Having examined* the events which led up to numerous massacres such as the Manila Massacre of 1945, Zanzibar
39 Revolution of 1964, Haiti Massacre 1804, Sikh Massacre of 1984, Ethnic Cleansing of Georgians throughout 1992 and
40 1993, and the Algerian Village Massacres of the last decade of the twentieth century, along with the vulnerability of all
41 parties engaged in the early peace process,

42

43 *Aware of* the economic and educational deprivation that often accompanies post-conflict societies,

44

45 *Expressing* its appreciation for the work of the International Development Association (IDA) in fulfilling a critical role by
46 extending much-needed loans to poverty-stricken Member States,

47

48 *Believing* that it is crucial for individual communities to provide support to ex-combatants at a community level,

49

50 *Observing* the May 2005 Sida article "Reintegration of Ex- Combatants in Post- Conflict Societies," the definition of an ex-
51 combatant is a non-governmental individual who "has taken direct part in the hostilities on behalf of one of the warring
52 parties and has been registered as disarmed",

53

54 *Emphasizing* the needs of women and children in conflict and areas affected by conflict,
55
56 *Alarmed* by the knowledge that approximately 300,000 children under eighteen years of age are being used as soldiers
57 around the world,
58
59 *Recognizing* the need to improve the quality of life of ex-combatants and bystanders impacted by conflict,
60
61 *Affirming* “An Agenda for Peace” set forth by Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali,
62
63 *Noting with regret* that past DDR attempts have been largely unsuccessful in part due to cultural misunderstandings,
64
65 *Recognizing* that the success of the internationally acclaimed cross-country therapeutic exchange program, the “Peace of
66 Mind” partnership for ex-combatants experienced by Israel, the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, and France,
67 would serve to benefit other member states if expanded,
68
69 *Remembering* the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners adopted and proclaimed by the General Assembly
70 Resolution 45/111 from 14 December 1990,
71
72 *Recognizing* all members of the peace process must be afforded basic human dignity in order to best ensure its success,
73
74 *Expecting* that people affected by conflict shall not be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention, or exile,
75
76 1. *Calls upon* United Nations bodies in regions of conflict to coordinate with Member States to provide support
77 beginning through the creation of a joint mechanism addressing the goals of disarmament, demobilization, and
78 reintegration by:
79 a. Establishing guidelines for new DDR cases,
80 b. Creating framework for sub-committee structure for the purpose of providing solutions for political
81 and cultural conflict,
82 c. Coordinating with affected communities in their Member State to develop public awareness programs
83 to address how conflict affects individuals,
84 d. Creating an advisory sub-committee focusing on the economic policy of Member States that:
85 i. fosters regionally specific job creations;
86 ii. compliments the provision of skills in reintegration programs;
87 iii. seeks out global economic cooperation;
88
89 2. *Further calls upon* UNTSO to expand its focus and continue facilitating negotiations, thus achieving peaceful
90 resolutions and a more sustainable environment under the following:
91 a. State to state,
92 b. State to militant group,
93 c. Militant group to militant group;
94
95 3. *Encourages* the creation of a UN sub-committee to oversee the DDR process within Member States to ensure
96 understanding and accountability of Member States throughout the process with focus on the controlled discharge
97 of active combatants from armed forces as well as prisoners of war;
98
99 4. *Requests* that during the peace process, non-sanctioned militant bases are dismantled under the oversight of
100 regional UN Peacekeeping Missions, and carried out by regional authorities, including, but not limited to,
101 government bodies, local authorities, and ex-combatants;
102
103 5. *Recommends* that situations including rebel groups, the General Assembly will establish guidelines for a weapon
104 buyback program, coordinated by NGO’s such as the Center for Arms Control, the International Action Network
105 on Small Arms (IANSA), and others that will report back to the sub-committee aforementioned, and non-
106 proliferation for the following purposes:
107 a. Trading weapons in order to melt them down in exchange for humanitarian needs, such as:
108 i. Food;
109 ii. Medicine and other health services;
110 iii. Clothing;
111 iv. Collegiate and vocational education scholarships;
112 v. Small business loans;

- 113 b. Melting weapons that would then be transformed into public goods, such as:
114 i. Scrap metal;
115 ii. Jewelry;
116 iii. Building materials;
117 c. Raising funds for reintegration programs by selling above goods to the general public;
118
- 119 6. *Recommends* that situations not involving a rebel group, leaders instruct and encourage their combatants to hand
120 over weapons for incentives without force by:
121 a. Encouraging programs focused on the collection of small arms to:
122 i. Strive to limit small arms trafficking by providing humanitarian assistance as a buy-back incentive
123 for arms after an armed crisis
124 ii. Prevent ex-combatants from selling arms to rogue groups, which would create future security
125 concerns, while simultaneously offering sustainability for future development,
126 b. Incentivize the return of arms through humanitarian aid, medicinal aid, and/or amnesty from prosecution
127 as Member States find necessary,
128 c. Developing the “Farms for Arms” program if applicable to Member States in order to give vocational job
129 training and resources in exchange for the willful handing over of weapons;
130
- 131 7. *Further recommends* the IDA offer monetary incentives to national governments who partake in disarmament
132 initiatives to be used to fund respective local reintegration programs advised by previously mentioned economic
133 advisory sub-committee;
134
- 135 8. *Encourages* Member States and relevant UN bodies to strengthen their own authorities to protect their citizens
136 from illegal activities;
137
- 138 9. *Calls upon* the IDA to financially support underdeveloped Member States in strengthening their local authorities,
139 especially by training, outfitting, and providing other support to the benefit of the community;
140
- 141 10. *Recommends* the UN continues its use of the peace-keepers to create and maintain a sense of safety among all
142 vulnerable parties understanding that Member States have actively been involved in the process;
143
- 144 11. *Suggests* that all Member States seek the expertise of the UN Development Programme, World Bank, and
145 International Monetary Fund (IMF) as they provide logistical support and financial assistance to Member States to
146 develop regional and community based programs to support communities affected by conflict;
147
- 148 12. *Calls upon* the IMF, World Bank, and IDA to further propel the peace process by
149 providing aid to all affected Member States by:
150 iv. Offering public-use funds to governments earnestly engaged in the peace process,
151 v. Extending economic opportunities to ex-combatants,
152 vi. Increasing awareness by emphasizing the provision of information on DDR issues through media outlets
153 and web portals;
154
- 155 12. *Further invites* the Member States to adopt the expansion of “Peace of Mind,” an ex-combatant therapeutic
156 exchange program, which provides therapy and support from counselors and community programs by:
157 a. Sending these units to culturally friendly nations for seven days to participate in both therapy and leisure
158 activities, free of the responsibilities, obligations, and stigmas they would otherwise face with immediate
159 integration back into everyday living while maintaining:
160 i. An emphasis that units of ex-combatants who fought together should be treated as a unit;
161 ii. Funded by military programs, veterans organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations, and
162 private donations;
163 b. Continues with a follow-up program that:
164 . Keeps long-term contact with all participants;
165 i. Is modeled after the internationally acclaimed “Peace of Mind” partnership already carried out
166 by several Member States;
167 ii. Provides regionally specific education for ex-combatants with an emphasis on technical and
168 vocational skills;
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13. *Advises that* the existing mental health programs be revised and updated by adding specific coverage to women under eighteen and men aged thirteen to forty-five and also extending coverage during and after conflict in regards to Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD);
 14. *Recommends* that Member States partner with the World Health Organization (WHO) to strengthen mental health centers known as Psychological Support Outposts (PSOs) in regions heavily affected by conflict that would:
 - a. Provide resources for communities dealing with the after effects of conflict, which will include the following ideas:
 - b. Provide training to mental health professionals to support community,
 - c. Facilitate mentoring programs of re-integrated ex-combatants and recently demobilized combatants to provide individual support,
 - d. Protect individuals utilizing this resource by the international community,
 - e. Receive aid for newly created NGOs from UNICEF through augmentation of the existing programs that deal with traumatized children with a format which can be replicated in all communities;
 15. *Supports* the recognition of private and public disability and welfare programs to provide assistance to injured ex-combatants such as:
 - a. International Council on Social Welfare,
 - b. UN Enable,
 - c. Red Cross,
 - d. World Health Organization;
 16. *Further encourages* commitment to the establishment of comprehensive peace agreements that address all issues that are important to all parties and emphasize the commitment to the peace process, while maintaining sovereignty, and looking at past agreements that have been successful and revising them according to the parties and issues involved.

The Executive Report of the General Assembly Third Committee

After the dais introductions, the body was presented with their expectations for the conference. The body then moved into attendance roll call. After delegates announced their statuses, the director accepted several motions, one of which was a motion for a 20 minute moderated caucus, which failed. The next motion was to set the agenda at topics 1-2, which then passed. The committee went immediately into debating the topic of "The Right to Seek Asylum." Immediately following was a motion to set the speakers' time at one minute, which also passed. The first unmoderated caucus was then motioned for and the delegates broke out into groups to begin fleshing out their ideas. After taking about 15 speakers, the director asked for any other motions. The next motion was for a 45-minute unmoderated caucus at the end of which, the session closed.

During the second session on Friday morning, the chair was introduced and roll call was taken. The chair entertained speeches and then the body moved into unmoderated caucus. Working papers then began to be submitted to the dais. The committee continued on with formal debate and elaborated on infrastructure-related concerns. At the next suspension, the body gathered their ideas and created ten working paper drafts which were posted on the committee walls to make information dissemination easier. At this point, there had been several attempts for a moderated caucus; however, the body has denied all instead focusing on the speakers' list and unmoderated caucuses.

Session three began with several speakers; the delegate from Azerbaijan motioned for an un-moderated caucus, was voted on and passed. During the unmod, a few groups began developing talks for potential mergers. After entering formal debate followed by another un-mod, delegates began to re-deliver working papers that were now ready for round 2 edits. Then, the first moderated caucus of the committee took place regarding topic matter: Working Paper 1-1. This moderated caucus helped shed much needed light on the working paper. Following the end of the moderated caucus, the committee broke for the scheduled dinner break. Friday night's session four continued discussions on merging working papers

Saturday morning's session five started with returning to formal debate with 13 speakers being entertained followed by Saudi Arabia's motion for an unmoderated caucus, which passed. This time was used by the delegates to correct remaining working paper edits. Soon after, several working papers were accepted by the dais as incoming draft resolutions. The body participated in two more moderated caucuses focusing on the substance of draft resolutions. This gave way for more specific and structured debate, allowing the body to move closer to ending debate. More talks of mergers as well as amendments to appease other Member States were also proposed. Soon after, several working papers were accepted by the dais as incoming draft resolutions. The body has participated in many more moderated caucuses giving way for more specific and structured debate. The body then took part in its most productive moderated caucus which explicitly went into detail on the concerns, contradictions, and overall feasibility of the draft resolution presented as the topic. This gave way to the last motion for a suspension of the meeting for the purpose of the lunch break which few delegates took as they continued to work through it.

Once the committee returned from lunch, the body immediately began to flawlessly move forward with debate on topic one with great use of moderated caucusing for debating each draft resolution one by one. The delegates elaborated on very important and substantial facts regarding each draft resolution. There were only two unmoderated caucuses this session which primarily served as an opportunity for delegations to make small and final edits to their papers to then be submitted before the body for approval. There were four amendments made as a committee to some of the draft resolutions. This was very highly admired as the members requesting the amendments, did so in order to show diplomatic ties to other Member States in the body that did not necessarily approve of all language within said draft resolution. The body as a whole was able to submit ten draft resolutions of which seven were passed. The following are the results of the voting procedure:

Draft Resolution 1-0 failed by a vote of (20-34-12). Resolution 1-1 was adopted by a vote of (43-5-17). Resolution 1-2 was adopted by a vote of (37-12-17). Resolution 1-3 was adopted by a vote of (42-9-15). Resolution 1-4 was adopted by a vote of (49-7-10). Resolution 1-5 was adopted by a vote of (35-10-21). Resolution 1-6 was adopted by a vote of (36-12-18). Resolution 1.7 was adopted by a vote of (33-15-17). Draft Resolution 1.8 failed by a vote of (20-30-15). Draft Resolution 1.9 failed by a vote of (19-22-24).



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 1-1

2

3 Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

4 Subject: The Right to Seek Asylum

5

6 The General Assembly Third Committee,

7

8 *Guided* by Article 1.1 & 1.2 of The African Union's 1969 Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems
9 in Africa which defines refugees as "someone with a well-founded fear of persecution on the basis of his or her race,
10 religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion",

11

12 *Recalling* A/RES/46/182 of 19 December 1991 and its subsequent resolution A/RES/48/57 of 14 December 1993 in which
13 the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) was created as a mechanism for the provision of humanitarian assistance
14 bearing in mind the principles of humanity, neutrality, and impartiality,

15

16 *Believing* in the report of the IASC and its subsidiary body's publication titled, "Needs Assessment Task Force Work Plan
17 for 2012" which highlighted the common vision of uniting humanitarian actors to collect, analyze, and share information in
18 a more coordinated manner,

19

20 *Convinced* by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) statement that "it is primarily through the
21 IASC, the mechanism for determining inter-agency coordination, that UNHCR and the Office for the Coordination of
22 Humanitarian Aid (OCHA) interface",

23

24 *Affirming* of the importance of international financial institutions in the maintenance of humanitarian response programs,

25

26 *Further Recalling* A/RES/58/129 of 19 December 2003, titled "Towards global partnerships", in which the General
27 Assembly Plenary pledged its commitment to the creation of a multitude of partnerships among various United Nations
28 organizations, Member States, and other relevant stakeholders,

29

30 *Noting with satisfaction* the positive effect of vocational education programs such as those provided by the United Nations
31 Development Program (UNDP),

32

33 *Noting with deep concern* the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution E/RES/207/36 in which ECOSOC
34 identified the imperativeness of the contribution of funds from the private sector, non-governmental organizations, and civil
35 society in order to realize the economic, social, and related solutions implemented by the United Nations,

36

37 *Emphasizing* the unwavering principle of sovereignty of all Member States as declared in Article 2, Section 1 of the Charter
38 of the United Nations,

39

- 40
- 41 1. *Strongly Encourage* an expansion of the definition of the word "Refugee" as stated in Article 1 of the 1951
42 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the respective 1967 Protocol to include individuals
43 displaced due to cultural and socioeconomic persecution, such as the persecution endured by the Roma
44 Gypsies;
 - 45 2. *Calls Upon* the renewal of the Needs Assessment Task Force (NATF) which is mandated under the IASC for
46 a minimum period of ten years in order to fulfill the tasks that it was originally mandated to do and to expand
47 upon such mandate to include the compilation of data analysis regarding the status and prevalence of those
48 seeking the right to asylum;
 - 49 3. *Requests* the IASC expand the mandate of the NATF, which promotes cross-sector needs assessment
50 initiatives, to include the following:
 - 51 a. Operational assessments for existing asylum programs,
 - 52 b. Situational assessments for active crises producing large numbers of asylum-seekers,
 - 53 c. Undertake comprehensive data analysis of the affected regions and submit biannual reports to the
Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly for the purpose of allocating funds to the

- 54 areas which have been identified by the NATF;
- 55 4. *Further requests* the UNHCR and the OCHA work in cooperation with the following objectives in mind:
- 56 a. to analyze the data provided by the IASC in regards to existing asylum programs, and the IASC's
- 57 recommendations to improve operational capacity,
- 58 b. allocate funding based on the data provided by the NATF, to be provided biannually to the ECOSOC
- 59 and General Assembly, and to be reviewed by the UNHCR and OCHA every six months with the
- 60 issuance of each new report from the IASC, in order to most effectively serve asylum-seeking
- 61 populations;
- 62 5. *Invites* regional and international financial intuitions, such as the World Bank (WB) and Regional Banks
- 63 where available, to develop a framework to provide access to low-interest loans in geographical areas which
- 64 have been identified to experience mass influxes of asylum-seekers as determined by the data provided by the
- 65 NATF to the ECOSOC and General Assembly biannually, in order to:
- 66 a. Promote self-sustainability for the maintenance of humanitarian response programs within
- 67 communities which request assistance from International Financial Institutions (IFI), and whom are
- 68 included in the recommendations provided in the data released to the ECOSOC and General
- 69 Assembly by the NATF biannually through increasing the accessibility and availability of vocational
- 70 training prospects,
- 71 b. Improve the social and economic infrastructure of communities which request assistance from IFI,
- 72 and who are included in the recommendations provided in the data released to the ECOSOC and
- 73 General Assembly by the NATF biannually with an emphasis on sustainable and inclusive
- 74 infrastructure development programs,
- 75 c. Request that participation in these programs be intrinsically voluntary and up to the sole discretion of
- 76 the respective Member State;
- 77 6. *Further encourages* partnerships between Member States and relevant stakeholders, such as the Peace Corps,
- 78 Doctors Without Borders and the World Health Organization (WHO), for assistance in the provision of
- 79 infrastructure programs including but not limited to:
- 80 a. Initiatives designed to improve local physical infrastructure in the areas identified as affected by the
- 81 NATF to more adequately serve and protect asylum seekers,
- 82 b. Medical infrastructure improvements to ensure the health and prosperity of asylum seekers as well as
- 83 maintain the national security of host Member States health and sanitation programs;
- 84 7. *Supports* the continued implementation and expansion of programs such as:
- 85 a. The Language, Education and Social Cohesion (LESC) initiative by the United Nations Childrens
- 86 Fund (UNICEF),
- 87 b. The UNDP efforts such as the Education for Employment program active in Jordan,
- 88 c. Those with various other partner organizations and Civil Society Organizations (CSO) to promote
- 89 vocational and educational opportunities for asylum seekers, such as Peacebuilding Solutions;
- 90 8. *Encourages* Inter-Governmental Organizations (IGOs), Regional Governmental Organizations (RGOs), Non-
- 91 Governmental Organizations (NGOs), International Organizations (IOs), CSOs, Member States and private
- 92 partners cooperate to provide voluntary contributions to assist in funding these advanced asylum programs in
- 93 accordance with the allocations produced by the UNHCR and OCHA based off the data provided by NATF;
- 94 9. *Reaffirms* the unwavering nature of sovereignty of Member States in accordance with Article 2 section 1 of the
- 95 Charter of the United Nations, and declares:
- 96 a. No action shall be taken under the resolution herein without the expressed consent and permission of
- 97 the Member State in question,
- 98 b. Member States shall have final authority to deny or accept any programs or services offered at any
- 99 time under the above programs in the perseverance of their national sovereignty.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 1-2

2

3 Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

4 Subject: The Right to Seek Asylum

5

6 The General Assembly Third Committee,

7

8 *Affirming* past successes for the advancement of Humanitarian Rights with regards to refugees and asylees such as the 1951

9 Convention on the status of Refugees and the subsequent Protocol in 1967,

10 *Reaffirming* the success of the regional approach outlined in the Cartagena Declaration of 1984 by the Latin American

11 Member States,

12 *Recalling* African Member States within the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and their efforts to implement regionally

13 the 1951 Convention on Refugees and its 1967 Protocol with their own Convention Governing Specific Aspects of Refugee

14 Problems in Africa in 1969,

15 *Fully Aware* of the first issue as stated in the Overview on Forced Displacement (OFD), where an increasing number of

16 global “protracted conflicts” has rendered half a million refugees unable to repatriate in the past five years,

17

18 *Noting further* the second issue found in the OFD, where there is an increasing violent climate in which humanitarian

19 workers reside,

20

21 *Aware* of the third issue from the OFD, where asylum seekers, refugees and migrant workers use similar routes to gain

22 access to Host-States that creates confusion in border patrol and results in possible refoulement,

23

24 *Recalling* the UNHCR report *Children on the Run* from 2014 which highlights a gap in the current refugee status where

25 children are assessed as adults despite a lack of emotional and psychological maturity,

26 *Convinced* that Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) suffer the EXACT same problems as refugees and asylum seekers,

27 *Deeply concerned* at the UNHCR report on regional operations profile on Latin America from 2014 regarding gender based

28 violence, domestic violence and gang violence, ethnic, religious and sexual violence and their effects on IDPs and refugees,

29 *Accepts* the definition of refugees as persons who have fled their Member States because their lives, safety or freedom have

30 been threatened by granulized violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, massive violation of human rights, or other

31 circumstance, which have seriously disturbed public order. (1984 Cartagena Declaration on Refugees),

32

33 1. *Calls upon* all Member States of the United Nations to establish their own regional agreements with neighboring
34 Member States, in regards to refugees and asylees similar to that of the Cartagena Declaration of 1984 and also by
35 the Organization of African Unity and their own Convention Governing Specific Aspects on Refugee Problems in
36 Africa in 1969;

37

38 2. *Encourages* Member States to resolve domestic crisis’s by requesting aid from the international community if they
39 so choose in order to reduce the number of protracted conflicts in the world which have created half a million
40 refugees;

41

42 3. *Further invites* the United Nations Secretary General to investigate the violence against humanitarian workers in
43 conflict areas, for example in Syria, Iraq, and the Sudan, by domestic and foreign armies, ethnic- or religious-
44 militias, insurgent groups and bandits as outlined in the OFD;

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4. *Recommends* this body address the major issues in the OFD by establishing a new convention to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentina that will:
 - a. work towards updating the definition for refugee status to include special assessment protocols for children applying for refugee status,
 - b. work towards elevating the status of internally displaced persons to be in line with that of refugees and asylum seekers,
 - c. address the dilemma of refoulement of refugees due to mistaken identification as illegal migrants,
 - d. address the underlying cause of the major influx of refugees from protracted conflicts in recent years,
 - e. update the refugee status towards citizens who are fleeing their Member States of origin to include gender based violence (GBV), sexual violence, violence from illegal non-state actors, and domestic violence and update these causes as legitimate reasons for individuals to seek asylum as highlighted in the UNHCR regional operations profile on Latin America from 2014,
 - f. discuss funding allocations determined by the General Assembly fifth committee,
 - g. be held within the next five years,
5. *Suggests* Member States provide psychological counseling for children who are refugees or request assistance through inter-governmental organizations such as the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund;
6. *Supports* the new definition of asylum as a temporary allowed place of residence granted to an individual who has not yet been granted refugee status in order to protect the individual's rights and life.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 1-3

2

3 Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

4 Subject: The Right to Seek Asylum

5

6 The General Assembly Third Committee,

7

8 *Reaffirming* the right to asylum as laid out in the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol Optional
9 relating to the Status of Refugees,

10

11 *Emphasizing* the importance of providing security to and addressing the needs of refugees as defined by the United Nations
12 High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),

13

14 *Deeply concerned* by the economic, social, and cultural stresses placed upon hosting Member States as a result of a constant
15 influx of refugees,

16

17 *Bearing in mind* that a clear and concise definition of the rights and privileges afforded to those seeking asylum but have not
18 been given refugee status has not been reached,

19

20 *Deeply disturbed* that as temporary non-state actors, asylum seekers are not given the same direction and security as those
21 whom have been granted refugee status,

22

23 *Fully believing* that all refugees have the inalienable right to not face persecution due to war, gender, religion, politics,
24 economics, personal principles and values, or culture,

25

26 *Desiring* Member States to provide equal and unbiased representation for asylum seekers regardless of gender, age, politics,
27 war, economics, personal principles, or religious affiliation,

28

29 *Taking into consideration* the need for legal, cultural, and physical protection within the refugee camps and the economic
30 and political aid needed to support legal representation programs, healthcare programs, and education programs,

31

32 *Noting with approval* that all asylum seekers should have access to basic needs, such as housing, food, healthcare, education
33 or vocational training, and legal representation,

34

35 1. *Encourages* Member States to take initiative in order to accept a more universal and concise definition of
36 asylum;

37

38 2. *Expresses its hope* that Asylum Seekers, who have not received refugee status, but have been screened for
39 potential health and security risk and cleared, be conferred the status of citizen of the United Nations and with
40 this legal status be offered a specific mandate which will bear the following responsibilities:

41

a. The UNHCR will be given the task of assessing each Asylum Seeker through a screening process
42 and deciding if the individual case merits the designation of UN Citizen and,

43

b. Having been given a legal title and definition as UN Citizens, the Asylum Seekers will fall under
44 the purview of the UNHCR and,

45

c. This status will be fully recognized by Member States, and be afforded the rights to seek a
46 fruitful and fulfilling life and,

47

d. UN Citizens will be granted the specific and undeniable rights, regardless of gender, religious
48 affiliation, political views, social standing, race, color, language, or nationality;

49

50 3. *Proclaims* that these UN Citizens receive adequate temporary shelter which can be provided, funded, and
51 maintained through UN Habitat in conjunction with NGO's, IGO's, National and Multi-national corporations,
52 such as the Ikea Foundation, and that these conditions are maintained in a clean and sanitary manner, as to
53 minimize any potential health and safety risks, by volunteers with expertise in temporary housing that deals

54 with large numbers and constant influx;

- 55
- 56 4. *Declares accordingly* that these UN Citizens should receive adequate food in accordance with the Article 25(1)
- 57 of the UN Declaration of Human Rights through the World Food Programme with funding from the UNHCR
- 58 to cover the basic need of nutrition for those seeking asylum;
- 59
- 60 5. *Endorses* that these UN Citizens receive education and vocational training by willing specialist workers
- 61 through the UNHCR, note that:
- 62 a. In accordance with Article 26(1) of the UN Declaration of Human Rights, there is a basic human
- 63 right to education which should be free in elementary and fundamental stages. This will be achieved
- 64 through Teachers Without Borders, the Peace Corps, and volunteers through the UNHCR with
- 65 special training and,
- 66 b. Vocational training will also be provided as an option to asylum seekers in order to allow these
- 67 asylees to have additional specialized skills to assist in their integration within their new communities
- 68 when they have received UN Citizen status. This will be achieved through training by Specialists in
- 69 the UNHCR and the Peace Corps.
- 70
- 71 6. *Solemnly affirms* that these UN Citizens receive access to Healthcare, which has been addressed under the UN
- 72 Human Rights Charter, which can be provided and funded by UNHCR in conjunction with the World Health
- 73 Organization, and NGO's, such as Doctors Without Borders, UN Women, and UNICEF, which can be
- 74 implemented and assisted by member states that decide based on their individual, cultural identity, education
- 75 with assistance from health-centered organizations that will be informed in order to prepare for appropriate
- 76 response;
- 77
- 78 7. *Proclaims* that these UN Citizens receive access to clean water, which can be provided and funded by
- 79 UNHCR, in conjunction with NGO's, such as the International Rescue Committee (IRC), whose expertise,
- 80 resources, and logistical ability can be harnessed in both the sanitation of water, as well as the efficient
- 81 distribution of water;
- 82
- 83 8. *Further proclaims* that these UN Citizens receive legal representation and counseling provided through
- 84 cooperation with NGO's, such as the Rights in Exile Programme, in order to expedite the asylum and/or
- 85 refugee process and ensure the protection of asylee rights;
- 86
- 87 9. *Reminds* Member States of their duty to protect threatened people by providing effective asylum principles,
- 88 which are the following:
- 89 a. A fair and independent review of the application and,
- 90 b. The right to stay in secure and protected temporary shelters, similar to programs like
- 91 Erstvertielungssystem fur Asylbewerber (EASY), during the application process while the presence
- 92 of the individual does not threaten the state security;
- 93
- 94 10. *Further recommends* that regional centers be established in areas of high traffic near borders where asylum
- 95 seekers can be screened for possible health and security risks, and we ask for the cooperation of the World
- 96 Health Organization, NGOs such as Doctors Without Borders, and intelligence organizations, such as Interpol,
- 97 note that:
- 98 a. Acknowledging state sovereignty, each Member State will develop their own requirements
- 99 concerning health and security risks and,
- 100 b. Those deemed to be high-risk for either health or security concerns will be treated appropriately, and
- 101 in accordance with international laws;
- 102
- 103 11. *Calls upon* the Member States to grant specific rights to minors and children which should be achieved by
- 104 following ideals inspired by those of UNICEF including:
- 105 a. The right to be processed as refugee without a legal guardian, but still have the right to legal counsel
- 106 and,
- 107 b. To the optional counsel of UNICEF in the selection of appropriate legal counsel for minors in asylum
- 108 seeking cases and,

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- c. The consideration of the respective minor's health, age, and country of origin in the refugee process, which has been effective for Sweden since the passage of the Alien Act of 2006.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

1 Resolution 1-4

2

3 Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

4 Subject: Emergency Protocol and Improvements to Asylum Systems

5

6 The General Assembly Third Committee,

7

8 *Acknowledging* the United Nations responsibilities in regards to maintaining and protecting refugees and
9 asylum seekers across the world as well as in Member States which have been subjected to civil war and
10 internal violence,

11

12 *Affirming* the actions required of Member States as listed in the Refugee Convention of 1951 and the 1967
13 Protocol on the Status of Refugees, in addition to the most recent General Assembly resolution A/68/450
14 (2014), in which all of the actions of the two previous conventions were reaffirmed by the General
15 Assembly,

16

17 *Recognizing* the United Nations High Committee for Refugee's (UNHCR) definition of asylum seeker as
18 someone who has already entered a Member States territory before asking for help from the government,

19

20 *Noting with approval* the efforts made by the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for
21 Refugees (UNHCR) and its efforts to provide protection and access to the asylum process in cooperating
22 Member States,

23

24 *Desiring* underdeveloped Member States to adopt guidelines which effectively bolster response programs
25 for humanitarian crises or large scale citizen displacement,

26

27 *Declaring* the need for the creation of emergency protocols by UNHCR for which Member States can
28 implement in the event that a massive influx of refugees occur,

29

30 *Recognizing* that these partnerships need to be regionally focused due to the specific influx of displaced
31 persons throughout various regions impacted by major civil wars and internal disputes,

32

33 *Emphasizing* the need for child and family specific care in order to assist in the tragic transition of asylum
34 seeking and address extreme amounts of stress in which displaced peoples go through fleeing from their
35 home Member States,

36

37 *Deeply conscious* that Member States will not always work with one another amenably, the UNHCR will
38 be available to litigate struggles and help work with countries to come to a suitable solution of their
39 quarrels,

40

41 *Fully believing* that with the support of this body, the following will hereby be set in motion for which the
42 process of asylum will be reinvigorated,

43

44 1. *Expresses the hope* that all Member States who have not previously adopted the actions
45 listed in the Refugee Convention of 1951 and the 1967 Protocol on the Status of Refugees adopt
46 the legislation;

47

a. These documents provide input into the definition of who is a refugee and,

48

b. Dictate responsibilities for how host states must treat refugees and,

49

50 2. *Calls upon* developed Member States to financially and structurally support underdeveloped
and developing Member States by;

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- a. Providing adequate screening processes aimed at monitoring security and population control in regards to influx of Internally Displaced Peoples (IDPs) and refugees, for all Member States allowing asylum seekers and refugees into their borders and,
 - b. Immediately begin the process of asylum, upon entry of refugees in order to prevent unnecessary limbo which ultimately cause emotional, mental and physical stress upon refugees and,
 - c. Working with applicable Regional Governmental Organizations (RGOs) and Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs) in order to accomplish the task stated in this resolution without placing unnecessary stress on the aforementioned Member States,
 - d. Financially provide assistance to partnering member states, in order to provide adequate education, healthcare, social and cultural work to increase success rates for asylum seekers and refugees within their host countries,
3. *Declares accordingly* Member States to request support under the proposed structural and financial options above in which Member States are completely doing so under their own nation's sovereignty with which their plans would be created to their own government's/nation's ideal;
4. *Recommends* that the following optional guidelines be for the use by Member States in establishing an effective response program for humanitarian crises or large scale citizen displacement in order to;
- a. Enhance cooperation between IGOs, Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs), Civil Society Network (CSOs), Member States and private partners in developing initial emergency response programs through:
 - i. improving the existing cluster management programs spearheaded by the United Member States High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and,
 - ii. requests expansion of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Aid (OCHA) whom currently effectively coordinates the dispersing of funding during crises through cluster management and coordinated funding protocols;
 - b. upon the request of a Member State made directly to the OCHA,
 - c. eligible Member States making a request for funding through the Central Emergency Relief Fund under OCHA must be actively experiencing an emergency situation as defined by OCHA guidelines,
 - iii. Expanding the role the UNHCR to serve as the central point of contact immediately at the time of disaster and to utilize its Coordinated Cluster Management system (CCM) in order to facilitate and practice efforts between IGOs, the Member States and private partners to ensure rapid response,
5. *Further requests* that Member States offer support in special circumstances (children, disabled, and elderly persons), which include but are not limited to;
- a. Children in need of support via social work throughout the asylum process,
 - b. Families in need of support throughout the entire asylum/refugee process,
 - c. Elderly and medical emergencies be treated with the utmost urgency and care,
 - d. Social services and psychological counseling assistance be provided by developed Member States and NGO's that work within said Member States aimed at providing peace of mind and psychological healing to refugees and asylum seekers plagued by their experiences,
6. *Encourages* that these proposed solutions are implemented as widespread as humanly possible;
7. *Designates* that if any types of conflicts which become apparent between developed Member States in regards to providing aid in any way to underdeveloped Member States, then those said Member States will fall under the supervision and mediation of the UNHCR in order to progress the situation smoothly and effectively;
8. *Requests* the body consider these possible solutions in order to alleviate the constant struggles faced by asylum seekers and refugees around the world, and hope that these solutions will provide the means in which asylum reform takes place.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 1-5

2

3 Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

4 Subject: The Right to Seek Asylum

5

6 The General Assembly Third Committee

7

8 *Bearing in mind* the inadequate distribution of limited financial capital for humanitarian efforts by the current United
9 Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

10

11 *Drawing attention* to the lack of global consideration for the limited resources provided for displaced persons concentrated
12 in areas of concern,

13

14 *Recognizing* that the United Nations Geoscheme put in place by the M.49 coding classification, which categorizes global
15 regions and sub-regions based on geographic, political, religious, and cultural norms,

16

17 *Fully aware* that vocational training is imperative in ensuring the stabilization of refugees, as exemplified by the successful
18 resettlement of Afghan refugees in Iran, as well as relieving the financial hardships caused to countries accepting these
19 displaced individuals,

20

21 *Guided by* the success of the East African Community (EAC) program which guarantee individuals from East African
22 Member States the ability to obtain visas on arrival and work permits free of charge,

23

24 1. *Encourages* a restructure of UNHCR organization by:

25

a. Reducing the UNHCR backlog of existing crises to further promote the movement of refugees,

26

i. Through temporarily reassigning UNHCR workers to cases that contribute to the backlog,

27

ii. Increasing UNHCR supervision to multiple, rather than individual cases,

28

b. Use existing geospheres to find centers of conflict and subsequently redistribute resources and capital
29 to these regions, thus fostering cooperation between these existing regions,

30

c. Promote the move of capital through the UNHCR from voluntary governmental and non-
31 governmental organizations,

32

i. Funds being allocated to each nation are overseen by the Member State's UNHCR delegate
33 to ensure proper distribution of funds within the Member States;

34

35 2. *Calls upon* the UNHCR to identify, through regular audits already being conducted by individual Member
36 States and presented by their UNHCR representatives, a Member State's fiscal need and requirements and to
provide aid by:

37

a. Identifying the Member State's current citizens and the current need to ensure living standards
38 are maintained for refugees,

39

b. Fostering economic stability, through adequate funding based on need, in the region to prevent
40 additional strain;

41

42 3. *Recommends* the redrawing of existing geoschemes for:

43

a. An increase in asylum liberated from political, religious, or cultural persecution,

44

b. A more liberated movement of refugees and asylees through noted regional areas with the allowance
45 of Member State compliance,

46

i. Seeking guidance from UNHCR regional offices to reaffirm the existing and established regions
47 of socio, regional and cultural groups,

48

ii. Thus insuring the proper location of refugees seeking safe and persecution free asylum;

49

50 4. *Establishes* a vocational training program that will join governmental and non-governmental organizations
(NGO's), such as the ETASHA Society, as well as corporate and civil society to focus on vocational fields to

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train refugees, asylum seekers, and IDPs in refugee camps and other areas of regional conflict to:

- a. Give basic and entry level employment opportunities to those displaced individuals who have resided within the host Member State with a set amount of time at the Member State's discretion, over the age of 18, with the ability and will to work,
- b. Relieve financial stress, as a high level of humanitarian need will be mitigated, by reintegrating refugees, asylum seekers and IDP's into the economy as skilled workers,
- c. Integrate these displaced individuals into local businesses, organizations, and broader projects, in order to stimulate regional economic growth in areas most affected by conflict,
- d. Promote gender equality through fair and non-discriminate training;

5. *Requests* Member States reference the EAC framework to apply on a regional level and implement similar programs that will:
- a. Establish efficient work permits and visa programs for workers that have been identified as refugees, asylees, or Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs),
 - b. Promote cooperation between member states to create, on arrival, visa and work permit programs between the citizens of those Member States,
 - c. Encourage these programs to be created between Member States regional groups for maximum local support,
 - d. Further encourage Member States to seek cooperation outside of their regional groups in creating work visa programs on a global scale through bilateral and multinational agreements.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 1-6

2

3 Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

4 Subject: Declaration of International Responsibility

5

6 The General Assembly Third Committee,

7

8 *Recognizing* that the sovereignty of Member States, especially the administration of their internal affairs, is vital to the
9 stability of the Member States and must be respected,

10

11 *Alarmed by* the ambiguous situation refugees often find themselves in, even in developed Member States, and often
12 resulting in miscarriages of justice,

13

14 *Keeping in mind* the instrumental role that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) played in the
15 implementation of biometric ID cards in conflict zones such as Senegal,

16

17 *Reaffirms* the responsibility of every Member State to guarantee the legal rights of refugees and asylum seekers, as defined
18 in the UN Charter, and the 1951 UNHCR Convention on Refugees, within legal framework of hosting member states,
19 regardless of the legal or political status of their Member State,

20

21 *Bearing in mind* that the sudden increase in the number of refugees in a Member State can be a burden to the economic and
22 social stability of the Member State,

23

24 *Recognizing* the destabilizing effect that a large number of displaced people can have on both the political and security
25 structures of Member States,

26

27 *Affirming* the importance of Member States to recognize the International Community's responsibility to address a refugee
28 crisis, noting the instability and security threats which can arise out of such a crisis,

29

30 *Having heard* the concerns of Members States regarding potential security risks posed by undocumented people moving
31 through a Member State,

32

33 1. *Declares* the sovereignty of each Member State when determining their own internal matters, and declares that
34 nothing in this document will infringe on that;

35

36 2. *Endorses* the establishment of Displaced Person status in order to:

37

a. Alleviate burdens derived from the absence of legal papers,

38

b. Provide that Displaced Persons are afforded the equality and rights as laid out in the UN Convention on
39 Human Rights,

40

c. Assign official identification and travel documents, pursuant to the 1951 Convention Relating to the
41 Status of Refugees, granting Displaced Persons the legal protections and status afforded to all people,
42 pursuant to the UN Charter,

43

d. Review and record the security history through the identification documents to be assigned to potential
44 Displaced Persons;

45

46 3. *Recommends* actions to be taken by the UNHCR to issue identification documents to Displaced Persons, building
47 on the UNHCR's current capacity;

48

49 4. *Endorses* the UNHCR maintaining a database, in conjunction with Interpol, of all Displaced
50 Persons and their criminal histories, in order to prevent a potential security threat to the hosting Member State;

51

52 5. *Establish* a Refugee Influx Crisis as an "influx of refugees that threatens the political, social,

- 53 economic, or security stability of a Member State,” to be declared by that Member State, and that upon the
54 declaration of a Refugee Influx Crisis by the UNHCR or the affected Member State, to:
- 55 a. Allow the free flow of essential supplies such as food, medicine, fuel, and other materials necessary for
56 the support of Displaced Persons,
 - 57 b. Make available humanitarian goods and assistance to the Displaced Persons in the affected Member State,
 - 58 c. Make available security assistance where necessary;
- 59
- 60 6. *Encourages* both the voluntary repatriation of displaced people, and the creation of avenues for
61 the integration of displaced or stateless people in their host Member State, should they be unable to return to their
62 Member State of origin;
- 63
- 64 7. *Endorses* the creation of a voluntary fund to encourage donations of material and money to
65 assist member states afflicted by such a crisis.
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Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 1-7

2

3 Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

4 Subject: The Right to Seek Asylum

5

6 The General Assembly Third Committee,

7

8 *Bearing in mind* that asylum seekers have the right to choose where they can go based on their personal needs,

9

10 *Realizing* the need for a flexible solution including economic, cultural, political, and medical to the current influx of asylum
11 seekers from Member States of concern,

12

13 *Having studied* the difference between refugees and asylum seekers in that stateless persons and international displaced
14 persons are not included in current definitions,

15

16 *Deeply concerned* about the lack of public policies in developing Member States regarding acceptance of transient asylum
17 seekers and refugees,

18

19 *Keeping in mind* that refugees and those seeking asylum in Member States other than the ones they fled to incidentally face
20 more political obstacles than those who initially came to Member States as a destination,

21

22 *Confident* that micro-financing is a key solution to the empowerment of asylum seekers,

23

24 *Expresses its appreciation* to the Swiss Confederation for demonstrating their commitment by donating \$45,500,000 to
25 United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR),

26

27 *Seeking* to include stateless persons as asylum seekers in order to receive foreign aid for them,

28

29 1. *Calls upon* Member States and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) as listed in the following sub-clauses to
30 help share the cost of asylum seekers in but not limited to:

31

32 a. Health care provided through various NGO's such as Doctors Without Borders, and the World Health

33

34 b. Financial aid through various micro-financers including Kiva and those listed in clause four,

35

36 c. Member State run social services to aid with the welfare of families,

37

38 d. Member State supported public housing,

39

40 e. Legal aid provided by advocates such as Refugees International,

41

42 f. Education provided by Teachers Without Borders, and various independent voluntaries;

43

44 2. *Encourages* willing Member States to accept diverse asylum seekers under the guise of race, ethnicity, nationality,
45 sex, gender, religion, class, and disability in order to promote:

46

47 a. Political empowerment through more transitional governance,

48

49 b. Economic movement out of poverty through economic integration,

50

51 c. Social inclusion within the Member States,

52

53 d. Employment opportunities through microloans as mentioned in clause four,

54

55 e. Cultural diversity;

56

57 3. *Requests* equal, unbiased legal representation through Refugees International, and International Organization of
58 Migration (IOM) of asylum seekers to aid said peoples in such processes as, but not limited to:

59

60 a. Information of legal procedures within each Member State's application process,

61

62 b. Right to counsel on both a familial and individual basis;

63

64 4. *Supports* regional and local financing institutions, such as the Jordanian Development and Employment Fund and
65 the ASA in Bangladesh, to help distribute micro-finances to individual asylum seekers and refugees in order to

54 ensure their empowerment;

- 55
- 56 5. *Suggests* the creation of the International Moving Assistance Program (IMAP) which will focus on the needs of
- 57 transient refugees and asylum seekers specifically and will ensure the protection of transient refugees and asylum
- 58 seekers' rights to the following but not limited to:
- 59 a. Health care and immunization,
- 60 b. Housing through vacant public housing and temporary shelters used and donated by various developed
- 61 Member States in disaster relief,
- 62 c. Education,
- 63 d. Water and access to sanitation and food,
- 64 e. Legal aid,
- 65 f. And social services;
- 66
- 67 6. *Urges* the IMAP to provide temporary housing which will meet all safety and health requirements as designated by
- 68 the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) which will donate the following:
- 69 a. Potable water through water delivery systems,
- 70 b. Effective sanitation systems,
- 71 c. Family health and feminine hygiene products;
- 72
- 73 7. *Calls* for the IMAP to provide basic medical aid for transient refugees and asylum seekers for at least half a year in
- 74 order for them to receive all necessary vaccinations and examinations along with providing of personal care
- 75 products and health care services;
- 76
- 77 8. *Recommends* IMAP and the United Nations International Children Education Fund (UNICEF) to provide
- 78 education for transient youth refugees and asylum seekers in the following:
- 79 a. Elementary and intensive language courses taught by Teachers Without Borders (TWB),
- 80 b. Continual education in their native language in order to preserve their cultural identity while promoting
- 81 cultural diversity;
- 82
- 83 9. *Confirms* the access to guaranteed legal aid which will be provided for transient refugees and asylum seekers as
- 84 well as the ability to contact the representatives of both the Member State of transition and the country of
- 85 destination;
- 86
- 87 10. *Further Request* the UNHCR, European Union (EU) Return Fund and willing Member States to aid in funding that
- 88 would be at the donor's discretion and non-binding, to continue to provide financial and material assistance for the
- 89 creation and rehabilitation of settlements and infrastructures for refugees where required;
- 90
- 91 11. *Encourages* developed Member States to continue monetary donations the UNHCR, UNICEF and important
- 92 NGO's such as Doctors Without Borders and that help with current refugee and asylum seeker problems in;
- 93
- 94 12. *Further recommends* stateless peoples to be recognized by the international community as asylum seekers and
- 95 refugees in order to receive the following but limited to:
- 96 a. Equal protection under both the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1969 Optional
- 97 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees,
- 98 b. Access to services as mentioned in clauses one through twelve.
- 99

The Executive Report of the General Assembly Fourth Committee

Beginning on November 20, 2014, the General Assembly Fourth Committee convened to discuss Revitalizing “An Agenda for Peace”: Preventative Diplomacy, Conflict Resolution, and the Making of Peace in our Time. Two topics were on the agenda for debate: I. the Use of Space Technology to Promote Cooperation in Environmental Disaster Management; and, II. Addressing the Palestinian Right of Return. Prior to debate, the dais challenged the committee to achieve a full debate on both topics in their limited time. Following further announcements, the body immediately set the agenda at II-I.

Over the course of the meeting, the delegates facilitated discussion through both moderated and unmoderated caucuses, as well as organized into working groups. The body made compelling speeches discussing how to tackle the topic at hand such as a two-state solution, property rights, and refugee movement.

On the second day of the committee session, twelve working papers were initially submitted for review. Seeing that there was a great deal of overlap and complementary ideas, working groups merged into six draft resolutions and were accepted by the dais. Draft Resolution 2-1 was established for the purpose of setting the tone of future work done by the body. The Draft maintained that the Palestinian Refugee concern was vital and that all relevant bodies should extend their work until the year 2025. Draft Resolution 2-2 created several sub-committees to encourage progress towards the two-state solution and citizenship for Palestinians. The goal of the Draft was to establish a homeland for Palestinians to return to and establish a fund for refugees to take advantage of; additionally, the League of Arab States was called upon to assist with the project. Draft Resolution 2-3 called upon regional assistance to the Palestinians from the European Union in the form of a Special Privilege Partnership. Calling upon a restart of internal negotiations, Draft Resolution 2-4 created a guideline of what issues should be discussed between Palestine and Israel. Additionally, details of a ceasefire were created with stipulations made concerning Jerusalem. The Security Council was urged to observe the ceasefire, should it be established, and consider appropriate reprimands if violations should occur. Complementing all Draft Resolutions on the floor, Draft Resolution 2-5 attempted to create a method to rebuild infrastructure and add resources to the Palestinians. The General Assembly Fifth Committee was requested to provide aid to the Palestinians for development and designate appropriate programs to oversee the project. Member States were encouraged to increase funding to organizations focusing on Palestinian education. Access to water was discussed with loose boundaries established. Notably, the Draft Resolution endorses the Palestinians with the right to create a functional and thriving economy through acceptable means. Draft Resolution 2-6 was created with the purpose of ceasing hostilities and increasing Palestinian self-determination. In the Draft, Palestine was given Autonomous Protectorate status which would guarantee protection from the UN while guaranteeing Palestine sovereignty. A path to Member State status for Palestine was created with certain concessions requested by Israel included. The body heavily debated each Draft Resolution. Special focus was brought on to the two-state solution, EU assistance and the Autonomous Protectorate clauses created by Draft Resolutions 2-2, 2-3 and 2-6 respectively.

After exhausting the Speaker’s List, the committee entered voting procedures on Topic II. Draft Resolution 2-1 passed by a placard vote of 37-20-5 and became Resolution 2-1. Draft Resolution 2-2 was also passed by a placard vote of 31-24-9 so as to become Resolution 2-2. After failing to Divide the Question on the Special Privilege Partnership, Draft Resolution 2-3 narrowly failed on a Roll Call vote of 24-25-15. With a Placard Vote of 28-24-11, Draft Resolution 2-4 narrowly passed and became Resolution 2-3. Through a Roll Call vote of 34-20-10, Draft Resolution 2-5 passed and became Resolution 2-4. When Draft Resolution 2-6 was brought before the body, the Autonomous Protectorate clause and the path towards Member State status were proposed to be Annexed in a Divide the Question vote. Both votes failed. Via a Roll Call vote of 16-37-11, Draft Resolution 2-6 substantially failed as a result.

After a brief recess following voting procedure, the body entered into discussion over Topic I. A great deal of discussion was made and numerous working papers were submitted. With a lack of time, the working papers were tabled and discussion adjourned until committee’s next session in November 2015.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 2-1

2

3 Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

4 Subject: Addressing the Palestinian Right of Return

5

6 The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

7

8 *Considering* the principles laid out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, especially Articles 9 and 13, whereby the
9 rights of freedom from arbitrary exile and freedom to return after a conflict are enumerated,

10

11 *Recalling* that the State of Israel is in fact a signatory to the Human Rights Treaty, which entails the upholding of those
12 rights,

13

14 *Acknowledging* the limited powers allotted to the General Assembly Fourth Committee (GA4), and deferring to the Security
15 Council (SC) in matters of international borders and United Nations (UN) deployments and to the United Nations High
16 Commissioner for Refugees in the matter of more direct humanitarian aid,

17

18 *Noting with regret* the failure of the UN to take definitive action on the Palestinian refugee crisis, causing hundreds of
19 thousands of Palestinians to remain housed in refugee camps throughout the Middle East and elsewhere,

20

21 *Noting with concern* the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and their impending expiration in 2015, with the position
22 that more time is required to properly achieve those goals,

23

24 *Taking into account* the immediacy of the issue and the lack of progress towards a two-state solution,

25

26 *Recognizing* the Palestinians displaced after 1967 as refugees under international law, with all rights allotted to such persons
27 including but not limited to the right to return to Palestine,

28

29 *Reaffirming* A/RES/194, which granted the right to return to Palestinians displaced during the 1948 Arab-Israeli War,

30

31 1. *Confirms* its commitment to the betterment of conditions within Palestine itself and to continuing the peace
32 process between Israel and Palestine, with the goal of a more permanent solution, while making clear the necessity
33 for immediate action;

34

35 2. *Recommends* that the return of Palestinians to Palestine be facilitated under the auspices of the UN with all
36 appropriate haste, with the assistance of such Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) as is convenient,
37 including, but not limited to, the Al-Mezan Center for Human Rights and the Palestinian Human Rights
38 Monitoring Group; and,

39

40 3. *Requests* that the UN consider the extension of the MDGs deadline as a means of ensuring the commitment of
41 the UN as a whole to improving the situation of Palestinians in particular and the world refugee population in
42 general, with the intent of eliminating the global refugee crisis by 2025.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 2-2

2

3 Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

4 Subject: Addressing the Palestinian Right of Return

5

6 The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

7

8 *Bearing in mind* the charter of the United Nations (UN) which aims to insure peace and security of all nations,

9

10 *Expressing* its concern for the conflict and violence between the States of Israel and Palestine,

11

12 *Declaring* its support for a two-state solution to the problem of Palestinian independence,

13

14 *Respecting* the sovereign rights of both the State of Israel and the State of Palestine,

15

16 *Deeply concerned* about the plight of refugees that have been misplaced as a casualty of the conflict,

17

18 *Recognizing* the rights of the Palestinian refugee diaspora as specified under the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
19 such as security of person, inhumane treatment of persons, exile, freedom of movement, and right to return to his/her own
20 country,

21

22 *Recognizing* the important contributions of the 2002 Arab Peace Initiative between Israel and Palestine,

23

24 *Noting with regret* that the current definition of Palestinian refugees under United Nations Relief and Work Agency for
25 Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) in the Near East is “any person whose normal place of residence was Palestine during the
26 period 1 June 1946 to 15 May 1948 and who lost both home and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 conflict,”

27

28 *Keeping in mind* the Oslo Accords of 1993, signed in Washington DC in the presence of Yasser Arafat, Bill Clinton, and
29 Yitzhak Rabin, and noting that it did not prove successful,

30

31 1. *Endorses* the formation of a subcommittee of the General Assembly Fourth Committee (GA4), to be named Two
32 State Peace Action Committee (2PAC) to serve as mediators concerning present and potential conflict between the
33 concerned Member States:

34 a. Defines this Committee as consisting of Member States elected through a simple majority by the GA
35 Fourth Committee upon a regional basis with:

36 i. two seats from Africa,

37 ii. two seats from Asia,

38 iii. two seats from Europe,

39 iv. two seats from the Americas, and,

40 v. one seat from Oceania,

41 b. Further defines that Committee membership would have a term of three years for each elected Member
42 State,

43 c. At the end of the three years, Member States would be allowed to run for a consecutive election, with no
44 limit to how long a Member State may be on the Mediation Committee, and,

45 d. Requests that both Palestine and Israel have permanent representation in this conference;

46 2. *Encourages* the creation of a full and separate State of Palestine in order to provide a safe and sovereign homeland
47 for the Palestinian people by:

48 a. Placing under the guidance of the United Nations (UN) HABITAT,

49 b. Establishing a timeline to return the Palestinian refugees to the established state of Palestine:

50 i. Transportation of each group of refugees as identified by need on a yearly basis,

51 ii. With the arrival of the first group of refugees into the established state of Palestine, beginning of a
52 fifteen year plan for the development of Palestinian infrastructure including roads, schools, and public
53 housing,

- 54 c. Defining the borders of the new Palestinian state as identical to the pre-1967 borders for negotiation
55 purposes,
56 d. Encouraging the pursuance of a land swap deal between Israel and Palestine of the pre-1967 borders for
57 negotiation purposes through the mediation of the subcommittee as established by this paper to encourage
58 bilateral negotiations between Israel and Palestine, and,
59 e. Recommending the establishment of East Jerusalem as a Palestinian capital, with the borders existing as
60 they are in their current state, with the holy sites within Jerusalem under an international consortium
61 ensuring access for those of all faiths;
- 62 3. *Recommends* the demilitarization of the formerly Clause 2 Sub clause A defined border;
- 63 4. *Further Requests* an update on the definition of a Palestinian refugee by the UNRWA to include the offspring of
64 these refugees as well as current displaced people;
- 65 5. *Suggests* that all Member States support a gradual right of return for Palestinian refugees worldwide in order to
66 provide a practical and humanitarian manner of returning refugees by:
- 67 a. Calling for relocation to be based on a need basis with those who are at most risk being given precedence,
68 b. Authorizing 2PAC to be tasked with overseeing this relocation process as well as recommending potential
69 peacekeeping forces,
70 c. Considering “most at risk” to be areas in which refugees are or could be subjected to human rights
71 violations, such as ethnic deprivation of resources, or the infringement on their right to education,
72 d. Resolving the hierarchy of risk assessment to be decided upon by the subcommittee in order of need,
73 e. Requesting that the Security Council (SC) deploy peacekeeping forces to areas 2PAC considered to be
74 high risk as mentioned in the previous sub points of Clause 5, and,
75 f. Peacekeeping missions directed by 2PAC will work to meet the formerly stated goals of relocation;
- 76 6. *Approves* the creation of what would be called the Refugee Aid International Fund for Palestinians (RAIF)
77 refugees contingent upon the following conditions by:
78 a. Providing a foundation for the State of Palestine to financially support the gradual right of return of
79 refugees, nation building, and 2PAC, through the RAIF,
80 b. Making the RAIF voluntary and contingent upon willing Member States including Israel and Palestine,
81 c. Funding the RAIF by receiving donations from Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), outside donors,
82 and willing Member States,
83 d. Recommending that the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) create a mechanism to
84 invest in the region in reading financial stability with the help of private firms and willing and able
85 Member States,
86 e. Providing funding for Palestinian infrastructure, medical aid, food, water, and fund the Mediation
87 Committee through the RAIF, and,
88 f. Having the established Palestinian State send 2PAC reports on the distribution of aid from the Refugee
89 Aid International Fund:
90 i. The 2PAC will serve as an oversight to the RAIF for Palestine and Israel upon the adoption of
91 mandates and mechanisms to ensure accountability,
92 ii. The distribution of RAIF will be reviewed upon the first Monday of every month until 2PAC is
93 disbanded,
94 iii. The confirmation of receiving humanitarian resources from Palestinian refugee camps, and,
95 iv. The oversight over the consistency of pledges from Member States; and,
- 96 7. *Calls Upon* the Arab States that developed and accepted the original Arab Peace Initiative to again accept the
97 following measures as proposed by the initiative in 2002 with the additions that:
98 a. There will be recognition of the state of Israel,
99 b. There will be an official ending of all hostilities with Israel,
100 c. All UN Member States recognize Palestine as a sovereign state, in accordance with Sub clause A and B,
101 d. Israel be included in the discussions of the measures and goals of the initiative,
102 e. The Palestinian Right of Return is recognized, specifically to an established and defined Palestinian state.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Draft Resolution 2-3

2

3 Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

4 Subject: Addressing the Palestinian Right of Return

5

6 The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

7

8 *Recognizing* the historical and cultural claim of Palestine to territories that were designated in A/RES/181,

9

10 *Taking into consideration* the tension stemming from the deeply entrenched history of the situation and the necessity of
11 human rights to home, safety and security for all people,

12

13 *Noting with deep concern* the lack of traction between Israel and Palestine concerning peace talks and the growing need for
14 agreement to be reached,

15

16 *Deeply regretting* the heightened tension between the State of Israel and the Palestinian National Authority, and surrounding
17 neighbors in recent months,

18

19 *Affirming* that the key to the stability of the region is the establishment of a state for the displaced population of Palestine,

20

21 *Fully aware* of the impacts on the sustainability of any disputed territory taken when trying to integrate the total number of
22 Palestinian refugees and the Israelis,

23

24 *Emphasizing* that the Palestinian Right of Return is meant to be guaranteed by the United Nations through the Universal
25 Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR),

26

27 *Further noting* the recent cooperation between Israel and Palestine in regards to the formation of a Palestinian state,

28

29 *Desiring*, as an outcome, the formation of a Palestinian state,

30

- 31 1. *Recommends* an immediate and urgent meeting of both Israel and Palestine's heads of state to discuss and agree
32 upon the formation of a Palestinian state as stated in A/RES/181 with regards to the borders of the Arab state, the
33 Jewish state, and Jerusalem, and:
- 34 a. Should these borders need to be adjusted due to any great changes in population or resource location since
35 the passing of the aforementioned resolution, these changes should be overseen by the United Nations
36 Geographic Information Working Group, and,
 - 37 b. Within 12 months of the formation of the Palestinian state, said State should announce before the General
38 Assembly, the newly-founded government and the process by which that government is founded;
- 39
- 40 2. *Recommends* both parties make clear decisions that will lay the foundation of a peaceful two-state solution
41 including, but not limited to:
- 42 a. Both Israel and Palestine's efforts to ensure international recognition of the sovereignty of both Israel and
43 Palestine rather than one or the other,
 - 44 b. The dissolution of the Israeli tax on foreign imports headed for the Palestinian territories and to allow the
45 Palestinian governing body the sovereign power of collecting taxes within their territories,
 - 46 c. Discussion between Israel and Palestine concerning the release of specific Palestinians prisoners by Israel
47 to allow Palestine the chance to exercise legitimate government efforts such as the development of
48 judicial review along with proper security for Palestinian citizens,
 - 49 d. Palestinian policy and decision-making reflect the will of the Palestinian people rather than outside parties
50 or aggressors, and
 - 51 e. The cessation of any actions taken by either Israel or Palestine that do not include the opinion of the other
52 State or inhibits any direct peace tasks;
- 53

- 54 3. *Urges* the de-escalation of hostilities within all contested areas in order to expedite the transition and formation of
55 both states;
- 56
- 57 4. *Emphasizes* the need for compromise between Israel and Palestine to achieve secure living conditions of the
58 territories to be used for Palestinian refugees;
- 59
- 60 5. *Calls upon*, with establishment of the Palestinian state, the Security Council (SC) to consider Palestine for full
61 Member State status and all the rights guaranteed therein by the United Nations (UN) provided that the
62 aforementioned operative clauses are met;
- 63
- 64 6. *Advocates* the establishment of Jerusalem as an international city with special status under the Trusteeship Council
65 in terms of representation and taxation, and:
- 66 a. The population of Jerusalem will be diversely with each person having voting rights in their state of origin,
67 b. Holy sites in Jerusalem will have free access and shall be preserved for the free practice of worship
68 amongst all religions and faiths,
69 c. The creation of UN Cultural Sites in Jerusalem to protect the religious homes of Judaism, Islam and
70 Christianity in order for the development of a safe haven for all;
- 71
- 72 7. *Noting the need* for each Member State to recognize Palestinian refugees within their borders and provide them the
73 aid and resources they are entitled as such under the definition of “refugee” authored by the United Nations High
74 Commission for Refugees (UNHCR);
- 75
- 76 8. *Further noting* that the right of return will apply only to those who were forced from their homes in Palestine after
77 1948 and their immediate family members and/or dependents of these families, such as children, the elderly, and
78 the infirmed;
- 79 9. *Encourages* states hosting Palestinian refugees to assist the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine
80 Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in the safe transportation of refugees back to their original home should they
81 choose to return or to improve the living conditions of those currently wishing to stay;
- 82
- 83 10. *Urges* the body of the GA 4 Committee to clarify the role of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable
84 Rights of the Palestinian People (CEIRPP) to ensure purpose within solutions for the international assistance to
85 Palestinian refugees;
- 86
- 87 11. *Proclaims* the need for further studies conducted by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to
88 consider the future environmental sustainability such as arable land, access to clean water, and likeliness of
89 environmental disaster of the region that is altered by the consequences of Palestinians’ return to ensure proper
90 living conditions for both Israel and Palestine;
- 91
- 92 12. *Further urges* the UNSC to observe the situation in depth and consider reprimanding Member States that impede
93 solutions to the Palestinian refugee crisis with reprimands including, but not limited to:
- 94 a. Financial sanctions,
95 b. Arms embargoes,
96 c. Severance of diplomatic relations, and,
97 d. Blockade; and,
- 98
- 99 13. *Endorses* the economic ideology of international support to establish infrastructure in the Palestinian state
100 immediately after a functioning Palestinian government is declared, with funding for this program relegated
101 through, but not limited to:
- 102 a. The World Bank and Foreign Direct Investment, and,
103 b. In addition to, other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that are willing to provide monetary
104 assistance for the formation of Palestinian infrastructure such as healthcare, public education, and other
105 economic endeavors.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 2-4

2

3 Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

4 Subject: Addressing the Palestinian Right of Return

5

6 The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

7

8 *Noting* the fact that over 130 Member States have recognized the Independent State of Palestine,

9

10 *Recalling* the history of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and its significance to the political process of the Middle East as a
11 whole,

12

13 *Reaffirming* the commitment of the international community to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR),

14

15 *Further reaffirming* the international commitment to uphold the principles of the Preamble of the United Nations (UN)
16 Charter that work to secure dignity and equal rights of all men and women,

17

18 *Further noting* the need for a comprehensive and sustainable solution to the Palestinian Right of Return,

19

20 *Encouraging* more efforts along the lines of the actions of the United Nations Relief and Work Agency for Palestinian
21 Refugees (UNRWA) that provides aid to Palestinian refugees,

22

23 *Acknowledging* the right of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland and enjoy the freedoms secured in the UDHR,

24

25 *Further acknowledging* the need for a framework that could accommodate the two-state solution while aiding in the
26 reintegration of Palestinian refugees,

27

28 *Noting with concern* the financial impacts of humanitarian relief efforts and the costs associated with resettlement of
29 displaced Palestinian refugees,

30

31 *Deeply concerned* with the current state of underdeveloped infrastructure within the region,

32

33 *Alarmed* by the current conditions of the water supply and access in the Palestinian State and expresses concern regarding
34 the lack of water quality,

35

36 *Recognizing* that many prerequisites must be met to ensure a smooth and peaceful transition to enact the two-state solution,

37

38 *Recognizing* the importance of aid in order to facilitate the reintegration process of Palestinian refugees,

39

40 1. *Calls for* a complete ceasefire between Israel and Palestine to put an end to any kind of violence on/from either
41 side and calls for disarmament to engage in peaceful negotiations to reach a comprehensive solution to the issue of
42 Palestinian Right of Return;

43

44 2. *Proclaims* the Right of Return for Palestinian Refugees affirmed by Article 13(2) of the Universal Declaration of
45 Human Rights that states "Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his
46 country";

47

48 3. *Supports* a protocol of "Safe Passage" on a temporary basis under the control of the UN by deploying members of
49 the Peacekeeping forces on the ground to ensure freedom of movement between the adjacent member states;

50

51 4. *Suggests* international intervention for educational purposes and infrastructure development on a request-only basis;

52

53 5. *Encouraging* all states and private donors with vested interests such as Middle Eastern states, supporters of the

54 Palestinian cause and private organizations such as real estate in Palestine to offer aid to expedite the process for
55 reintegration of refugees;

- 56
- 57 6. *Requesting* the General Assembly 5th Committee to provide aid to Palestine for infrastructure development and
58 have oversight on the projects it provides financial aid with the field work carried out for this development
59 overseen by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as: United Nations Development Program (UNDP),
60 and United Nations Relief and Work Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA), and eventually Palestine-based
61 NGOs that specialize in given fields eventually get empowered to act on the ground level;
62
- 63 7. *Proposing* the recommended timeline for UNDP and UNRWA to initiate and implement their projects is 18-
64 months with extensions as required;
65
- 66 8. *Further requesting* the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to determine safe population numbers for a
67 gradual influx of refugees into Palestine;
68
- 69 9. *Urging* businesses, domestic and international, to provide resources for upgrading existing infrastructure and
70 construction of projects that could ease the transition of reintegration for refugees;
71
- 72 10. *Encourages* Member States to increase funding of the Learning for the Empowerment and Advancement of
73 Palestinians (LEAP) in order to assist in building education infrastructure in the State of Palestine by primarily
74 focusing on:
75 a. Teaching left-behind child refugees who deserve a strong education through programs supported by
76 NGOs that focus primarily on primary education, and,
77 b. Encouraging primary education by:
78 i. Providing educational resources like notebooks and updated textbooks,
79 ii. Adequate reading and writing materials,
80 iii. Using technology for education purposes and
81 iv. Availability of well-rounded unbiased educators;
82
- 83 11. *Endorses* the right of the Palestinian people to create a functional and thriving economy through means acceptable
84 to the people by:
85 a. Encouraging international investment through positioning Palestine as an attractive destination for future
86 economic growth and,
87 b. Endorsing technical training provided by the education apparatus of NGOs and the international
88 community to further the economic goals of Palestinians by including training on:
89 i. Starting and running businesses with focus on accounting and finance,
90 ii. Liberal Arts,
91 iii. Science & Technology with focus on engineering and manufacturing, and,
92 iv. Government & Administration;
93
- 94 12. *Designates* a 12 mile offshore boundary as integral waters of Palestine and invites the creation of a UN moderated
95 negotiation that will tackle issues such as:
96 a. Extending the offshore boundary from the original three mile boundary to the internationally recognized
97 12 mile boundary,
98 b. Reducing the senseless and innocent deaths that occur within the boundary through the creation of more
99 efficient military procedures for identifying fisherman and maritime workers, and,
100 c. Working towards a solution regarding the harassment by Israeli patrol boats allocated within the boundary;
101
- 102 13. *Suggests* the establishment of the Third Gaza Water and Sanitation Project, through the World Bank and
103 coordinated through local government and the Palestinian Environment NGOs Network (PENGON), whose
104 purpose is, but not limited to:
105 a. Developing a sustainable institutional structure of the water and sanitation sector by requesting assistance
106 from the international community whenever required, and,
107 b. Modeling the efforts on more successful international water sanitation projects;
108
- 109 14. *Recommends* the gradual transfer of funds from refugee camps to development of Palestinian infrastructure as:
110 a. Reintegration of Palestinian refugees into their homeland becomes feasible, there should be a shift of the
111 necessary funds from funds dedicated for refugee camps to infrastructure and service in Palestine, and,
112 b. The shift in funds will be directly tied to the general population shift from camps to Palestine;

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15. *Suggests* funds and resources allocated to infrastructure development focus on bettering the quality of life of Palestinians and enabling reintegration through improvement of:
 - a. Housing projects to accommodate influx of refugees,
 - b. Healthcare services to aid the people injured in combat,
 - c. Basic services and facilities to aid the population,
 - d. Educational programs for primary, secondary education, and technical training, and,
 - e. Agriculture, trade, and commerce;
16. *Reiterates* the Right of Return of Palestinian refugees to their homeland based on:
 - a. A randomized token system for refugees that requested to return to Palestine and,
 - b. Availability of completed infrastructure projects based on a bi-monthly report by the UNFPA in order to effectively accommodate and reintegrate the influx of refugees;
17. *Expresses* its support for economic and political sanctions for the side that violates this ceasefire agreement and derails the peace process; and,
18. *Further expresses* its support for the Palestinian people and their right of return and ensuring sustainable development through focus on improving existing education, infrastructure and economic frameworks.

The Executive Report for United Nations Children’s Fund Executive Board

On November 20, 2014 the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) Executive Board convened to discuss solutions for the two topics that were on the agenda for debate which were: I. Improving Primary and Secondary Education to Combat Child Labor; and II. Eliminating Child Trafficking. Prior to the beginning of debate, the Dais challenged the committee to focus on the topics at hand with quality and passion. The Dais further challenged the delegates to work together to tackle both topics with diplomacy and passion. After announcements and friendly reminders about the rules and references to the Delegate Resource Guide were made, debate begun, and the agenda was set to I-II.

Over the course of the first session, the delegates facilitated discussion by organizing their research and Member States intentions over moderated caucuses. Delegates gave many thought provoking speeches that of which many challenged other Member States to take on a collaborative approach to tackling child labor across the world. Many of the speeches focused on the initiatives, major steps for the future, education reform, sustainable policies that would be applicable to many within the body. Also, many delegates were focusing on not just the positives of what is to come but being earnest about some of the current issues that their respective Member States currently face and mistakes made in the past. The agenda and overall focus of the delegates was very diligent and optimistic of what was to come. Over the next three days, the body worked diligently and effectively to submit six working papers on an unique take on both topics.

In debating topic I, the body submitted working papers which highlighted a variety of subtopics such as education reform, community workshops, and universal human rights, subsidized programs from various Member States. Understanding that consensus is necessary to pass a document, the body worked collaboratively for all accepted draft resolutions on the floor. The first and second session were used by the delegates to debate what methods would work best and not infringe on the sovereignty of any of the Member States within UNICEF. During the third session of committee five working papers were submitted. By the end of session four, two of the working papers 1-1 and 1-2, merged to become Draft Resolution 1-1. Draft Resolution 1-1 focused on the family dynamics of conquering the ills of child labor through community workshops, addressing cultural barriers, and countering child labor with effective legislation among Member States with such clauses as : “*Fully aware* of the worst forms of child labor as specified by International Labor Organization (ILO) convention Article 2 Convention 182, which included: child slavery, forced or compulsory labor, use of children in armed conflicts, prostitution, and other illegal activities which inhibit health and well-being children.” Draft Resolution 1-1 was passed by acclamation with four modifications. Draft Resolution 1-2 focused on combatting child labor through vocational programs, subsidized programs, budgeting, and greater funding for education to decrease the need for child labor. Draft Resolution 1-2 was passed by acclamation with no modifications. Finally, Draft Resolution 1-3, which honed in on educational policies, micro-financing, and vocational programs failed by five nays, seven abstentions, and fourteen yes’.

During the fourth session, the delegates discussed the second topic: Eliminating Child Trafficking.” Delegates worked and wrote three draft resolutions. Draft Resolution 2-1 focused on Member States to expand programs such as the Emergency Transit Centers from the United Nations High Commissioner of Human Rights. Draft Resolution 2-1 passed by acclamation. Draft Resolution 2-2 called for Member States to educate local law enforcement officials in victim identification and aftercare to ease victims’ transition from victim to citizen. Draft Resolution 2-2 passed by acclamation. Draft Resolution 2-3 encouraged the formation of a UN modern media modernization collaboration in tandem with the UNICEF to raise further awareness of child trafficking and the creation of the International Committee on Child Trafficking (ICCT). Draft Resolution 2-3 was passed by acclamation on the final session on Saturday, November 22, 2014.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 1-1

2

3 Committee: United Nations Children's Fund

4 Subject: Improving Primary and Secondary Education to Combat Child Labor

5

6

7 The United Nations Children's Fund,

8

9 *Keeping in mind* Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 2A, which specifies the achievement of universal primary
10 education for all children regardless of race, sex, and religion, and the proximity of its expiration in 2015,

11

12 *Recognizing* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), which states in Article 26 that all children have the basic
13 right to education, which should be free and compulsory through primary education levels at the least,

14

15 *Reaffirming* the Convention on the Rights of Child (CRC), which also restates the establishment of free education for all
16 children as a basic human right,

17

18 *Reiterates* the sentiments as declared in General Assembly Resolution S-27/2, which reaffirms both the UDHR and the CRC,
19 but also specifies that children have the right to protection from any form of harm and exploitation such as child labor,

20

21 *Fully aware* of the worst forms of child labor as specified by International Labor Organization (ILO) convention Article No.
22 2 convention 182, which includes: child slavery, forced or compulsory labor, use of children in armed conflicts, prostitution,
23 and other illegal activities which inhibit health and well-being of children,

24

25 *Believing* that the utilization of government endorsed programs will help to reduce the probability of children entering the
26 workforce prematurely,

27

28 *Taking* into account the family dynamics, religious differences, cultural and linguistic barriers surrounding child labor,

29

30 1. *Supports* the creation of workshops through existing regional organizations in order to establish culturally sensitive,
31 locally oriented methods and standards of education, therefore enhancing and creating highly effective education
32 systems, which would include:

33 a. Further research on barriers to education, not specific to economic situations, such as sanitation, health,
34 and transportation, among others, that prevent enrollment and attendance, in primary and secondary
35 education,

36 b. The enhancement of parental and community involvement and support for primary and secondary
37 education in order to encourage continued school attendance and participation from the community at
38 large,

39 c. Free training of educators and local leaders by expert Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), teachers,
40 and other trained educational experts on the effective teaching methods for the sake of quality education;

41

42 2. *Encourages* the expansion of The Freedom Project, which provides scholarships, tutoring, and mentors to children,
43 to reduce the risk of children entering the labor force prematurely through the utilization of:

44 a. Governmental endorsed educational scholarships presented to citizens below the poverty level determined
45 by individual Member States,

46 b. Access to community mentoring and tutoring workshops funded through regional and international non-
47 governmental bodies examples including but not limited to the Swedish International Development
48 Cooperation Agency (SIDA) that targets:

49 i. Optional vocational skills specific to the region of residence,

50 ii. Rhetorical development of national and regional languages determined by Member States,

51 iii. Awareness programs concerning harmful child labor conditions;

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3. *Further recommends* that these workshops educate communities through inclusion of essential local and national stakeholders, such as political, business, and religious leaders, including representatives from grassroots organizations, on the importance of continuing education beyond attending primary school in order to combat the effects of child labor, and effectively break the cycle of ignorance on the matter, and in pursuing these actions:
 - a. Partner with the United Nations Girls Education Initiative (UNGEI) in order to encourage the continued education of girls globally into secondary levels of education,
 - b. Considering the use of the accredited Lifelong Learning Program, which factors in the skills, knowledge, and competencies of the individual student, such as the one implemented in South East Asian Member States, as well as other developing Member States, in collaboration with key European Union members, whose efforts to aid students from developing areas by including them in European study programs, in order to aid in the continuation of education past the primary stages into the future, including college and internships, and therefore ensuring a decrease in the level of child labor in the long run,
 - c. Work in concert with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), regional bodies such as the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Association of South Eastern Nations (ASEAN), international organizations, inter-governmental organizations, UN Member States, and expert volunteers, as well as any other participants wishing to contribute;
 4. *Adopt* nationally the fundamental aspects of the Fase Onesta per Recchezza di la Nimes (FORDN) program, in which educational centers provided by non-governmental bodies residing within rural areas will:
 - a. Provide training to teachers within the designated need area to properly educate children,
 - b. Host educational seminars for both children and parents in order to encourage the benefits of primary and secondary education,
 - c. Regional literacy campaigns in which the community will be motivated to seek educational aspects outside provided schooling;
 5. *Strongly recommends* the implementation of a community-wide after school program offered in conjunction with Member State's primary educational framework that targets:
 - a. Working adolescents who are unable to attend any type of schooling,
 - b. Children at risk for entering the labor force prematurely under dangerous conditions,
 - c. Parents interested in the expansion of their child's learning experience,
 - d. Females seeking equal educational opportunities;
 6. *Encourages* an optimal stipend as an alternative to child labor programs to families whose children have been victimized by child labor and reintegrated into the education system in order to:
 - a. Reduce familial dependence on the employment of children as an additional source of income,
 - b. Provide immediate assistance to their socio-economic status that is affected by child labor;
 7. *Recommends* the use of a general classification system in which Member States are designated a level determined by the amount of students within school for funding purposes:
 - a. Level 1: Member States with a significantly stable educational framework, showing more than 75 percent of children between the ages of 7 to 15 attending primary school,
 - b. Level 2: Member States with stable educational framework, showing around 50 percent to 75 percent of children between the ages of 7 to 15 attending primary school,
 - c. Level 3: Member States with stable educational framework, showing less than 50 percent of children between the ages of 7 to 15 attending primary school;
 8. *Encourages* the presence of the aforementioned entities and propose the budget for the enumerated initiatives be referred to the General Assembly Fifth Committee, and other relevant committee budgets, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), NGOs such as Room to Read or Pratham, and other pertinent regional entities such as the African Union, the European Union, private investors, and organizations such as the United Nations Foundation (UNF) as well as:
 - a. The creation of an oversight body under the guidance of UNICEF, which monitors the distribution of funds through regional bodies such as the African Union (AU) or the League of Arab States (LAS), for the use of efforts to improve education by these bodies, along with the provision of a concrete structure that ensures transparency on the financial proceedings and their implementation, bearing in mind that discretionary use of the funds is left to local governments, and

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- b. Implores Member States to maintain support of Least Developed Countries (LDC) and the expanse of primary and secondary education in alignment with MDG 2 in order to improve living standards
9. *Advocates* for the consensus of Member States to allow the creation of a centralized fund that will be monitored by UNICEF, which is dedicated to improve the education sector with the participation of voluntary Member States by:
- a. Dedicating aid to state governments for the improvement of their existing education systems, and
 - b. Adapting and allow flexibility in regards to accommodating the specific needs of the local areas receiving sponsorship.
 - c. Encourages the creation of government bodies under UNICEF which monitor the distribution of funds for educational purposes by regional bodies, exemplifying but limited to the African Union (AU) and European Union (EU), alongside provisions of concrete structure that ensures of the funding methods implemented,
 - d. Activity will be revised by the UNICEF executive board during the triannual meetings to monitor and ensure that funds are being used in the most efficient manner pertaining to the curriculum of each Member State.
10. Emphasizes the importance of secondary education, because students during primary education should be encouraged and inspired to continue their educational development through the use of initiative and social programs by:
- a. Involving the improvement of the primary school social structure,
 - i. These programs, while eradicating bullying, will create an environment that champions the love of knowledge and discovery,
 - ii. Parents should be involved in their child's education upon the agreement to send their child to school, and they will be encouraged to attend, at the minimum, special school events,
 - b. Promoting this spirit of education, by bringing in a large variety of resources such as books and technology in order to maintain any Member State's sovereignty, it will be important to allow its government to freely look over the resources being presented to the children,
 - c. Building up a strong independent economy with Member State's consent, NGOs will be authorized and assisted in bringing technology such as the Internet to communities with whom are in need of it, which will be a secondary educational step toward creating a truly innovative and stable economy.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 1-2

2

3 Committee: United Nations Children's Fund

4 Subject: Improving Primary and Secondary Education to Combat Child Labor

5

6 The United Nations Children's Fund,

7 *Keeping* in mind that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) states that primary education should be
8 compulsory and free and that higher education should be generally accessible to all,

9 *Understanding* that neither the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) nor the United Nations (UN) has the power to
10 enforce itself upon Member States,

11 *Confident* in the International Labor Organization's (ILO) International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC),
12 which seeks to develop and implement measures to prevent child labor, remove children from hazardous work, provide for
13 their rehabilitation and social reintegration and offer alternatives for them, their families and the wider community;
14

15 *Recalling* the ILO's Education For All initiative (EFA) which seeks to combat child labor and aim to influence national
16 education policies so that global education systems prevent children from being drawn prematurely into labor and are more
17 responsive to the needs of children released from hazardous work,

18 *Viewing with appreciation* the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Target 2.A: "Ensure that, by 2015, children
19 everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary and secondary schooling";
20

21 *Drawing attention* to the current problem in underdeveloped Member States who do not have the resources to pay for
22 compulsory education in all situations,

23 *Fully believing* that it is the world's responsibility to protect and promote children and their basic educational rights,

24 *Observing* that most of the well-developed Member States already have full and compulsory primary education in place,

25 *Recognizing* that oftentimes it is the parents of these children that force them to work in order to provide for the family,

26 *Bearing in mind* the sovereignty of each individual Member State,

27 1. *Recommends* that Member States make all tuition for primary education free and compulsory;

28 2. *Encourages* Member States to set a minimum age of at least 14 to engage in any form of labor including vocational
29 or training schools at the choice of the child. For those children that choose:

30 a. Monetary assistance through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and developed Member States will
31 be made available as a means of compensation,

32 b. Emphasizing a balance between vocational and traditional secondary schooling with limited hours dedicated
33 to the vocational aspect;

34 3. *Requests* that more developed Member States support developing Member States in improving infrastructure to
35 assist in providing free and compulsory primary education in these Member States;

36 4. *Supports* the idea of providing free and subsidized lunch and supplies to students so that they can relieve the burden
37 of finding funding for the parents of students;

38 5. *Calls upon* Member States to set a standard starting age of education as six years old to ensure children gain from
39 the educational system and reap the benefits;

40 6. *Suggests* the recipient Member States of international funding not to reduce their budgetary allocation on education

- 41 for the fiscal year of receiving funds;
- 42 7. *Further requests* that recipient Member States create committees to administer proper allocation of funds into the
43 education system, and further prevent corruption;
- 44 8. *Proposes* that the UN offer incentives in the form of scholarships for students to pursue undergraduate education in
45 teaching under the contractual obligation of serving in a developing Member State affected by child labor, and
46 offering teaching services upon graduation;
- 47 9. *Advocates* for the increased participation of micro-financing organizations, specifically NGOs with a focus on
48 females (e.g. Grameen Bank), in developing Member States in order to:
- 49 a. Promote economic self-sufficiency within Member States through eliminating the potential for the soft-power
50 that often comes with donations from wealthier, more developed Member States,
- 51 b. Provide the opportunity for families to earn a steady, increased income that will allow them to send their
52 children to school and provide surplus income for the family that can be used to elevate their socioeconomic
53 status;
- 54 10. *Promotes* the biweekly meeting of regional blocks (i.e. European Union, Latin American and Caribbean Group)
55 within UNICEF for the purpose of opening up discussion between bordering Member States in order to better
56 target and curb the trafficking of children across said borders for the purpose of forced labor and further
57 recommends working with other UN bodies such as INTERPOL to better coordinate task forces within each
58 Member State;
- 59 11. *Encourages* free trade agreements among Member States to prevent the proliferation of forced child labor and
60 other conditions which compromise the education and future wellbeing of children;
- 61 12. *Congratulates* and further promotes the work of the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) as well as the Global
62 Education First Initiative (GEFI) through which:
- 63 a. Thus far Japan, Netherlands, Norway, and the United States have contributed a combined total of
64 \$940,500,855 to GPE.
- 65 b. To further these ventures, the Republic of Korea, Netherlands, and Norway has pledged a combined
66 sum of \$61,088,968 to GPE.
- 67 c. Since 2004, GPE has used these funds to build, rehabilitate, and equip more than 52,600 classrooms,
68 and to train over 300,000 teachers, mostly in primary education and will continue their commitment in
69 order to combat child labor;
- 70 d. In collaboration with GEFI, the Member States will prioritize putting every child in school in order to
71 achieve quality primary education and raise and provide funding for these efforts;
- 72 e. Furthermore, the Member States along with the GPE and GEFI will outline specific plans of action to
73 achieve our goal of compulsory and free primary education.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 2-2

2

3 Committee: United Nations Children's Fund

4 Subject: Eliminating Child Trafficking

5

6 The United Nations Children's Fund,

7

8 *Deeply conscious* that child trafficking is a severe violation of basic human rights,

9

10 *Affirming* that the trafficking of persons has serious detrimental effects on not only the physical but also the psychological
11 health and well-being of those victimized by this grievance,

12

13 *Bearing in mind* that the United Nations (UN) has denounced all trafficking of persons, especially in regards to children in
14 Article 4,

15

16 *Utilizing* TechCamps, a collaboration lasting two days, where expert technologists confer with victims to design affordable
17 tools to halt the trafficking of children,

18

19 *Recalling* those decisions made at the Millennium Summit, the 2005 World Summit, and all previous General Assembly
20 resolutions on the topic of trafficking,

21

22 *Confident* in the UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking, which seeks to ensure adequate protection and support to
23 those who classifies as victims as well as the efficient prosecution of the criminals involved, while respecting the
24 fundamental rights of all persons,

25

26 *Guided by* those principles outlined the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention of the Rights of the Child,
27 and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,

28

29 *Recognizing* the efforts of General Assembly Resolutions 63/156 and 63/194 of

30 18 December 2008, in which the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the trafficking of persons, especially women and
31 children, was extended,

32

33 *Understanding* the importance of working in accordance with the Office of the United Nations Human Rights Council
34 (UNHRC), the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Labour
35 Organization (ILO), and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC),

36

37 1. *Recommends* Member States and international governmental organizations (IGOs), to advocate the incorporation
38 of legislative protection in order to:

39

a. Build a culture that promotes the equality and respect of the general human rights naturally offered to
40 children,

41

b. Adequately seek righteous action against those convicted of child trafficking determined by individual
42 Member States;

43

44 2. *Advocates* that sovereign Member States personally endorse the protection of borders in providing better training
45 and infrastructure for local security entities by:

46

a. Collaboration with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to train local task forces in techniques
47 involving human trafficking and how to treat victims traumatized horrific experiences while preserving
48 basic human rights,

49

b. Donating and funding of technology such as cargo box scanners, and bio scanners to be used by local
50 authorities for searching for trafficked individuals being moved across borders and through territories;

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3. *Strongly condones* the importance of research and expansion confronting commercial trafficking of minors with establishments such as:
 - a. The Anti- trafficking TechCamps launched by the United States which will,
 - i. Gather expert technologists in order to find practical tools that can potentially directly combat trafficking,
 - ii. Be overseen by the United Nations Children’s Fund as a whole,
 - b. The Institute of Medicine and National Research Counseling that will investigate more efficient methods of treatment for victims;
 4. *Calls upon* the expansion of the role of Emergency Transit Centers (ETCs) from the UNHCR to include:
 - a. The transit of those relieved from child trafficking, especially women and children, from volatile areas to locations that are both more socially acceptable as well as less combative,
 - b. Offer temporary housing prior to transit for a period up to 90 days,
 - c. Promote the protection of millions of children victimized by providing necessary humanitarian aid like food, water, and basic healthcare needs;
 5. *Endorses* concurring Member States to implement national counseling programs specifying in the after effects of child trafficking that:
 - a. Provide rehabilitation housing for victims showing signs of mental and physical trauma,
 - b. Health screenings evaluating overall corporal condition of each victim that encompasses:
 - i. General dental evaluations,
 - ii. STI testing including but not limited to HIV/AIDS identification,
 - iii. Adequate preventative vaccinations determined by area;
 6. *Further advocates* the acknowledgment that drug abuse and sexual exploitation contributes to the risk of child- trafficking and as a result targeted efforts detailing support for these victims include:
 - a. The coupling of “detox” initiatives with long term counseling in order to monitor the eventual liberation of substance dependence,
 - b. Deliberate discussions on the psychological implications associated with sexual abuse as well as other traumatic experience through:
 - i. Anonymity promotion during consultations,
 - ii. Progression from singular sessions to group sessions,
 - iii. Introduction of coping mechanisms that can apply to day-to-day management.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 2-2

2

3 Committee: United Nations Children's Fund

4 Subject: Eliminating Child Trafficking

5

6 The United Nations Children's Fund,

7

8 *Accepting* the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, which states that, "a child should be protected against all forms of
9 neglect, cruelty, and exploitation,"

10

11 *Recognizing* the lack of legal rights in place for child trafficking victims,

12

13 *Taking note* of the need for medical and psychological assistance to children formerly involved in trafficking,

14

15 *Endorses* the spreading of awareness on child trafficking through non-governmental organizations (NGOs),

16

17 *Expressing* its appreciation the efforts of community run efforts to educate and spread awareness through cooperation with
18 agencies within Member States,

19

20 *Aware of* the fact that human trafficking stems largely from undocumented immigrants entering Member States searching
21 for work,

22

23 *Affirming* the need for a three-tier system: which provides prevention control, education and awareness, and rehabilitation
24 for victims,

25

26 1. *Recommends* the training of social workers, airline and hotel employees, and labor inspectors, using NGOs, such as
27 Blue Lighting, a program started by leading United States airlines, Allegiant, Delta, Jet Blue and North American
28 Air, this is a voluntary training program to educate commercial airline flight crew and staff regarding human
29 trafficking indicators they may encounter on the job, and the empower airline staff to safely report possible human
30 trafficking instances to the proper authorities;

31

32 2. *Approves* of the implementation of NGOs like Ac-Se that offer medical and mental health services to victims
33 rescued from trafficking;

34

35 3. *Draws attention* to the efforts of the Lawyers Without Borders (LWB), whose workshops are being held at the
36 United Nations (UN), as well as applauds their efforts within affected countries to represent and provide pro-bono
37 legal aid to victims;

38

39 4. *Strongly urges* Member States to create victim safe houses throughout their Member State in order to provide 24-
40 hour rehabilitation services such as legal, medical, and psychological aid to victims, as well as a secure location to
41 which they can be taken immediately following their rescue, which will be achieved through:

42

43 a. Funding and contributions by Member States to the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for victims of human
44 trafficking, in addition to funds from the UN Anti Trafficking Fund, a subsection of the UN Office of
45 Drugs and Crime (UNODC),

45

46 b. Safe houses will have the resources on-hand to provide victims with rehabilitation services, including
47 those suffering from drug addiction as a result of their time spent being trafficked,

47

48 c. Providing victims with the option of continuing their education, following a period of individual tutoring
49 to assess the child's level of education, or a vocational training program that will provide them with
50 legitimate employment,

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50 d. Resources that will also include the establishment of a local hotline that will provide directions and
51 assistance to callers;

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5. *Calls upon* Member States to educate local law enforcement officials in victim identification and aftercare in order to make the victim's transition from victim to citizen;
 6. *Congratulates* the efforts of the North American NGO Backyard Broadcast, a youth run and targeted program, their broadcast and programs seek to educate peers and adults, make partnerships, support law enforcement and aftercare, influence laws and create an environment of intolerance toward child sex trafficking;
 7. *Emphasizes* the needs for monetary assistance from destination states to developing Member States from which victims may hail, these stipends will serve as repatriation to the countries of origin for trafficked children;
 8. *Further invites* Member States to work alongside NGOs and international policing agencies to promote the exchange of information amongst countries where human trafficking is prevalent to prevent further trafficking as well border monitoring amongst Member States where there is a greater influx of trafficking;
 9. *Suggests* that Member States implement a trafficking in persons curriculum in order to broaden the public understanding of trafficking and awareness, as well as increase overall awareness for the issue;
 10. *Supports* NGOs specifically targeted at combating the growing child sex trade, such as the A21 Campaign, the Not For Sale program, and Rapha House, these initiatives provide the following:
 - a. Vocational training for children and women rescued from sexual servitude, providing education, safe housing and opportunities to develop job skills to provide repatriation assistance to equip them for a new and independent future,
 - b. Legal counsel to the survivors,
 - c. Offer support to local law enforcement, FBI, and other governmental agencies in the areas of training, investigations, and data collection through our human trafficking hotlines,
 11. *Expresses* it's hope for the implementation of the Recognize, Introduce, Support, Enhance (R.I.S.E) program, proposed by the United States, which seeks to achieve the following:
 - a. Recognize the reality and various aspects of child trafficking, including but not limited to sexual and marital trafficking, slavery, organ harvesting, forced military conscription, adoption, and labor,
 - b. Introduce education programs as the primary tool for raising awareness, these programs should stress the need to educate children so that they are equipped with the information and knowledge necessary to protect themselves and be aware of what could occur,
 - c. Advises governments to work with non profit origination to provide monetary to support to develop programs which allow a more rapid response and rescuing of victims,
 - d. Enhance the capacity of families, parents, health workers, teachers, police, social workers, and others who care for and work with children need the skills, knowledge, authority and motivation to identify and respond to child protection problems, broader initiatives such as the provision of education and safe areas for play, enhance the capacity for protective environments;
 12. *Congratulates* the San Francisco Collaborative Against Human Trafficking (SFCaHT), a program working with NGOs, government agencies, law enforcement agencies, service providers, educators, and community members, seeking to prevent human trafficking, prosecuting traffickers, and protecting victims through collaboration and building a strong team of anti-trafficking advocates and experts;
 13. *Supports* the choice of able Member States to provide temporary visas for rescued victims, if implemented, governmental bodies should seek to work with fellow Member States and NGOs (such as orphanages and safe houses) to provide shelter and accommodation, Member State discretion should be used determine time allocated to visas awarded;
 14. *Encourages* in the strengthening of border scanning and opening communication with other Member States in order to combat areas with huge percentages of child and human trafficking:
 - a. Training and education of border officers to identify signs indicative of trafficking situations and area,
 - b. Focusing on the specific Member States origin and intercultural competence and previous history of trafficking in the Member States.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 2-3

2

3 Committee: United Nations Children's Fund

4 Subject: Eliminating Child Trafficking

5

6 The United Nations Children's Fund,

7

8 *Alarmed by* the internationally devastating effects of child trafficking on the wellbeing of children and the global
9 community as a whole,

10

11 *Reaffirming* the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which prohibits child trafficking in Article 1, and further,
12 establishes in Article 3 the legal violations child trafficking causes,

13

14 *Deeply conscious* of the defenseless nature of children as exposed to the violent nature of trafficking, and the responsibility
15 of Member States to respond to the needs of children, including providing protection as reinforced by the Universal
16 Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR),

17

18 *Bearing in mind* the Optional Protocols to the Convention of the Child as established by General Assembly Resolution
19 54/263, concerning the involvement of children in armed conflicts, child prostitution, pornography, and the sale of children,
20 and the specific definition of the sale of children put forth by this protocol,

21

22 *Recognizing* United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) efforts to end child trafficking through such actions as providing
23 living wages to families in order to reduce the number of children resorting to labor for survival of their families, the
24 lobbying of governments to develop and strengthen laws to enhance the protection of children against violence and child
25 traffickers,

26

27 *Further* UNICEF has worked with communities and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) using education as a tool in
28 order to end harmful societal norms of ignorance on the topic of child trafficking,

29

30 *Fully aware* of UNICEF's support for the training of both local, national, and international professionals such as social
31 workers, health workers, police, and border officials and recognizing the symptoms of child trafficking in order to better
32 prevent and eliminate the issues,

33

34 *Realizing* that destination locations and tourist areas are hubs for child trafficking, and highly visited due to the ever
35 growing child prostitution industry,

36

37 *Having considered* the impact of broad international and national education efforts, and training focused on education
38 specific to raising awareness among children, family units, and communities as a whole on the dangers of child trafficking,

39

40 *Acknowledging* the multiple facets of international child trafficking including source areas, transit aspects, across regions
41 and international borders, and final destination Member States,

41

42 1. *Suggest* the collaboration of the United Nations (UN) in order to provide expertise and willing volunteers, through
43 UN Member states and regional bodies including, but not limited to, the Association of South East Asian Nations
44 (ASEAN), the League of Arab States (LAS), the African Union (AU), the European Union (EU), the Organization
45 of American States (OAS), in order to address the pressing issue of child trafficking across Member State borders,
46 and more efficiently cooperating at a global scale;

47

48 2. *Expressing* the need for legal representation of child victims involved in child trafficking, indiscriminately of race,

49

- 49 religion, sex, or financial situation, in agreement with the UDHR in stating that a fair trial is a basic human right by:
- 50 a. Building upon the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in prosecuting
- 51 offenders of child trafficking and training of law enforcement agencies in various Member States, at the
- 52 discretion and invitation of Member States involved,
- 53 b. As well as stressing the inability of children to properly represent their best interests, and therefore the
- 54 essential need to protect these child victims through fair and transparent legal means;
- 55
- 56 3. *Further invites* Member States to consider the option of providing victims of child trafficking with a temporary
- 57 visa which:
- 58 a. Provides the child with a way to legally retain residence in the host country for a limited amount of time
- 59 which will be left to the discretion of the host Member State,
- 60 i. Temporary visa will be seen necessary in cases where child has been exposed to horrendous
- 61 circumstances that the host Member State feels necessary to address,
- 62 ii. Suggestion of a three-month minimum time period for visa to ensure that all investigative actions
- 63 are completed at the highest benefit of the child,
- 64 b. Is contingent upon the consent of the origin, host, and destination Member State,
- 65 i. Encourages that foremost focus of all actions taken by home, transit, and destination Member
- 66 States, will place the concerns of the children as the highest priority with all legal actions,
- 67 ii. State sovereignty is recognized in regard to immigration policies with the dual note of the
- 68 international contingent that is inherent in the nature of child trafficking, in addition, the element
- 69 is significant to each individual case within child trafficking, and a three-month period is
- 70 suggested to allow for proper placement of the child in a permanent safe environment,
- 71 c. Will use the already existing United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, the UN Foundation, and the UN
- 72 Anti-Trafficking Fund to receive financial support, and donations.
- 73 d. Will also utilize funds from NGOs and the private sector to provide for additional assistance in the
- 74 process of the placement, integration, and rehabilitation of the child.
- 75
- 76 4. *Endorses* the implementation of international orphanages in willing recipient Member States to provide adequate
- 77 care for displaced children who have been victims of child trafficking and subsequent traumas under the provisions
- 78 that:
- 79 a. Agreement by the Member State prior to becoming the host of an orphanage attempt to assess the mental
- 80 and physical stance of every child brought to these homes, and work to bring the children to a more
- 81 healthy state of being,
- 82 b. Integrate the children in an education program to bring them back to the expected level of learning of
- 83 children their age, and work to prepare them for life after childhood,
- 84 c. Establish separate orphanages that cater to separate languages, to simplify the process and cut on costs for
- 85 teachers of the children,
- 86 d. Work to prepare the children for adoption, whether local or international, by a family that will care for
- 87 them for the remainder of their childhood,
- 88 e. Introducing the children to a vocational school or prepare them for tertiary education when they reach an
- 89 appropriate age, to give them a necessary skill set that they can use upon re-entering the working world;
- 90
- 91 5. *Encourages* the formation of a UN modern media collaboration in tandem with UNICEF to raise awareness on the
- 92 issue of child trafficking:
- 93 a. Aware of previously established cultural norms that unintentionally encourage the continuation of child
- 94 trafficking throughout Member States,
- 95 b. Establishment of a suggested media campaign to be named We Care, and modeled after the mass media
- 96 success of the UN Women media campaign HeforShe, in order to reach a world audience to effectively
- 97 involve all individuals in the protection of children,
- 98 i. Set up regional ambassadors with the ability to garner popular support on the issue, as well as
- 99 contribute expertise with the willingness of said ambassadors,
- 100 ii. Celebrity volunteers are welcomed, and encouraged to support the media campaign to be known
- 101 as We Care, in order to bring additional attention and spread the effort of combating child labor,
- 102 c. Deriving funds from willing Member States of the UNICEF Executive Board as well as private
- 103 contributors;
- 104
- 105 6. *Approves* the creation of the International Committee on Child Trafficking (ICCT), a special committee consisting
- 106 of Member States, including up to five permanent Member States and four revolving Member States for a period of
- 107 three years elected by the UNICEF executive board under the jurisdiction of UNICEF, the executive board,

- 108 consisting of revolving Member States with the purpose of:
- 109 a. Identifying child trafficking victims' country of origin, legal guardians, history of abuse
- 110 b. Ascertaining the safety and feasibility of a child's return to their home country, or staying in their
- 111 destination country,
- 112 c. Forming recommendations for placement, and appropriate social services, counseling, and mental health
- 113 if needed,
- 114 d. Facilitating the transition and/or permanent placement of the child, including adjusting for linguistic and
- 115 cultural barriers in order to ensure mental and physical well-being of the child,
- 116 e. Continued monitoring of victims' health, education, and well-being, and their susceptibility to future
- 117 abuse,
- 118 f. Encourages donations of equipment and capital from Member States and any other willing organizations,
- 119 in order to fund voluntary training and support for law enforcement, effectively differentiating between
- 120 victims of child trafficking and sex workers, and integration of technology such as bio scanners, cargo box
- 121 scanners, and security systems,
- 122
- 123 g. Stresses the importance of the sovereignty of Member States by requiring that they make use of their own
- 124 task forces, and training centers in respect of their right of national sovereignty and non-interference
- 125 within their own borders,
- 126
- 127 7. *Strongly supports* the construction of a budget for ICCT, which will be funded through:
- 128 a. The EU, the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (UNCTOC), to which funding
- 129 is already provided for the purpose of training programs in connection to officials, in the realm of child
- 130 trafficking across borders,
- 131 b. Utilize the already existing United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the United Nations
- 132 Anti-Trafficking Fund to receive further financial support
- 133 c. The Official Development Assistance (ODA) for the purpose of funding education programs, in order to
- 134 aid to the economic development that many of these Member States desire, and
- 135 d. Asks for voluntary funding from all Member States as well as private institution to include the UN
- 136 Foundation.
- 137
- 138 8. *Recommends* all Member States to adopt anti-trafficking laws and policies to provide penalties for the offenders by
- 139 defining trafficking and trafficking related acts:
- 140
- 141 a. *Encourages* the implementation of stronger legislation policies within the Member States in order to
- 142 punish convicted child traffickers and a minimum imprisonment of ten years,
- 143 b. *Creating* a system that criminalizes all forms of trafficking and investigate any suspected trafficking
- 144 offenses as propositioned by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR);
- 145
- 146 9. *Suggests* the adoption of a national identification system to identify convicted child traffickers by creating a
- 147 registry of offenders, specifically governmental organizations to work in collaboration with one another, and
- 148 international bodies to recognize, and record child trafficking offenses and the offenders' details, including
- 149 residency, and other contact information, to build a registry which can be referred back to in the occurrences of
- 150 missing children;
- 151
- 152 10. *Calls upon* Member States to educate children and families on the issue of child trafficking and its harmful
- 153 effects:
- 154
- 155 a. Educate the families of the negative after effects of children forced into trafficking activities which
- 156 permanently harms the health, education, and mental, physical or moral development of the child,
- 157 b. Recommend the Member States' local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to work in partnership
- 158 with international NGOs to enlarge the reach in educating the local communities on the horrors of child
- 159 trafficking,
- 160 c. Proposes the inclusion of awareness education programs on child trafficking into the school curriculum;
- 161
- 162 11. *Encourages* the operation of an informative education campaign involving NGOs and willing Member States'
- 163 governments in order to raise awareness in the community, as well as provide research funded by UNICEF for a
- 164 lifelong learning:
- 165
- 166 a. Recommends the Member State's government to implement an informative campaign to acknowledge the
- 167 students affected by child trafficking and take preventive actions,

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- b. Suggests that the execution of these campaigns be handled through local NGOs such as the Little Tokyo Service Center and Humanities and local business organizations such as Scandinavians Airlines Alliance with the consent of the hosting Member State, and
- c. Encourages all willing Member States to expand the “End of Trafficking” program under TeachUNICEF.

The Executive Report of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

Beginning on November 20th, 2014, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) convened to discuss economic methods to strengthen diplomatic ties between Member States and the global economy. In the name of the theme of the conference, “Revitalizing an Agenda for Peace,” the Directors decided to guide the delegates to delve into issues that would act as preventative diplomacy measures, to create positive peace that is sustainable and that continues throughout the years. The Directors wanted the delegates to use their unique skillsets as Economics experts to promote positive peace. The two topics on the agenda were: I. the Role of Economic Policy in the Prevention of Conflict; and II. Expanding Sustainable Energy Policies and Regulations. On the first evening, after announcements and challenging the delegates to come to comprehensive resolutions, the Dais facilitated the start of debate, and the agenda was set to I-II.

In the first session, delegates stated their intentions of ideas for possible working papers on Topic I and explained their nations’ current policies pertaining to it. Starting with a debate on debt restructuring and the sovereign debt crisis, the delegates strived to cover as much ground as possible in coming up with innovative solutions.

During the second session, the delegates discussed dilemmas including, but not limited to: free versus fair trade and the reality of aid going to unintended groups instead of those meant to have their harm repaired. Delegates utilized a number of moderated caucuses to discuss various subtopics. Topics voted for discussion highlighted the implementation of tariff reductions, improvements in policy making, the overall direction of the ECE to be taken in relation to the topic, and how best to link economic policies with conflict prevention. The delegates also saw the first working paper submitted to the Dais.

As the conference progressed, delegates submitted a total of five working papers dealing with numerous methods of preventing conflict with economics. Delegates dove into often difficult and contentious topics such as illicit trade trafficking, and sanctions. The committee of vastly different Member States put their best ideas forward and offered up what had worked well for them in the past. They all attempted to look forward to a future of peace, and were not only concerned with maintaining it for the time being, in the true fashion of the conference theme.

In the fifth session, the delegates took the initiative to turn an unmoderated suspension of formal debate into a panel of authors where the authors of each working paper fielded questions and offered answers on how their paper prevents conflict through economic means. They facilitated this in an informal manner and impressed the Dais with their skill and independence. By the end of this session, delegates were eager to move into voting procedure and take on the second topic, but they remained patient and hard-working throughout the modification and amendment process, offering up their best ideas to improve the draft resolutions on the floor.

At the conclusion of Topic I and the beginning of the sixth session, the delegates moved into voting procedure on the draft resolutions. The committee adopted four resolutions: Draft Resolution 1.1 was adopted by acclamation, Draft Resolution 1.2 was adopted by acclamation, Draft Resolution 1.3 passed by placard vote, 13/5/5, and finally, Draft Resolution 1.4 passed by placard vote, 20/2/1. The fifth draft resolution for Topic I did not pass; however, it was a paper that was contributed to by all members of the committee and only failed by one vote.

The delegates moved quickly into Topic II, immediately presenting their national governments’ ideas on Sustainable Energy, promoting their own successes, and admitting their own failures. The committee then rapidly created two working papers. Unfortunately, the committee was unable to have the working papers approved as draft resolutions due to time constraints. Overall, it was a great weekend filled with technical knowledge, excitement, and optimism for a future positive peace attainable using economic policy.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 1-1

2

3 Committee: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

4 Subject: The Role of Economic Policy in the Prevention of Conflict

5

6 The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe,

7

8 *Fully recognizing* that a poor economic environment is a catalyst for conflict as noted in SC/1097 which stated, “poverty
9 dramatically increases the likelihood of conflict,”

10

11 *Further recognizing* that alleviating poverty eliminates one of the root causes of conflict as mentioned in the Journal of
12 Sustainable Development that highlights the positive correlation between poverty and conflict,

13

14 *Having adopted* UN resolution 68/304 “Towards the establishment of a multilateral legal framework for sovereign debt
15 restructuring processes” by the 68th General Assembly that calls for a legal framework for debt restructuring,

16

17 *Recalling* resolution 63/303 that examines the “World Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact” on international
18 conflict and long term debt sustainability for developing Member States,

19

20 *Recognizing* the role of micro-lending, which provides small loans to those in poverty, in the mitigation of poverty and
21 stabilization of Member States,

22

23 *Fully recognizing* that sovereign debt defaults can cause widespread economic instability leading to further conflicts and
24 chaos,

25

26 *Alarmed by* issue of bankruptcy hampering the economic environment for entrepreneurship,

27 *Desiring* increased capital funding in those Member States in need of infrastructure development,

28

29 *Having adopted* a microcredit system that will encourage microfinance, a financial strategy that has lifted millions out of
30 poverty in the past as cited by Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE),

31

32 *Noting With Approval* the success of Private Finance Initiative (PFI) which is a way of creating public-private partnerships
33 through the use of Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs), a form of infrastructure project finance,

34

35 *Aware of* the lack of a clear and standardized definition of fair trade,

36

37 *Having Studied* the work of the UN United Nations Expert Group Meeting on “Cooperatives in world in Crisis”, that
38 surveyed 14,500 recipients of fair trade agreements in fifteen states, which states “small farmers, workers and their families
39 in the developing world seem to be the better off today due to Fair Trade,”

40

41 *Further noting* that the goals of fair trade are aligned with targets outlined in Millennium Development Goal (MDG) VII,
42 Target 8.A: “Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system” and Target
43 8.D: “Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries,”

44

45 *Noting* the successes of Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and other international bodies in studies presented in the
46 United Nations Economic and Social Council’s (ECOSOC) Annual Ministerial Review,

47

48 1. *Calls for* the creation of a tri-lateral working group to work towards creation of a multi-lateral legal
49 framework for debt restructuring process:

50

a. The working group would consist of the Bretton Woods Institutions including International
51 Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, as well as the Paris Club:

52

b. The working group along with independent experts will consider all relevant stakeholders and
53 investigate a legal framework on sovereign debt restructuring,

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c. Producing a working paper on a legal framework in regards to sovereign debt restructuring due
55 no later than Quarter 4 of 2015;

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2. *Recommends* that Member States review their individual bankruptcy laws and adjust on an individual basis so as to create an economic environment that is attractive to entrepreneurs;
 3. *Noting with approval* that microfinance is a source of financial benefits for developing Member States lacking access to banking and related services;
 4. *Affirms* that microfinance is a way to promote economic development, employment and growth through the support of micro-entrepreneurship in developing Member States;
 5. *Suggests that* Member States include a microcredit system which will encourage microfinance, a financial strategy that has lifted millions out of poverty in the past;
 6. *Proposes* improving definition of fair trade be a set of policies that allows producers in developing economies to receive fair compensation through:
 - a. Greater parity between producers and consumers,
 - b. Bettering trade conditions,
 - c. Reducing marginalization of private borrowers,
 - d. Increasing transparency commodities trading in developing Member States;
 7. *Utilizing* existing framework provided by FINE, the fair trade organization composed of:
 - a. Fair-trade Labeling Organizations International,
 - b. World Fair Trade Organization (WFTO),
 - c. Network of European Workshops,
 - d. European Free Trade Association (EFTA);
 8. *Proposes* fair trade solutions to solve the issue of credit systems causing undue economic burden on those entering in unjust de-facto credit agreements;
 9. *Calls* Member States to examine the “Kerala Model” of fair trade that has allowed the citizens of Kerala, India to enjoy abnormally high life expectancy, economic prosperity and peace in comparison to similar geographic and social areas;
 10. *Encourages* the use of SPVs to finance specific infrastructure development projects as a way to foster deeper Public/Private Partnerships by limiting risk and encouraging private companies to invest infrastructure;
 11. *Further recommends* continued cooperation and capacity building between Member States in cooperation with NGO’s and other international actors such as:
 - a. UN/DESA Division for Social Policy and Development
 - b. UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization
 - c. UNECA United Nations Economic Commission for Africa in order to promote
 - d. Physical and social infrastructure,
 - e. Research and Development R&D
 - f. Regionally cooperative trade
 - g. Technology in governance in regards to industrial advancement, sustainable energy and financial systems.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 1-2

2

3 Committee: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

4 Subject: The Role of Economic Policy in the Prevention of Conflict

5

6 The Economic Commission for Europe,

7

8 *Taking into consideration* the influence of the European Union (EU) on the global market and its relevance to the world
9 economy,

10

11 *Bearing in mind* the impact that tariffs have on promoting economic growth, and that a tariff reduction would stimulate
12 economic growth as a country approaches conflict either economic or violent in nature,

13

14 *Deeply disturbed* by business monopolization of a single sector in a market necessary for development,

15

16 *Welcoming* increased economic growth through conflict reduction and increased efforts to diversify Member States
17 infrastructure with independent and reliable sources of energy as a means to prevent conflict,

18

19 *Deeply conscious* of the necessity of the United Nations (UN) to promote the availability of both financial and humanitarian
20 aid to financially at-risk Member States in a prudent manner,

21

22 *Taking into account* that increased energy programs and investment could help to achieve Millennium Development Goals
23 VII and VIII pertaining to ensuring environmental sustainability and promoting global partnerships for development,

24

25 *Taking note* of past misappropriations of humanitarian aid from already established economic, governmental, and political
26 institutions in developing Member States,

27

28 *Recognizes* the need for a potential oversight committee governed by the EU to ensure the integrity of the trade benefits in
29 association with as-needed consultation from the World Trade Organization (WTO),

30

31 *Fully aware* that solving the social, ecological and economic problems faced by developing Member States is a challenge
32 that cannot be independently met by either the public or private sector,

33

34 *Desiring* similar approaches outlined in promoting private industry in developing states as seen by the examples of the
35 United Kingdom and the Netherlands,

36

37 *Encourages* cooperation between the private, public, national, and international actors to promote a sense of economic
38 inclusiveness among all Member States,

39

40 *Guided by* the ideals of the UN Charter for the promotion of the general welfare of all Member States and their citizens in
41 the realms of social and economic developmental stability,

42

43 1. *Supports* a greater cooperation within the EU in the potential formation of a cooperative tariff system to promote
44 greater investment in countries in dire need:

45

46 a. *Requests* the creation of an oversight committee to observe and monitor the efficacy of the private sector
47 in independent Member States as well as guide the distribution of any and all funds allocated for the
48 creation of infrastructure in developing states,

48

49 b. *Designates* that the proposed committee will be comprised of eleven European States, one of which will
50 serve as chair,

49

50 c. *Affirms* the equal representation of this sub-committee of the UNECE by having each Member State serve
51 a term of two years in a rotating pattern similar to the composition of non-P5 members of the United
52 Nations Security Council (UNSC);

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2. *Strongly affirms* the necessity to develop stable economic and social changes through the implementation of programs to promote sustainable development in the financial and energy sectors;
 3. *Takes note* of the long term benefits in aiding the development of a sustainable energy sector towards sustained revitalization of developing states' economies;
 4. *Expresses* its hope that able Member States will to donate support financially or otherwise in order to ensure the success of the proposed economic plan;
 5. *Declares accordingly* a dire need for cooperation between the private and public sector to ensure shared fiscal costs and shared liabilities that are imperative to promote a holistic financial equality and economic development among all Member States;
 6. *Endorses* the implementation of a project sourcing committee to engage Multinational Corporations (MNC) to assist in local economic rebuilding:
 - a. *Designates* the International Crisis Group (ICG) to identify the areas of greatest conflict risk,
 - b. *Approves* the ICG's recommendation,
 - c. *Requests* assistance from MNCs to invest educationally in local economics,
 - d. *Encourages* the countries receiving aid to enforce labor and trade regulations in order to maintain the independence of local economies in relation to foreign corporations,
 - e. *Further resolves* that the Member State receiving aid to implement legal reforms aimed creating a fair system of taxation and humanitarian practices in the rights of workers;
 7. *Endorses* cooperation with subcommittees of the UN including, but not limited to: the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) in association with the Peace Building Commission (PBC).



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 1-3

2

3 Committee: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
4 Subject: The Role of Economic Policy and the Prevention of Conflict

5

6 The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe,

7

8 *Recalling* the A/RES/68/303 for its support of strengthening of mediation through conferences, seminars, and workshops for
9 the peaceful settlements of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution,

10

11 *Recognizing* the integral part that fair and free trade play in maintaining peace,

12

13 *Emphasizing* the interconnectedness of the economies in Europe and around the world referenced by the S/RES/1645, which
14 establishes the Peacebuilding Commission,

15

16 *Noting* that though all Member State's respective economies are different, an overarching policy of economic development
17 may still be created to unite all economies,

18

19 *Recognizing* that infrastructure is the basis of economic progression, stimulation and improvement, nations: may be able to
20 become self-sustainable,

21

22 *Further noting* that the advancement of infrastructure may combat corruption,

23

24 *Recognizing* that Member States' economies must possess sustainability to actively participate in a free-market and that
25 economies that are not free standing at their core may become over-dependent instead of interdependent,

26

27 1. *Supports* the initial investment of funds from Member States, such as the United States, into a comprehensive fund
28 managed by Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) for the creation of an inclusive environment that will
29 produce sustainability and cooperativeness;

30

31 2. *Encourages* the bolstering of already existing international bodies such as the Peacebuilding
32 Commission (PBC) and Interagency Conflict Assessment Framework (ICAF) to foster the utilization of stronger,
33 more integrated economic strategies:

34

35 a. To adopt S/Res/2171, which is in support of strengthening strategic dialogues partnerships and more
36 regular exchanges of views and information at the working level with the aim of building both national
37 and international capacities in relation to preventative diplomacy,

37

38 b. To enable individuals from different government departments to access conflict situations collaboratively
39 and plan for conflict prevention, mitigation, and stabilization;

39

40 3. *Recommends* that Member States collaborate with private and public sectors to promote organizations fostering the
41 education of youth such as the solutions for employment coalition established in the 2014 World Bank Group
42 Annual Meeting in order to create a larger labor force and decrease the probability of crime, as demonstrated in a
43 paper written by Moretti of UCLA:

44

45 a. To promote education that contributes to the economic development through high-technological
46 establishment,

46

47 b. To contribute to the development of entrepreneurship within the labor force;

47

48 4. *Endorses* a plan to privatize industry in developing economies, reform financial sectors, and develop tenets to give
49 a basis for a free market economy. This will be done in the following ways:

50

51 a. To restructure the financial sector by focusing on microfinancing and financial inclusion by seeking
52 services from institutions like the European Foundation for Financial Inclusion (EUFFI) to provide easy
53 access to credit,affordable banking services and services that are essential for integration in modern
54 society,

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- b. To lend of seed capital to promote small business in national economies,
 - c. To reemphasize private property rights for individual citizens of Member States;
5. *Recommends* that these funds would be managed by a ECOSOC subcommittee named Development Restructuring and Knowledge Enhancement (DRAKE) and used for the development of infrastructure for countries with developing economies, including those going through a transition between a central and free market economy, which may be defined by GDP per capita:
- a. To address countries who believe that they need assistance in the development of infrastructure, but do not meet this condition, can seek ECOSOC's expertise to evaluate them on a case by case basis, focusing on the existing infrastructure and determining if it is insufficient for growth,
 - b. To ensure that every Member State will possess an equal opportunity for participation as a recipient in this program;
6. *Sets* the aims of the afore established ECOSOC subcommittee named DRAKE to be the following:
- a. To provide funding on a loan-basis to qualifying Member States,
 - b. To enable economists and ECOSOC to work with recipient nations to move towards self-sustainability,
 - c. To ensure that all funds are spent by recipient states with transparency and efficiency toward the goal of stability and are neither used for corrupt purposes nor fall into the hands of potentially violent non-state actors,
 - d. To oversee, moderate, and regulate free trade to exclude illicit materials such as military arms, drugs, and other contraband that may bring about and exacerbate conflict,
 - e. To monitor the private sector to ensure that they are promoting economic expansion, job creation, and societal integration;
7. *Draws attention* to the fact that the development of infrastructure will enable countries to be self-sustaining and competitive players on a European and global scale.
- a. To develop infrastructure, which will catalyze direct foreign investment through the private sector in the future for these nations,
 - b. To enable countries to transition from being unable to sustain their development to possessing the resources to compete in the economic integration between member states through a growth in per capita income;
8. *Emphasizes* that once a Member State's infrastructure reaches a substantive level:
- a. To promote and regulate free trade through the existing framework of the ECE,
 - b. To result in the prevention of conflict due to the interconnectedness of the economies.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 1-4

2

3 Committee: United Nations Economic Commission of Europe

4 Subject: The Role of Economic Policy in the Prevention of Conflict

5

6 The United Nations Economic Commission of Europe

7

8 *Taking into* consideration that all Member States could abide by the examples set by successful Member States whose
9 economies have taken off due to market liberalization,

10

11 *Noting* that attempts to reduce conflict within the European region through economic procedures and policies prevent
12 economic strife, and future conflicts,

13

14 *Seeking* a comprehensive plan that avoids more centralized economic organizations and promotes the use of regulated free
15 trade with a European focus and taking advantage of the use of the Laffer Curve,

16

17 *Noting* that comparative advantages are a natural aspect of the diversity of Member States leading to diverse perspectives
18 and needs,

19

20 *Reaffirming* the necessity of private property rights,

21

22 *Deeply disturbed* that conflict arises from inequality of classes, while noticing that economies sometimes forgo social
23 benefits and equality in the name of economic growth,

24

25 *Recalling* the Laffer Curve as a means to attain optimal tax revenue and set proper taxation on loans and credits to Member
26 States,

27

28 1. *Urges* Member States in this committee to submit reports of their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross
29 Domestic Income (GDI), to the United Nations Economic Commission of Europe(UNECE);

30

31 2. *Recommends* the implementation of a three-tier system, categorized by their different levels:

32

33 a. Utilizing the “Azerbaiquation” by calculating the production percentage by volume, using the GDP
34 multiplied by the GDI and then dividing that number by the total revenues; this will then give a total
35 number that represents a percentage,

36

36 b. Identify those Member States that would most benefit from regulated free trade and increased investments,

37

37 c. Facilitate fair trade and responsible investments between Member States in the three-tiers, where as:

38

38 i. Tier three would be the countries in urgent need and aid with their economic situation,

39

39 ii. Tier two comprises of states that are moderately controlled and in stimulated situations that
40 require minor aid from Member States,

40

40 iii. Tier one comprises of Member states that require no aid and can help in the advancement of the
41 other two tiers,

42

42 d. Compile a list of Member States based on these classifications which allows for a better targeted use of
43 resources;

43

44 3. *Supports* the creation of an economic environment that recognizes the importance of fiscal policy in minimizing
45 conflict:

46

46 a. Bearing in mind that budget deficits are contributing to economic and political stagnation,

47

47 b. Keeping in mind the importance of targeted spending in sectors such as education, technology, and
48 infrastructure, knowing that education leads to development of human capital;

48

48 c. Using the Laffer Curve:

49

49 i. As a method to achieve equal tax revenue with lower tax rates,

50

50 i. Acknowledging that movement towards optimal tax rates maximizes tax revenue;

51

51 4. *Emphasizes* that peace is made by creating an environment where economics can be grown from the private sector
52 of each nation;

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5. *Knowing* that trade liberalization can lead to a system of mutual benefits that can promote specialization and gains to trade:
 - a. Noticing that two major nations, developed and developing Member States, can benefit from trade with each other,
 - b. Promotes the interconnectedness through trade as it decreases the risk of conflict:
 - i. Realizing that this can promote interdependence among the developing Member States
 - ii. Assisting in the transactions for farmers to export or support market sales,
 - iii. Which expresses the hope for specialization in the industry,
 - c. Strongly promotes Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Multinational Corporations (MNCs) to cooperate in abiding by the guidelines set forth:
 - i. Recognizing that FDI and MNC includes the transfer of capital from one country to another,
 - ii. This creates economic activity in the Member State that is the recipient of foreign capital;
 6. *Recognizes* the success of implementation of economic freedom through economic policies such as:
 - a. Relaxing of regulations,
 - b. Decreasing barriers to businesses,
 - i. To increase competition by eliminating incentives for oligopolies and monopolies,
 - ii. Realizing that a competitive market will foster growth and innovation,
 - c. Reforming tax policy,
 - d. Promoting an environment for entrepreneurship,
 - e. Reminds about the need for greater private property rights,
 - i. Paying special attention to the protection of banks, assets, liabilities, and businesses,
 - ii. Citing Coase Theorem as to form a background to establish efficient solutions;
 7. *Supports* the creation of an economic environment that recognizes the importance of fiscal policy in minimizing conflict:
 - a. Bearing in mind that budget deficits are contributing to economic and political stagnation,
 - b. Keeping in mind the importance of targeted spending in sectors such as education, technology, and infrastructure knowing that education leads to development of human capital,
 - c. Citing the Laffer Curve:
 - i. As a method to achieve equal tax revenue with lower tax rates,
 - ii. Acknowledging that movement towards optimal tax rates maximizes tax revenue.

The Executive Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Beginning on November 20, 2014 the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) convened in order to discuss issues surrounding refugee populations and host countries at a global level. There were two topics on the agenda for debate: I. The Rights and Responsibilities of Host Countries Affected by Refugee Populations; and II. Analyzing the Effectiveness of Humanitarian Efforts in Response to Political Instability in Southeast Asia. Before the start of debate, the Dais offered an initial challenge to the delegations: to debate both topics thoroughly. The Dais further challenged the delegations to maintain a high level of progressive discussion and to develop working papers that were both innovative and thoughtful. After further announcements were made regarding SRMUN rules and expectations in the UNHCR, debate began. The agenda was set at I-II and although there were no working papers submitted by the end of Session one, there was extensive work started on several.

During Session two, the delegates continued to develop the working papers that were started in the previous Session and several more working papers were started. The delegates were able to begin the session with formal debate, and multiple delegations made poignant speeches that helped narrow the focus of debate and the subjects of the possible working papers. There was a significant effort made by the delegates to remain true to the committee directive in regards to Topic I. By the end of Session two, there were five working papers submitted and three of said working papers were in the second draft stage, after a first round of edits.

During Session three, the delegates debated various aspects of Topic I, while also discussing and explaining various aspects of the multiple working papers that had been accepted by the Dais. Extensive and detailed editing was completed on all working papers that had been accepted by the Dais. The delegates made a combined and concentrated effort to keep both debate and working papers aligned with the committee directive. There was a merge between two of the larger working papers, both caucus blocs had a substantial number of delegates as sponsors, which resulted in a new, detailed working paper that encompassed the goal set in both the mandate of UNHCR and the committee directive for this conference. In closely examining Topic I, the delegates came to the consensus that both the rights of refugees and the rights of host Member States were connected and had to be addressed in discussion in a detailed, relevant, and realistic manner. At the end of Session three there were seven working papers that had been approved as draft resolutions by the Dais.

Session four began with discussing the second-to-last of edits on the working papers that had been submitted for editing to the Dais at the end of the last session. There was one new working paper that was submitted towards the beginning of the session. The delegates were able to have multiple, effective moderated caucuses that not only facilitated debate, but helped to further develop multiple working papers. The proliferative writing of the delegates and the collaborative efforts of many throughout the room impressed the Dais.

By the committee's fifth session, held on Saturday morning, sponsors focused on caucusing and editing and throughout the course of the morning session, a total of eight total draft resolutions were now on the floor. The Dais introduced several modifications and amendments to the committee. These were discussed in both moderated and unmoderated caucuses, and many important clarifications and details were added to these already very comprehensive draft resolutions. The committee used the end of session five to caucus for support and to explain the various changes proposed to the documents.

Session six started with a short final debate to finalize support for draft resolutions and then the remainder of the session was spent in voting procedures. The dedicated delegates motioned for a roll call vote on each and every one of the eight draft resolutions. The delegates truly embraced the collaborative spirit of SRMUN and of the UNHCR, and showcased hard work, dedication, and true diplomacy. The committee was able to remain incredibly focused and disciplined throughout the entire conference, and at the same time, they were able to have fun in a professional and productive manner. Seven of these eight draft resolutions passed and officially became #flawless resolutions.

Draft Resolutions 1-1 through 1-7 became Resolutions 1-1 through 107, with vote counts respectively as follows: 28 yea, 2 nay, and 11 abstentions; 27 yea, 12 nay, and 2 abstentions; 35 yea, 1 nay, and 6 abstentions; 25 yea, 5 nay, and 9 abstentions; 20 yea, 17 nay, and 5 abstentions; 30 yea, 10 nay, and 2 abstentions; and 28 yea, 6 nay, and 8 abstentions. Draft Resolution 1-8 did not pass with a vote of 18 yea, 18 nay, and 5 abstentions.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 1-1

2
3 Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
4 Subject: The Rights and Responsibilities of Host Countries Affected by Refugee Populations
5

6 The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

7
8 *Alarmed by* the 50 million men, women, and children worldwide reported by the United Nations High Commissioner for
9 Refugees (UNHCR) living as refugees, asylum seekers, and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs),

10
11 *Reaffirming* the value of dialogue between Member States in establishing new programs and practices to mitigate the effects
12 of resettlement on both refugees and host Member States,

13
14 *Keeping in mind* existing international treaties already ratified by Member States which relate to the rights of refugees and
15 host Member States, including the Convention of 1951 and the Protocol of 1967,

16
17 *Recognizing* the value of education as a means of development within refugee populations, allowing for greater abilities of
18 maintaining and developing skills to be applied either within host Member States, to alleviate the strain of refugee
19 movements on existing national citizens, or improving development status after repatriation to Member States of origin,

20
21 *Noting* the Education Strategy of the UNHCR for 2012-2016 for its mission of ensuring 3 million children have access to
22 primary education, establishing secondary education to 1 million young people and, improving the literacy rate among
23 refugee adults by 50 percent,

- 24
- 25 1. *Declares accordingly* the obligations of all Member States to uphold all terms outlined in the United
26 Nations Declaration of Human Rights in regards to refugees, IDPs, and asylum seekers;
27
 - 28 2. *Emphasizes* the need for refugee programs to not infringe on the host Member States' right to:
29 a. Protect national sovereignty and security,
30 b. Economic stability,
31 c. Limit the intrusion on established citizens' daily lives;
32
 - 33 3. *Reminds* the international community of the goals of the 2012-2016 UNHCR Education Strategy, ratified
34 by the Executive Committee in 2012, which include but are not limited to:
35 a. Increasing access to information and communication technology,
36 b. Creating access to reading material, literature and resource material,
37 c. Collaborating with the UNHCR's Computer Technology Access (CTA) programme and,
38 d. Increasing access to public computers to schools and libraries;
39
 - 40 4. *Recommends* that upon arrival in their host Member States, refugees and asylum seekers be provided with
41 nationally determined education resources, such as:
42 a. Language courses of respective state languages to refugees wishing to assimilate themselves in
43 the society of their host Member States,
44 b. Scholarship programs offered by Member States to refugees or asylum seekers enrolling in state
45 schools to as large a scale as they deem appropriate,
46 c. HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention programs and,
47 d. Additional technical or job skills education opportunities within relevant fields in the host
48 Member State to allow for development and sustainability within the refugee population;
49
 - 50 5. *Further Recommends* the Member States of the UNHCR Executive Board to meet annually in a special
51 session at the regularly scheduled UNHCR annual meeting, as per UNHCR procedure which requires 18
52 votes of approval, with the specific purpose of discussing the best practice in accepting and managing
53 refugee populations.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 1-2

2

3 Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

4 Subject: The Rights and Responsibilities of Host Countries Affected by Refugee Populations

5

6 The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

7

8 *Recalling* the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol in regards to the minimum services
9 provided by host Member States affected by refugee populations,

10

11 *Reaffirming* the dire need of a conclusive definition regarding the rights and responsibilities of host Members Sates affected
12 by refugee populations in order to alleviate and share the task of hosting such populations,

13

14 *Deeply concerned* by the disproportionate number of refugee populations that seek protection in developing Member States,

15

16 *Bearing in mind* the significant strain placed upon host Member States in terms of security, as it pertains to refugee camps,

17

18 *Guided by* the Security and Resource Management System (SARMS) which delineates the rights of host Member States in
19 terms of security and resource management,

20

21 *Recognizing* the efforts of the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) in their ‘No Lost Generation’ campaign and their
22 assistance in alleviating the burden of developing host Member States by providing educational programs, nutritional
23 initiatives, and vaccination plans for refugee children,

24

25 1. *Solemnly affirms* the rights of a host Member State to maintain a measure of law and order within refugee camps by:

26

a. Actively screen all incoming refugee populations,

27

b. Maintain a politically neutral and conflict free zone within refugee camps,

28

c. Migrate refugee populations to conflict free areas, and,

29

d. Promoting a climate of safety and security within refugee populations;

30

31 2. *Encourages* the use of United Nations (UN) Peacekeepers as an augmentation to local safety and protection agencies
32 within refugee camps to:

33

a. Identify all non-refugees and combatants through screening, disarming, and demobilizing them,

34

b. Maintain the camps as weapons-free zones,

35

c. Create a climate of law and order within refugee camps,

36

d. Assess and relocate camps to safe distances from conflict areas to conflict free areas,

37

e. Prevent intimidation and violence within camps, and

38

f. Protect humanitarian facilities, resources and personnel;

39

40 3. *Endorses* host Member States to seek support from the international community and Non-State Actors (NSAs) in
41 regards to camp security by asking for assistance from:

42

a. The United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations through the Security Council when deemed
43 necessary,

44

b. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Protection Officers when deemed
45 necessary, and

46

c. Local refugee leaders and representatives in order to aid the decision making process;

47

48 4. *Recommends* that the General Assembly hold a convention, to be held by September 25, 2015 in order to deeply as-
49 sess the needs and undeveloped rights of host Member States concerning their security insurance and allocation of
50 resources;

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5. *Further recommends* limiting representatives from host Member States with a disproportionate amount of the global refugee populations such as Iran, Tunisia, Syria, Chad, Ethiopia and any other Member States that find difficulty addressing situations of:
 - a. Food and resource provisions for both the Member State's citizens and refugee populations,
 - b. Protection of internal securities for both citizens and refugee populations, and
 - c. Further Invites representatives from Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) and Inter- Governmental Organizations (IGOs) including but not limited to the UNHCR, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), International Rescue Committee, Doctors Without Borders, as well as the World Food Programme.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 1-3

2
3 Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
4 Subject: The Rights and Responsibilities of Host Countries Affected by Refugee Populations
5

6 The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,
7

8 *Viewing with appreciation* the vital role that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has played in
9 addressing international refugee issues, including the responsibilities and rights of host Member States,
10

11 *Affirming* the right of all Member States to assert their national sovereignty when addressing refugee issues,
12

13 *Acknowledging* the need of Member States who are party to the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees and the 1967
14 Protocol to continue to adhere to the principles laid out within,
15

16 *Noting with concern* the lack of official protocol that fully addresses the rights and responsibilities to Member States that are
17 affected by increasing and changing refugee populations,
18

19 *Recognizing* that the majority of the world's refugees are being hosted in developing Member States,
20

21 *Emphasizing* the importance of burden-sharing, as well as encouraging further engagement of Member States,
22

23 *Having adopted* the Humanitarian and Emergency Relief cluster system as a result of the Humanitarian Response Review
24 commissioned by the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator,
25

26 *Fully aware* of the UNHCR's leading role in coordinating the activities of three clusters, including Shelter, Protection, and
27 Camp and Coordination and Management,
28

29 *Reaffirming* the right of host Member States as established in the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees to maintain
30 law and basic security,
31

32 1. *Draws the attention* of the international community to the plight of developing Member States who would shoulder
33 much of the burden of hosting the world's refugees, and would address this issue by:

- 34 a. Encouraging host Member States to provide available necessities to the best of their ability, including but
35 not limited to food and water, in accordance with their responsibilities, and,
36 b. Suggesting the further involvement of the international community, including capable third-party Member
37 States providing aid through either financial support or by providing the lacking necessary resources that
38 host Member States desperately need;
39

40 2. *Supports* the eventual voluntary repatriation of refugees as a possible resolution to the refugee issue, while
41 recognizing the naturalization of refugees as a choice to be made by the host Member State;
42

43 3. *Endorses* efforts by host Member States, the international community in conjunction with the UNHCR, non-
44 governmental organizations (NGOs), and cluster groups to create conditions in host Member States with the
45 ultimate goal of repatriating refugees while:

- 46 a. Stating the importance of host Member States to provide secure opportunities for refugees to be self-
47 sufficient, and,
48 b. Encouraging the host Member States to provide education opportunities to refugees;
49

50 4. *Strongly reaffirming* the right of Member States to reject persons whom Member States believe pose a potential
51 threat to security, may violate their domestic laws, and/or have committed crimes;
52

53 5. *Calls upon* Member States to enhance the national capacity to reintegrate refugee persons by:

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- a. Creating programs that brief departing refugees and determine their health condition, and,
 - b. Creating dialogue between the point of entry areas and the departing refugees to simplify the process of integration;
6. *Emphasizes* the need for a more expedient registration process for refugees entering host Member States by:
- a. Encouraging each host Member State to create a refugee application in tandem with the UNHCR in order to institute one application process for both the host Member States and the UNHCR, and,
 - b. Providing estimates of the demographics and other relevant statistics of populations entering the host Member State;
7. *Recommends* that Member States constitute a demographic system that will include information including sex, age, and Member State of origin, which will depend on each Member States' own registration process as referred to in Operative Clause 6, while bearing in mind that:
- a. The inclusion of the refugees' demographics will aid the host Member State in targeting the assistance each individual requires,
 - b. The refugees will have a better chance at receiving proper relief for their needs, and,
 - c. The information will provide NGOs with the tools to adequately address the refugee population's needs;
8. *Further recommends* that Member States work alongside the internal organization of refugee camps in order to facilitate communication between camp populations and the host Member States,
- a. Aiding clusters in their services within the refugee camp by working with camp leaders to identify areas of need,
 - b. Allowing transparency between the refugee camp and the host Member State, and,
 - c. Decreasing the amount of reliance on the host Member States by allowing NGOs to target areas of need more effectively;
9. *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environmental Programme, and other relevant NGOs to work within the cluster system to play a leading role in repairing and improving host Member States' economic, environmental, and social infrastructure, in order to:
- a. Ensure that environmentally safe conditions will be maintained in areas inhabited by refugees, in the interest of both refugees and the host Member States, and,
 - b. Maintain air quality for both the refugees' and host Member States' long-term benefit, including by limiting the amount of deforestation and pollution, and,
 - c. Maintain water quality, including use of sustainable and safe groundwater extraction methods;
10. *Expresses* the desire for Member States who are unable to support refugees due to lack of accommodations to aid those Member States who are hosting refugees by:
- a. Providing monetary donations, technical support, and other forms of aid, and,
 - b. Encouraging Member States to involve themselves in sharing the responsibility of aiding refugees;
11. *Endorses* the exercise of the sovereignty of each Member State in addressing the refugees entering, residing, and leaving the host Member States' territory, including:
- a. The right of Member States to safely handle refugees on the basis of their own assessment of conditions within their own territory, and,
 - b. The right to request transparency as to the workings of NGOs working with refugees within the Member States' own borders, and,
 - c. The right of host Member States to attend to the demands of its citizens over the placement, needs, movement, and acceptance of refugees.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 1-4

2

3 Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

4 Subject: The Rights and Responsibilities of Host Nations relating to
5 Refugees

6 The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

7

8 *Reaffirming* the 1951 Convention on Refugees and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees and the rights
9 provided to refugees,

10

11 *Fully Aware* that according to the most recent statistics by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),
12 80 percent of the refugees are in host Member States that are currently developing,

13

14 *Noting with deep concern* that refugees are unable to settle in the most efficient areas for host Member States to ensure that
15 all the rights that are guaranteed to refugees,

16

17 *Having studied* UNHCR documents and actions in the past that the three implied rights host Member States currently
18 possess are the rights to maintain law and basic security, to keep economic stability of the host Member State, and limit and
19 reverse negative environmental effects,

20

21 *Noting with satisfaction* the successful voluntary repatriation of refugees by the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees
22 (SSAR), resulting in the successful voluntary repatriation of over 3.84 million Afghans, proficiently addressing the primary
23 goals pertaining to UNHCR rights and responsibilities of host Member States effected by refugee populations,

24

25 1. *Expresses its hope* that host Member States share the responsibility of hosting refugees with the international
26 community as to mitigate the detrimental cycle of instability endured by refugees;

27

28 2. *Endorsing* the right of host Member States to designate areas for refugee populations and the safe and dignified
29 relocation of refugee populations within those host Member States including but not limited to:

30

- 31 a. Protection of integrity of refugee families with respect to separation while relocating,
32 b. Protection of property rights of the host Member States citizens;

33

34 3. *Requests* the expansion of successful repatriation programs such as SSAR in the facilitation of dignified voluntary
35 repatriation of refugees to their home countries by increasing potential for durable solutions globally, including,
36 but not limited to:

37

- 38 a. Preserving asylum space,
39 b. Improving registration, protections needs assessments, legal aid, civil documentation and support,
40 c. Ensuring safe and dignified repatriation by enhancing support to host Member States in education,
41 healthcare, social and environmental protection;

42

43 4. *Calls upon* host Member States to work with regional partners to attempt to resolve conflict where refugees have
44 been forced to leave so that refugees are able to safely return to their homes;

45

46 5. *Encourages* a timely and effective response to support the development of infrastructure for civilians affected by
47 refugee populations within the host country that may arise suddenly or be embedded within the area by:

48

- 49 a. Establishing a sub-committee by the name of the Emergency Infrastructure Relief Fund to determine
50 whether or not the need is at a level that could require the emergency funds,
51 b. Requesting approval from the High Commissioner special to oversee the construction of infrastructure
52 should the discretionary funds be available,
53 c. The sub-committee would be made up of an elected body consisting of eleven Executive Committee
Member States;

54

55 6. *Draws the attention* to the possible negative economic effects of refugees on a host Member State and the right of

- 54 the host Member State to take necessary steps to secure the economic stability of the host nation, host Member
55 States are encouraged to call upon the UNHCR in emergency situations with the goal of obtaining extra relief from
56 Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and from UNHCR;
57
- 58 7. *Reaffirms* that states have the right to establish and enforce legal codes within their sovereign territory, as such,
59 states have the right to hold refugee populations to the same legal standards as citizens of that state. Additionally
60 states have a responsibility to provide refugees with the same legal protections as are provided to citizens;
61
- 62 8. *Supports* stricter punishment for refugee on citizen crime and citizen on refugee crime as to deter crime between
63 the influx of refugees and the already existing citizens:
64 a. Due to the fact that refugees are being granted asylum by the host Member States, crimes committed
65 against citizens of the host Member State are regarded as erroneous,
66 b. Further noting that crimes against refugees by citizens will be held as equally erroneous due to the fact
67 that the refugees are fleeing persecution in their home country and further crimes committed by citizens
68 against refugees is intolerable,
69 c. Punishment for crimes will be left to the discretion of the host Member States;
70
- 71 9. *Solemnly affirms* a host Member States right to prevent or mitigate negative effects on the host Member States
72 environmental damage due to refugees by exercising the ability to apply restrictions on movement regulations and
73 land grants that align with the rights of refugees.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 1-5

2
3 Committee: The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
4 Subject: The Rights and Responsibilities of Host Countries Affected by Refugee Populations

5
6 The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

7
8 *Alarmed* by the United Nations Secretary General, Ban Ki-Moon's address before the Security Council stating that host
9 Member States they must provide abortions to women raped in refugee camps in Syria, Iraq, and Sudan due to the inability
10 to communicate with the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees to work with Member States that have dissenting
11 opinions on the issue,

12
13 *Observing* S/RES/2122 Adopted by the Security Council at its 7044th meeting, on 18 October 2013 addressing health care
14 systems,

15
16 *Guided* by the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees that addresses a host Member States' responsibility to
17 provide refugee populations with access to healthcare,

18
19 *Recognizing* the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights,

20
21 *Fully aware* of the effect of mental health on well-being of local communities and peace at large,

22
23 *Believing* that providing healthcare to refugee families will facilitate their integration into the mainstream societies of the
24 host Member States,

25
26 *Stressing* the impact of children's welfare in asylum-seeking families for the future socio-economic prosperity of the host
27 Member States,

28
29 *Acknowledging* that there must be an education of gender equality in agreement with the Committee on the Elimination of
30 Discrimination against Women (CEDAW),

- 31
32 1. *Emphasizes* that Member States add reproductive health and rights to its Refugee Health Care coverage;
33
34 2. *Trusts* that Member States will encourage that the refugee community is included in equality pertaining to
35 healthcare;
36
37 3. *Considers* working with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and independent government organizations
38 (IGOs) such as Doctors Without Borders (DWB), International Red Cross (IRC), and the World Health
39 Organization (WHO) to provide willing host Member States the ability to cover reproductive and mental healthcare;
40
41 4. *Suggests* the expansion of reproductive healthcare and rights of those Member States to be offered to the refugee
42 population in areas such as, women's right to control fertility and family-planning awareness;
43
44 5. *Recommends* Member States work with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to establish a
45 refugee's access to Healthcare into the Member State's Refugee application process;
46
47 6. *Encourages* host Member States to offer mental health counseling for refugees and asylum seekers who have been
48 affected by traumatic events, such as rape and torture, which can negatively affect the ability for these persons to
49 reintegrate within host Member States;
50
51 7. *Further recommends* the importance of incorporating thorough health screening through an assessment covering
52 reproductive, physical, and mental health into host Member State's refugee acceptance programs;
53

- 54 8. *Invites* host Member States to administer annual medical checkups for refugees including:
55 a. Physical checkups,
56 b. Mental assessments,
57 c. Gynecological and obstetric healthcare & services, and,
58 d. Pediatric care for children including necessary vaccinations and check-ups.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 1-6

2

3 Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

4 Subject: The Rights and Responsibilities of Host Countries Affected by Refugee Populations

5

6 The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

7

8 *Believing* it is the responsibility of host Member States to address the needs of refugees,

9

10 *Desiring* the renewal or modernization of the rights and responsibilities of host Member States,

11

12 *Emphasizing* that roughly 80 percent according to the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees (UNHCR) of the
13 global refugee population is hosted by developing Member States,

14

15 *Taking into account* the lack of reorganization of identifiable rights for host Member States, and the lack of a legal
16 definition for internally displaced persons (IDPs),

17

18 *Directed by* the notion that creating a stable infrastructure can lead to the conservation of a host Member State's resources
19 through the proper allocation of aid to refugees,

20

21 *Recognizing* the need for the revitalization of the process of identifying and processing refugees, asylum seekers, and IDPs,

22

23 *Noting* Australia's Temporary Protection Visa Programs (TPV) that accommodate to displaced persons and their ability to
24 reenter society,

25

26 *Guided by* the TPV system implemented by multiple host Member States, and by the regional programs for asylum seekers
27 implemented by the Common European Asylum System (CEAS),

28

29 *Affirming* the need for a united temporary asylum system between Member States,

30

31 *Further noting* that the nations of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, México, and Venezuela have recognized that the dire
32 needs of refugees supersede some elements of sovereignty in their own nations,

33

34 *Bearing in mind* that "over time, [refugees] presence leads to more substantial demands on natural resources, education and
35 health facilities, energy, transportation, social services, and employment," as stated by EC/47/SC/CRP.7 passed on January
36 6, 1997,

37

38 *Aware of* the 2003 UNHCR Policy Development and Evaluation Service (PDES) report, which states that micro financing
39 could offer opportunities to refugees to improve economic conditions and promote stability,

40

41 *Recognizing* the efforts of the Mexico Declaration and Plan of Action and the need to further develop the financial resources
42 of the program, including an emphasis on the role of women,

43

44 *Having considered* the unique needs of most vulnerable populations, such as women and other individuals, in the social
45 reintegration process,

46

47 *Recognizing* with great concern the fact that Member States that host large numbers of refugees incur enormous costs in
48 terms of security, resources and political strain,

49

50 1. *Requests* the same rights and protections for IDPs that are afforded to refugees under the 1951 Refugee
51 Conventions that will:

52

53 a. Allow for financial and humanitarian aid to be provided to IDPs with the same fervor and urgency that
refugees receive,

- 54 b. Afford more international attention to often-neglected IDP populations;
55
- 56 2. *Endorses* a more thorough and effective refugee identification program that condemns the erasure of controversial
57 populations through Member State agreed-upon conventions of who is a refugee and how we can work to identify
58 them;
59
- 60 3. *Trusts* the relinquishing of refugee status to the international community:
61 a. Establishes a Refugee Development Index (RDI) that will allow direct comparisons between the standard
62 of living of refugees in host countries and that of populations in countries of origins based on the
63 following parameters:
64 i. Life Expectancy,
65 ii. Infant Mortality,
66 iii. Purchasing Power Parity,
67 iv. Human Security Index,
68 v. Literacy Rate and,
69 vi. Rate of Employment,
70 b. Utilizing data collected from national censuses, the UNHCR, and the UNDP, in conjunction with major
71 non-governmental organizations to monitor and update the RDI;
72
- 73 4. *Advocates* for the creation of a standardized framework that will facilitate the process of identifying and processing
74 refugees which works towards the reduction of the most common rights violations facing refugees and IDPs, which
75 are:
76 a. The separation of families due to indefinite wait times in the identification process,
77 b. Involuntary repatriation and deportation due to overcrowding;
78
- 79 5. *Recommends* the establishment of a framework similar to that of the Solution Strategies for Afghan Refugees to
80 Support Voluntary Repatriation and Sustainable Reintegration in efforts to end the protracted cycle of refugee
81 populations by:
82 a. Effectively cooperating with the World Food Programme (WFP) in providing to vulnerable refugee
83 settlements with provisions of food,
84 b. Working with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and its strides to providing resources
85 for job applications in order to promote self-sufficiency among affected populations,
86 c. Working towards the voluntary return of registered refugees through the Technical and Vocational
87 Training Organization (TVTO) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO),
88 and,
89 d. Notably, transitioning refugees from their current status relating to displacement to fulfillment in official
90 reintegration to their home state or a volunteering Member State;
91
- 92 6. *Encourages* the use of a protection visa system that allows for stabilization and documentation of low-risk refugees
93 to be classified as:
94 a. Family groups: those not belonging political factions or violent insurgency groups,
95 b. Those who are not ex-combatants or previous members of militias,
96 c. Persons not from regions currently experiencing health or hygiene crises;
97
- 98 7. *Further Encourages* Member States to follow the guidelines of the visa mentioned in Operative Clause 6 by
99 following the benchmarks set by Australia's Temporary Protection Visa (TPV) program, which includes:
100 a. A 3 year life which can be renewed or similar guidelines on which individual host Member States can
101 apply,
102 b. Travel restrictions which are imposed at each host Member State's discretion,
103 c. The ability for individuals to participate in the program to receive education on the relocation process and
104 repatriation and to be eligible to receive technical training and education, all of which is at the host
105 Member State's discretion;
106
- 107 8. *Supports* the creation of the Latin American Partnership System (LAPS), which shall:
108 a. Be composed of the Member States of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, México, Venezuela, and a
109 representative of the High Commissioner; and,
110 b. Evaluate and approve applications for temporary asylum to those Member States, and,

- 111 c. Provide temporary asylum, defined as asylum granted up to three years or to the discretion of the host
112 Member State, to asylum seekers in one of the Member States listed above, depending on which host
113 Member States are deemed to best suit the needs of the asylum seeker,
114 d. Be funded through a split cost partnership system, wherein the total cost would be split between the
115 UNHCR and Mercosur,
116 e. Be headquartered in Brasilia, Brazil,
117 f. Allow other Latin American countries to be added to the system by unanimous approval by the founding
118 Member States and further approval by the UNHCR,
119 g. Be viewed as a regional test project that, after 10 years of implementation, will be subject to the review of
120 the UNHCR, which will analyze and disseminate a report regarding the potential of expansion and
121 implementation to other regions across the globe;
122
- 123 9. *Further endorses* the pervasive job and housing discrimination that affects refugees and (IDPs) across the globe
124 via:
125 a. Member State-operated, and UNHCR-overseen, social security programs that, along with the
126 identification clause, will target and help refugees in finding adequate work or housing so that upward
127 mobility is a possibility, to be funded by:
128 i. Member State cooperation,
129 ii. European Commission's (EC) Refugee Fund, which is already aiding refugees within its
130 jurisdiction,
131 iii. The International Rescue Committee (IRC),
132 b. Human rights educational programs that aim to inform local populations about the hardships of both
133 refugee populations and the host Member States,
134 c. A move away from camps and tenement housing through state-sponsored education and semi-subsidized
135 housing;
136
- 137 10. *Recognizes* that the creation of LAPS is in line with other successful regional models for asylum programs, such as
138 the CEAS, and that regions without asylum systems should look to these programs as examples in the future;
139
- 140 11. *Suggests* the establishment of Cooperation with Refugees for the Economic Assistance of Members (CREAM),
141 which includes the following:
142 a. Draws the attention toward the establishment of a Global Social Business Initiative (GSBI) in which
143 social businesses, including those of microfinance, water supply, and solar power, are established in cities
144 in which host Member States have found high numbers of refugee populations; the GBI would:
145 i. Be run through the UNHCR in tandem with Yunus Social Business, and would also allocate
146 funds from ReFunite in order to provide startup funds for the microloans,
147 ii. Have offices established within a maximum of two cities per Member State to begin the program
148 and additional offices to be established as need be with the help of the United
149 Nations Development Programme,
150 iii. Require refugee status confirmed before the loan is provided; once status is confirmed:
151 1. Refugees involved would receive a loan with starting level funds with the expectation to
152 pay back loans,
153 2. Refugees would not be charged interest for the loans; however, if a loan is defaulted
154 upon, all creditors within the business initiative will be altered to the default loans,
155 iv. Encourage all willing and able Member States, IGOs, NGOs, multilateral donors, and regional
156 collaborations to enter into business providing refugees with microloans for the purpose of
157 establishing social businesses;
158
- 159 b. Request the creation of an educational program for trained and certified personnel for the GSBI for the
160 purpose of increased monitoring, which would:
161 i. Allocate proper personnel for areas of high refugee populations within a developing Member
162 State,
163 ii. Assist refugees with applying for microloans and the oversight of the applicants upon receiving
164 the loans,
165 iii. Initial training will be provided by the Yunus Social Business and like-minded NGOs,
166 iv. Further training will be regionally focused once a sufficient number of trained personnel are
167 established within a region,
168 v. The UNHCR will overlook the training and progression of the trainees through a bi-annual report
169 issued by the PDES, evaluating the effectiveness and development of educational programs

- 170 related to GSBI, to ensure a clear line of communication with business partners and the
171 international community,
- 172 c. Encourages the increase of number of women who receive microloans and the participation of women as
173 trained personnel for the GSBI;
174
- 175 12. *Further requests* the further cooperation of host Member States within the UNHCR in regard of NGO
176 establishment and oversight within Member States through the establishment of RACOON (Regulation and
177 Country Oversight of NGOs):
- 178 a. The UNHCR will provide mediation between host Member States and NGOs through facilitated meetings
179 between host Member States and NGO representatives through the RACOON initiative:
- 180 i. The meetings will be held at UNHCR headquarters in Geneva and overseen by those 18 who
181 propose the RACOON initiative to the executive director of the UNHCR at the request of the
182 host Member State or NGO of concern,
- 183 ii. The NGOs who participate in RACOON are to receive additional funding by the UNHCR,
184 willing donors, and/or host Member States,
- 185 iii. The mediation will regard the terms in which an NGO can reside within a Member State;
- 186 b. A RACOON database will be established to strengthen transparency between an NGO and a host Member
187 State:
- 188 i. The database will consist of NGO monthly reports of operations within refugee camp--including
189 but not limited to, financial transactions within the camp between an NGO and the people of the
190 refugee camp, the projects an NGO is overseeing within the camp, and the status of the NGOs
191 progress (I.e. timeline for the completion of its projects and presence),
- 192 ii. Those NGOs not participating in RACOON and not receiving funding from the program will be
193 on a list published by the UNHCR and provided to Member States,
- 194 c. A host Member State may petition a NGOs removal from its grounds on a basis of disapproval of an
195 NGOs actions, its inadequacy, or its failure to provide information to a host Member State,
- 196 i. The petition process will be preceded by a mediation, if a mediation fails, then the Member
197 State's petition will be processed,
- 198 ii. Upon its approval from RACOON, the UNHCR will ask the NGO to leave a host Member State,
199 lose funding, and be added to the list of NGOs who do not cooperate with RACOON;
200
- 201 13. *Draws attention* to the salient social dynamics of refugee reintegration into society as outlined in the UNHCR
202 Community Development Policy by implementing the following issue areas:
- 203 a. Member States should work in collaboration with the UNHCR and relevant domestic and legal NGOs and
204 IGOs for the purpose of establishing support groups at the local level and establishing a healing
205 community where refugee and asylum seekers may:
- 206 i. Seek therapy and professional psychological attention after especially traumatic experiences,
207 such as torture and assault, that are especially prevalent in conflict zones and unstable states,
- 208 ii. Attain emergency medical review after entrance into a Member State,
- 209 iii. Access emergency housing and pro bono legal services, and,
- 210 iv. Network for potential employment,
- 211 b. Member States should collaborate with the UNHCR to address the disadvantages women and vulnerable
212 minority groups face in terms of reintegrating with society by:
- 213 i. Making agreements with local health facilities to provide gender specific emergency medical
214 care to women who have recently experienced sexual assault during times of political instability
215 that led to their refugee or asylum-seeking status, by pirates, members of security forces,
216 smugglers, or other refugees while in flight from their home country, or while making the
217 transition to their host country,
- 218 ii. Ensuring that individuals who affiliate with non-traditional gender and sex orientations are
219 afforded equitable legal protections, are not discriminated in housing and employment
220 opportunities, are allocated equal and effective medical treatment, and are not subjected to
221 discrimination and abuse in detention and holding facilities,
- 222 iii. Partnering with NGOs including but not limited to Women Without Borders, ACCEM, and other
223 international, regional, and local NGOs to provide the aforementioned initiatives while also
224 building local community support systems,
- 225 c. All willing and able Member States should work to ensure refugees are made aware of and have access to
226 basic education, including language training, in the initial months they transition into society.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 1-7

2
3 Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
4 Subject: The Rights and Responsibilities of Host Countries Affected by Refugee Populations
5

6 The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,
7

8 *Noting* the efforts made to establish standards of behavior with the 1951 Refugee Conventions and the 1967 Annex,
9

10 *Further noting* the potential reluctance of developing countries to provide for refugee populations as they may be working
11 towards primarily fulfilling the needs and expanding services for their own citizens,
12

13 *Considering* the tendency of host Member States to act to protect and maintain political, social, and economic stability as
14 well as preserve sovereignty,
15

16 *Upholding* a refugee's right to non-refoulement as enumerated in article 33 of the 1951 Refugee Conventions and upheld by
17 many Member State constitutions and laws,

- 18 1. *Calls for* burden sharing to aid Member States that cannot accommodate refugees to the standards previously
19 enumerated in Chapter IV of the 1951 Refugee Conventions, which would involve an exchange of funds and
20 resources from willing and able Member-States to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
21 that would be relegated to aid these host countries on the basis of need, urgency, and available resources;
22
- 23 2. *Solemnly affirms* the UNHCR's need to purchase necessary resources for aid and services within the borders of the
24 receiving country whenever possible:
25 a. Thereby boosting sectors of the receiving country's economy which would encourage local populations to
26 welcome refugees while also providing for them, and
27 b. As a means of creating accountability and transparency of the allocation of funds and deter
28 mismanagement of funds;
29
- 30 3. *Encourages* the establishment of institutions within individual host Member States that cater to the needs of both
31 the refugee population and the hosting Member State by providing individualized services that produce beneficial
32 byproducts to both parties:
33 a. Including services that facilitate the appropriate relocation of refugee populations as necessary, especially
34 when a host country is overwhelmed by the refugee population and can no longer appropriately
35 accommodate refugees,
36 b. Noting that individualized services can effectively and efficiently manage the increased inflow of refugees
37 into regional Member States,
38 c. By focusing on employment opportunities, adequate health care, and education services which will foster
39 the assimilation of refugees into their host Member States civil society, noting that:
40 i. Cultural sovereignty remains an important aspect of proper assimilation into a foreign civil
41 society,
42 ii. Member States should not infringe upon the respective cultures of refugees coming in to the
43 State, and,
44 iii. Consideration of refugees' employment and education history should be taken into account when
45 facilitating the best situation for the refugee as well as potentially utilizing these experiences for
46 the benefit of the host country;
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4. *Seeks* to utilize long standing non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in communication with host countries to identify areas of concern regarding unsustainable refugee populations:
 - a. Through setting up mechanisms for the voluntary relocation of refugees in host member state that feel that they are incapable of appropriately providing for their refugee population by assessing the ability of other willing and able member states to accept refugees, and,
 - b. Recommending destinations to refugees that have the capacity to provide necessary services and resources;
 5. *Calls upon* all willing and able non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) to provide supplemental funding and resources such as comprehensive research and analysis to execute these services and institutions, including but not limited to:
 - a. International Rescue Committee (IRC),
 - b. Doctors without Borders,
 - c. Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC),
 - d. International Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), and,
 - e. International Community of the Red Cross (ICRC).
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The Executive Report for the United National Human Settlements Programme

On the evening of November 20, 2014 the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) opened session to begin discussing ideas to revitalize an Agenda for Peace. At the start of the committee session, two topics were on the floor to be debated: I. Eradicating Urban Poverty through Health Policies and II. Rehabilitating Slum Settlements through Urban Development. Dais members challenged the committee to focus on how ideas from working papers will be implemented, making them more feasible realities in the future. Following a few more minor announcements, the Speakers' List opened and delegates began their passionate debate to set the agenda. After a few speakers and an unmoderated caucus the agenda was set at I-II.

Throughout the course of the first meeting, working blocs of delegates immediately began cooperating in groups to allow each Member States' personal ideas to get on paper. Each bloc stated their main purposes with access to clean and safe drinking water and education about personal health to be of the utmost importance. Throughout committee sessions delegates worked diligently to prepare their working papers for the dais. By the end of the first day blocs seemed to be moving forward with their papers at an appropriate rate and delegates continued to give high caliber speeches to the body.

Delegates arrived on the morning of the 21st refreshed and ready to continue their rigorous debate in regards to topic I. The dais challenged delegates to continue working on working papers at a rapid rate and encouraged them to present working papers early in the day while still confident that the papers would be of high quality and substantive material despite time. Over the course of the day debate continued and a total of four working papers were introduced to the Dais. Throughout the editing process delegates utilized their time to collaborate with other working groups to gain support for their specific ideas and debated differences between papers. This yielded four accepted draft resolutions. Draft Resolution 1-1 focused on incorporating personal hygiene education and curriculum in multiple areas including a collaborative effort between the Habitat UNI, local municipalities, and NGOs on establishing an international exchange program scholarship to target support for Least Developed Countries (LDC). Draft Resolution 1-2 was geared towards setting up frameworks to analyzed and amend existing health policies and sanitation standards in multiple arenas to becoming more contextually relevant and applicable. Draft Resolution 1-3 set up joint efforts among multiple stakeholders to construct sustainable infrastructure systems for Member States of all categories. Draft Resolution 1-4 concentrated on the specific areas of family planning and maternal health to ensure that underrepresented citizens were addressed. After collaborative diplomatic caucusing and discussion, all draft resolutions were passed with DR 1-1 and 1-2 being adopted by acclamation; DR 1-3 with 22 yay, 3 nay, and 6 abstentions, and DR 1-4 with 17 yay, 12 nay, and 3 abstentions.

Topic two discussions began in the last committee session. The body moved and worked diligently to produce draft resolution 2-1 which set up a framework to construct multiple UN committee efforts on establishing universal international standards for urban living standards. This draft resolution was overwhelmingly supported by the Body, truly displaying the strong presence to the committee's charter and mandates to diplomacy, sustainable development, and progress.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 1-1

2

3 Committee: United Nations Human Settlement Programme

4 Subject: Eradicating Urban Poverty through Health Policies

5

6 United Nations Human Settlements Programme,

7

8 *Emphasizing* the importance of education for personal healthcare as the means for eradicating poverty,

9

10 *Noting* that hygiene promotion as defined by the World Bank as the process to promote changes in behavior to reduce the
11 spread of sanitation-related diseases,

12

13 *Recognizing* the importance of personal preventative health care methods through vaccinations and the education that
14 corresponds with it,

15

16 *Taking into account* the lack of medical professionals in Least Developed Countries (LDC) that have had the proper cultural
17 training that is required to deal with the diversities of various Member States,

18

19 *Reaffirming* the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 4, 5, 7, and 8, that highlight the use of health policies to improve
20 the lives of those in slum settlements, to prevent the transfer of diseases, and to lower child mortality rates,

21

22 *Regretting* that nearly 2 billion people suffer from malnutrition, and according to the Global Alliance for Improved
23 Nutrition (GAIN) it accounts for 11 percent of the global burden of disease and is considered the number one risk to health
24 worldwide,

25

- 26 1. *Recommends* the expansion of hygiene promotion to encompass all aspects of personal health care, including but
27 not limited to:

28

a. Hygiene,

29

b. Preventive health care such as vaccinations,

30

c. Nutrition;

31

- 32 2. *Endorses* the use of educational resources provided by the Center for Disease Control (CDC) and the World Health
33 Organization (WHO) about the importance of routine vaccination made available at:

34

a. Rural and urban clinics,

35

b. Pop-up clinics,

36

c. School systems,

37

d. Hospitals,

38

e. And community centers;

39

- 40 3. *Requests* the creation of an international student exchange program through the United Nations Habitat Partner
41 University Initiative (Habitat UNI) to train health professionals that have local knowledge about their own Member
42 State:

43

a. Students receive a full scholarship to one of the participating universities,

44

b. Students come from Member States that are classified as LDCs by the United Nations' standards that
45 are already in place,

46

c. As a part of this program, students agree to return and use their new personal healthcare knowledge to
47 aid and educate their communities within their Member States,

48

d. After a course of 5 Years Habitat UNI analyzes the success of the program, and considers expanding it
49 into countries besides those classified as LDCs.

50

- 51 4. *Invites* international institutions such as WHO and Red Cross to utilize local radio broadcasting networks and
52 social media to advertise health clinics conducting seminars and emphasize the personal implementation of
53 national health policies such as annual vaccination campaigns and basic hygienic practices,

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5. *Endorses* the collaboration of the United Nations Food Programme, the United States Agency for International Development, and the Saudi Development Fund for the purpose of sustainability in nutrition and agricultural training and assistance to farmers and agribusinesses in developing countries,
6. *Encourages* the joint effort with the BRICS New Development Bank to partially fund these initiatives.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 1-2

2

3 Committee: United Nations Human Settlements Programme

4 Topic: Eradicating Urban Poverty through Health Policies

5

6 United Nations Human Settlements Programme,

7

8 *Reaffirming* resolution A/56/206 of 1 January 2002 adopted by the General Assembly, which strengthens “the mandate and
9 status of the commission on Human Settlements and the status and role and functions of the United Nations Centre for
10 Human Settlements”,

11

12 *Guided by* the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development by the UN Habitat to use Non-
13 Governmental Organizations in order to focus on worldwide conditions,

14

15 *Noting* Sustainable Development Goal Six (SDG) which states to “ensure the availability and sustainable management of
16 water and sanitation for all,”

17

18 *Taking into account* the lack of access of adequate healthcare systems in Member States,

19

20 *Emphasizing* the fundamental role of clean water, in regards to the health of urban inhabitants,

21

22 *Recognizing* the connection of a demand for employment, especially in respective health sectors, and the need for improved
23 water sanitation initiatives,

24

25 *Realizing* that education is a critical tool to attain a sustainable public health system,

26

27 *Bearing in mind* Member States such as Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa’s (BRICS) dedication to global
28 development through means of monetary assistance through the New Development Bank,

29

30 1. *Encourages* Member States to have a healthcare system that is able to tackle issues that hinder the development of
31 their poverty stricken communities such as, but not limited to:

32

33 a. Maternal and child health care policies, noting that maternal health issues ranging from womb infections
34 to unexpected pregnancies suspends one’s ability to work further perpetuating the impact of poverty,

35

36 b. Focus on administration of these vaccinations to children, which would most efficiently prevent any
37 future outbreaks of debilitating diseases,

38

39 i. The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and other organizations are asked to provide
40 funding and other resources to bolster the vaccination efforts within vulnerable, densely
41 populated communities,

42

43 ii. Along with providing a minimum immunity standard for vaccinating the population and
44 protecting those who are not vaccinated,

45

46 iii. At a minimum, community immunity for various vulnerable areas, vaccinating the majority of
47 the population and thus protecting the rest of the unvaccinated population,

48

49 c. Considering the New Cities Foundation’s program on urban E-Health that allows for greater access to
50 basic medical examination through the use of portable hi-tech devices and local physicians,

51

52 i. Program will allow for local doctors to be sent into urban areas with limited access to basic
53 health care providers,

54

55 ii. Advanced portable medical devices will be used to perform check-ups,

56

57 d. Further encouraging willing Member States to take part of a healthcare system,

58

59 i. Establishing regional based care centers that have healthcare clinics in each neighborhoods,

60

61 ii. In which, these centers will be staffed with fully licensed physicians, who will provide vaccines
62 and modification for those who are affected by severe poverty,

63

64 iii. Along with having a “Wheels for Care” station at local health clinics, that will assist in the
65 provision of door to door visits to villages that do not have road access and also schedule regular

- 54 check-ups for individuals;
- 55 e. The recommended implementations should be administered through existing health care mechanisms
- 56 advocated by health focused International Governmental Organizations (IGO) ,
- 57
- 58 2. *Acknowledges* the need for improvement of baseline standards of water purification systems, which have been set
- 59 by the World Health Organization (WHO), in existing public infrastructure to enable the general population to
- 60 easily access clean water sources by:
- 61 a. Utilizing rapporteurs from WHO and other health organizations to observe health related issues,
- 62 b. Focusing on the distance to water sources and decreasing the stress on individuals,
- 63 c. Considering population density in a specified area, keeping in mind the differences in the urban and rural
- 64 areas,
- 65 d. Providing education to the community in order to ensure proper maintenance of this process;
- 66
- 67 3. *Endorses* the creation of a water sanitation cooperation to better enhance conditions in Member States through:
- 68 a. Implementing pipe distribution systems as laid out by the United Nations Development Programme
- 69 (UNDP) in strategic locations,
- 70 b. Subvert water borne communicable diseases most devastating to their home state;
- 71
- 72 4. *Emphasizes* the need for health education, which calls upon the assistance from United Nations Institute of
- 73 Training and Research (UNITAR) to conduct the training, both within the home and in the public sector on:
- 74 a. The importance of proper water sanitation and care of public utilities,
- 75 b. Investing in the public by offering training in water sanitation professions,
- 76 c. Incentivizing the international professional community to offer the technical training in sanitation of
- 77 poverty areas and slum settlements;
- 78
- 79 5. *Calls upon* the WHO and UNITAR to assist in expanding the already established regional institutions by further
- 80 training workers to effectively create and improve sustainable long term programs;
- 81
- 82 6. *Urges* the creation of development programs such as mobile education units with the aid of the Global Urban
- 83 Observatory (GUO) within less developed countries to provide education concerning the importance of health in
- 84 regards to specific issues, but not limited to:
- 85 a. The comprehension of the serious nature of chronic diseases, especially terminal diseases such as Human
- 86 Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) as well as other common infectious diseases,
- 87 b. The harm created by malnutrition through nutritional education,
- 88 c. The importance of adequate family planning as a necessity with respect to each Member States' individual
- 89 laws,
- 90 d. The UNDP concerning reproductive and sexual health, would suggest the assembly of mobile clinics in
- 91 areas with high rates of teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STI),
- 92 e. Providing clear information on early symptoms of various debilitating mental and physical diseases such
- 93 as Alzheimer's, Polio, and Parkinson's disease;
- 94
- 95 7. *Recommends* monetary funding using existing organizations which also share similar goals as UN Habitat, such as,
- 96 but not limited to,
- 97 a. the BRICS Development Bank,
- 98 b. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development,
- 99 c. WHO
- 100 d. UNDP
- 101 e. France Official Development Assistance
- 102 f. Along with donations from private donors
- 103
- 104
- 105



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 1-3

2

3 Committee: United Nations Human Settlements Programme

4 Subject: Eradicating Urban Poverty through Health Policies

5

6 The United Nations Human Settlements Programme,

7

8 *Reaffirming* United Nations Resolution 64/292 of 28 July 2010 that recognizes access to clean water as a “human right that
9 is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights,” and the Human Rights Council Resolution
10 (A/HRC/RES/15/9) that denotes “human right to safe drinking water and sanitation is derived from the right to an adequate
11 standard of living and inextricably related to the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, as
12 well as the right to life and human dignity,”

13

14 *Fully believing* that the provision of clean water is the building block to the eradication of urban poverty,

15

16 *Deeply concerned* with the role of polluted water in the spread of infectious diseases in urban environments,

17

18 *Emphasizing* that without clean water, efforts to provide healthcare and education for the development of communities will
19 be less effective in the alleviation of poverty,

20

21 *Deeply conscious* of the precarious water sanitation situations stemming from absolute water scarcity, polluted water, and
22 lack of modernized infrastructure to clean and distribute the water, abounding in most Member States,

23

24 *Affirming* the necessity to create self-sufficient water sanitation programs that can be run and maintained by local operatives
25 in poverty dense areas,

26

27 *Bearing in mind* the different needs and resources of each and every Member State,

28

29 1. *Calls upon* the international community to prioritize the access to, and availability of, clean water and sanitation
30 for every Member State;

31

32 2. *Calls for* a framework that categorizes States into four categories:

33 a. Those with limited access to both clean water and sanitation, and infrastructure,

34 b. Those with modernized infrastructure, but limited access to clean water and sanitation,

35 c. Those with access to clean water and sanitation, but limited access to modernized infrastructure,

36 d. Those with both modernized infrastructure and access to clean water and sanitation;

37

38 3. *Supports* the implementation of current technology available to developed Member States in areas in need as the
39 mechanism to achieve adequate water quality in accordance to each State’s needs that includes, but is not limited
40 to:

41 a. Water filtration systems,

42 b. Water pipe development,

43 c. Desalination plants,

44 d. Atmospheric water generators;

45

46 4. *Endorses* the financial and human resources of various amounts made available by Member States, all having
47 agreed to supply funding and humanitarian aid for the execution of this resolution;

48

49 5. *Encourages* the work of existing United Nations agencies and non-profit organizations such as, but not limited to:

50 a. Engineers Without Borders (EWB-USA), for the development of efficient and sustainable water extraction,
51 treatment, and delivery methods,

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- b. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), who “aims to reduce poverty in middle-income countries and creditworthy poorer countries by promoting sustainable development through loans, guarantees, risk management products, and analytical and advisory services” (IBRD),
 - c. The Water Partnership Program (WPP), who promotes “comprehensive planning for integrated and sustainable water management and service delivery across and within all water sub-sectors” (WPP);
6. *Considers* the impact that the application of these measures will produce in relation to the development of the industrial sector, which in turn leads to the creation of jobs, leading to long term income generation and general improvement of living standards.



Southern Regional Model United Nations
November 20-22, 2014

Resolution 1-4

Committee: United Nations Human Settlements Programme
Subject: Eradicating Urban Poverty through Health Policies

1 The United Nations Human Settlements Programme,

2
3 *Recognizing* the correlation between urban poverty and a high household inhabitation rate and the direct
4 relation of such to the growing health problems of the world,

5
6 *Noting with deep concern* the increasing prominence of Human Immunodeficiency Virus & Acquired
7 Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and other infectious diseases amongst the world's population
8 and the negative effects that these diseases have on worker productivity in the community,

9
10 *Deeply convinced* that the implementation of an education system, focusing on Family Planning, will have
11 an immediate and positive effect on disease control as well as maintenance of a steady household
12 inhabitation rate, and can do so within the parameters acceptable in regards to each individual culture,

13
14 *Noting further* the incompetence in providing a system of education without providing the means correlated
15 with said educational programs,

16
17 *Taking into account* the Member States that have banned certain Family Planning non-governmental
18 organizations (NGOs) from entry to their country, maintaining respect for the sovereignty of individual
19 Member States,

20
21 *Confident* that Family Planning and cultural traditions may be merged in certain aspects to increase the
22 effectiveness of health policies with respect to the diverse views of Member States in regards to Family
23 Planning,

- 24
25 1. *Calls Upon* Member States to acknowledge the obvious correlation between
26 urban poverty and high household inhabitation rates:
27 a. Noting a Family Income and Expenditure survey, sponsored by the National Statistics
28 Office and published on October 2007, that displays a relation between a decrease in per
29 capita income/spending and an increase in family size;
30 b. Further notes that many of these households with a high inhabitation rate rely on one or two
31 persons to financially support the family;
- 32
33 2. *Endorses* the need of designated training to healthcare workers in order to promote
34 reproductive health for individuals living below the poverty line in regions where HIV/AIDS is a
35 prominent issue;
- 36
37 3. *Suggests* that religious, cultural, and traditional leaders that have substantial influence within
38 their regions, such as pastors, mayors, Imams, be utilized to educate the public about family
39 planning options that are available to them as well as measures that can be used to prevent the
40 contraction and spread of disease:
41
42 a. Encourages that educating and cooperating with these leaders through
43 NGOs such as Doctors Without Borders, Red Cross, Red Crescent, and other regional
44 offices, happens every two years, rotating between host countries, in order to assess and
45 improve the implementation of Family Planning programs for those Member States;
- 46
47 b. Promoting an ongoing conversation with the religious, cultural, and
48 traditional leaders in order to better adjust policies and NGO efforts to
49 accommodate for the developing needs of the people in accordance with

- 50 their cultural limitations;
- 51
- 52 c. Reminding Member States that diverse religious and cultural practices are to
- 53 be respected by those involved with the implementation of such plans;
- 54
- 55 d. Further reminding that the legitimacy of cooperation with cultural, traditional, and religious
- 56 leaders will aid in the success of implementation of educational programs;
- 57
- 58 4. *Promotes* the establishment of a funding coalition to which Member States are encouraged to
- 59 contribute fiscal and material resources that are available to be distributed to underdeveloped
- 60 regions:
- 61
- 62 a. Calling upon a committee to be created with representatives from each state that is a
- 63 member of the coalition or that provides resources through predeveloped programs,
- 64 including, but not limited to, the French Overseas Development Assistance Fund, the
- 65 German Federal Enterprise for International Cooperation, Japan's Official
- 66 Development Assistance Fund, the Republic of Korea's United Nations Development
- 67 Programme MDG Trust Fund and the New Development Bank;
- 68
- 69 b. Encourages communication between committee members to take place
- 70 on an "as needed" basis via conference call;
- 71
- 72 c. Trusts the committee to decide where and when the funds shall be
- 73 dispersed;
- 74
- 75 5. *Encourages* Member States to include and/or improve on reproductive education programs that
- 76 appear to be ineffective, utilizing a variety of institutional vehicles:
- 77
- 78 a. Taking note of the benefit of school sponsored programs such as health
- 79 education courses;
- 80
- 81 b. Further reminding that NGO sponsored health courses such as Sae the Children can be
- 82 effective as well as provide a model for the creation of other locally based
- 83 organizations;
- 84
- 85 c. Considering family planning intensives held by religious institutions such
- 86 as the Catholic church to be a legitimate source of education;
- 87
- 88 6. *Has resolved* that Member States maintain autonomy in their own borders in regards to the
- 89 strategies implemented in this resolution:
- 90
- 91 a. Further encouraging NGOs and trained health personnel to implement these programs by
- 92 cooperating with local governments in addition to the previously mentioned cultural
- 93 leaders;
- 94
- 95 b. Strongly discouraging the forcible entry of NGOs into Member States that do not wish to
- 96 open their borders to such organizations, with respect to the sovereignty of individual
- 97 Member States.
- 98



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 2-1

2

3 Committee: United Nations Human Settlements Programme

4 Subject: Promoting the Rehabilitating Slum Settlements through Urban Development

5

6 United Nations Human Settlements Programme,

7

8 *Recognizing* Millennium Development Goal Seven (MDG) Target 11, which encompasses the betterment in quality of life
9 for the urban poor, by the year 2020,

10

11 *Recognizing* a lack of assets as a hindrance to providing collateral on loans which inhibits the creation of new enterprises,
12 and in accordance with World Bank suggested policies,

13

14 *Concerned* with the lack of adequate, affordable housing within slum settlements, rendering hundreds of millions of citizens
15 homeless and helpless,

16 *Reaffirming* the outcome document “The future we want” and the commitment of the United Nations Environment

17 Programme (UNEP) to sustainable waste programs, projects, and development in all member states,

18 *Recognizing* the London Legacy Development Corporation's work with the United Nations, transit infrastructure has
19 improved in previous years to reduce congestion, yet there is much to be done in crowded cities with their more enforced
20 cooperation,

21

22 1. *Urges* Member States to strengthen the rule of law through the initiation of a formal system providing secure
23 tenure in order to promote:

24 a. Stimulation of the economy through entrepreneurship,

25 b. Stable residency,

26 c. Personal asset security;

27

28 2. *Encourages* the provisions of housing loans and infrastructure support to networks of communities who then take
29 the lead on managing and upgrading the project themselves in their settlements;

30

31 3. *Emphasizes* on enabling poor urban organizations to tap into resources directly by building up their own capacities
32 by supporting poor communities in organizing savings groups, and improving their capacity to manage their funds
33 and loans for community development activities;

34

35 4. *Recommends* the expansion of UNEP sponsored waste management systems by member states into urban areas to
36 promote proper disposal of aluminum, E-waste, and human and animal sewage.

37

The Executive Report for the League of Arab States

The League of Arab States (LAS) at SRMUN Atlanta 2014 was an amazing simulation of the actual Arab League. When delegations found themselves at odds, the debate was intense and delegates stood very firmly by their principles. A group of well-spoken, opinionated, and well-researched delegates always created an interesting atmosphere that lasted throughout the conference. When this dynamic is added to the turbulent climate that is the League of Arab States, it creates an atmosphere that is nothing short of electrifying.

The first session began with the committee setting the agenda as discussing the protection of political processes in times of conflict, followed by strengthening and expanding Arabic economies. Delegates very quickly realized that the two topics were very much intertwined, and discussion of the first topic reflected the intersectionality in these topics. The committee delved deep into the root of issues of the topics given to them, such as the rights of minorities, recruitment of non-state actors, and the role of oil in Arabic economies, including its possible stabilizing effect on Palestine and possibility of its statehood. At the beginning of the conference, the director gave the committee a challenge: to adopt all resolutions by acclamation.

The first night brought a division within the committee, with both groups creating organizations within the Arabic region that dealt with securing elections. Delegates worked diligently throughout the first night, establishing organizations such as the Arab League Coalition Task Force, which acted as a force to monitor elections within the region. This was established with long-term solution in mind. This legislation was drafted in Resolution 1-1. The other organization, the Political Assurance Community, was established as short term solution to deal with funding and providing locations and other protections, and attempted to deal with the issue at hand in the long term. These resolutions caused a great deal of conflict within the committee that lasted through Saturday night. Through the frustration, the tension, the lack of sleep, and arguments that sometimes resembled real world LAS debate, the body pulled through. Delegates resulted to asking for a third-party mediator to resolve the heated issues regarding both working papers, and the Secretary General of the conference made a guest appearance to act as mediator. By the end of the night, the body had relaxed and went into voting. While consensus was not reached on all, there was one resolution adopted by acclamation. While the other draft resolution failed by two votes, the amount of work put into this topic was immeasurable.

Delegates returned to session five early on Saturday morning revitalized. They were ready to begin Topic II with a clean slate from the tension of the previous day. Having finished voting procedures the previous night, delegates instantly began their discussion to Topic II, Strengthening and Expanding Arab Economies: Encouragement of International Trade Relations. Despite a tumultuous previous day, every delegation rose to the occasion of finishing the topic before the adjournment of the committee. With a combined effort of all sixteen Member States present in committee, the entire Arab League began discussing ideas for a comprehensive solution to an expansive international issue.

Between sessions five and six, an expansive and thorough working paper came to fruition, sponsored by no less than all sixteen present Member States. After the tension present in the day before, this already astonishing feat was even more phenomenal. There was no precedent as to how to handle editing, so the ingenuity that comes with the League of Arab States was exemplified by this body. Each initiative in the paper was tackled by small blocs of Member States which was later combined into a complete draft. After a highly effective committee session and a working lunch, delegates were able to present the Dais with a completed working paper early into session six.

After only one short round of edits the Dais accepted the working paper as Draft Resolution 2-1. Delegates immediately moved to close debate and Draft Resolution 2-1 became Resolution 2-1 by a vote of acclamation. Overall, the Arab League came together after an exhausting weekend to pass an all-encompassing solution to an important issue to their region. This was truly the best representation of this body the dais had ever seen.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 1-1

2

3 Committee: League of Arab States

4 Subject: Ensuring Access to Political Processes in Conflict Situations

5

6 The League of Arab States,

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8 *Noting* with concern the recent unrest within the Arab region,

9

10 *Alarmed* by the unheard and underrepresented voices of numerous refugee groups residing in the Arab region who are
11 forced to witness the collapse of their home Member State,

12

13 *Affirming* that the League of Arab States exists as a conglomeration of interdependent Member States,

14

15 *Acknowledging* that instability of Member States threatens both the welfare of peoples and the development of the
16 international community through potentialities of conflict, economic turmoil, and the disruption of diplomacy,

17

18 *Reminding* the delegation of the key tenet enshrined in the Charter of the Arab League on March 22, 1945 to “draw closer
19 the relations between member States and coordinate collaboration between them, to safeguard their independence and
20 sovereignty, and to consider in a general way the affairs and interests of the Arab countries,”

21

22 *Reaffirming* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 21, which states everyone has the right to take part in the
23 Government of their Member State directly through freely chosen representatives,

24

25 *Reaffirming* the ideals of the United Nations Department of Political Affairs (UNDPA) and those set forth in the description
26 of the Trust Fund for Electoral Assistance established by the Secretary-General in A/RES/46/137,

27

28 *Bearing in mind* the success of the Independent High Electoral Commission in supervising electoral processes within the
29 Republic of Iraq with the hope to utilize its success to foster new initiatives throughout the Arab world,

30

31 *Taking into account* that the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia helped support and structure a new regime
32 after the former regime was responsible for promoting instability and conflict in the Member State with the intention of
33 using lessons learned to allow for more plausible transitions,

34

35 *Recognizing* the framework constructed through the Millennium Development Goal Three that is focused on promoting
36 gender equality and the empowerment of women,

37

38 *Remaining cognizant* of A/RES/66/130, passed on December 19, 2011, in the General Assembly 66th session focused on
39 women’s political participation, which is essential to the achievement of equality, sustainable development, and sub-
40 regional trust in elections,

41

42 *Having considered* the responsibility of state sovereignty as outlined in paragraph 135 of Resolution 60/1 that the
43 international community must respect state sovereignty and the right for self-determination, noting that the paragraph also
44 posits that democracy and the respect for human rights and freedoms are interdependent and reinforce each other mutually,

45

46 *Reaffirming* the need for an international and regional response to the growing threat of the Islamic State of Iraq and the
47 Levant (ISIL),

48

49 1. *Urges* the creation of an Arab League Coalition Task Force to peaceably monitor the electoral process within
50 Member States in order to promote free, fair, and competitive elections;

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52 2. *Encourages* that the Arab League Coalition Task Force will encourage each Member State to hold formal
53 mediations that will promote dialogue between opposition parties and protesters;

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3. *Affirms* that the Task Force will consist of unarmed individuals promoting peace and cooperation primarily including representatives from volunteering Member States, election monitors, and outreach staff to monitor election processes of any requesting Member State;
 4. *Designates* that any Member State may request assistance of the Task Force and at any time if the Task Force's safety is in question, assistance will be reassessed by the Arab League Coalition Task Force;
 5. *Proclaims* that on a case-by-case evaluation basis, the Task Force panel will convene when situations of violent civil strife are recognized by the United Nations as requiring aid and assistance;
 6. *Resolves* that the Task Force will assign policy experts from each Member State to investigate, with the responsibility of affirming or negating the criteria outlined in statements in the above clauses, and after reviewing the results, the Task Force would then decide:
 - a. If the situation of civil strife involving the competitive non-state actor meets the criteria for legitimate intervention outlined above in paragraph 17, the Task Force will recommend an appropriate regional response,
 - b. If the situation of civil strife involving the competitive non-state actor fails to meet the criteria for legitimate intervention, the committee will then determine whether Task Force funds should be appropriated to bolster the existing regime structure and whether military, humanitarian, or economic aid would lessen the situation of civil strife;
 7. *Endorses* that in the event of 'civil strife,' defined as an uncontrolled conflict within a Member State, the Task Force would initiate a panel discussion to determine if intervention is necessary by proving:
 - a. that rival groups coming forward as a legitimate opposition to the existing regime have been conclusively identified and documented in a report outlining plans for augmenting the status quo for the creation of a peaceful resolution,
 - b. that civil strife would be decreased by the legitimization of the non-state actor if they were recognized as the official governmental structure;
 8. *Endorses* the establishment of a task force research and development program, named the 'Arab Commission on Minority Participation' (ACMP), to develop strategies for encouraging the participation of citizens that have been traditionally disenfranchised or limited in their political participation;
 9. *Expresses* that the Arab Commission on Minority Participation results will be voluntarily implemented by Member States and will not in any way infringe on the national voting policies or sovereign right of each Member State to determine their electoral policies;
 10. *Further expresses* its hope for Member States to implement a socio-political incremental model in order to decrease forms of disenfranchisement and promote peaceful election processes;
 11. *Explains* that the Arab Commission on Minority Participation would be comprised of representatives from:
 - a. Members States of the League of Arab States,
 - b. Policy experts from the UN Department of Political Affairs who will upon request provide advisory services;
 12. *Further explains* that the Arab Commission on Minority Participation would be charged with constructing a report to include the following:
 - a. Data seeking to further detail minority political participation in the status quo within specific Arab Member States,
 - b. Individual recommendations for each Member States regarding how to improve political participation for minorities or disenfranchised groups;
 13. *Designates* that the Arab Commission on Minority Participation will be funded by the following sources:
 - a. Allocated funds from the Trust Fund for Electoral Assistance within the United Nations Department of Political Affairs,
 - b. Willing and able participating Member States of the League of Arab States,
 - c. International organizations who focus on promoting free and fair elections and more political participation such as The United Nation Development Program (UNDP);

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14. *Requests* that the Arab League appoint a representative body of Arab refugees comprising of different regional and cultural groups to voice the opinion of refugees residing within Member States:
 - a. Representatives will be appointed within refugee groups by refugees organized through collaborative efforts with the assistance of the Member State the refugees find themselves in,
 - b. Reports articulating the voice of refugees concerning the political conflicts facing their state of origin will be presented to the League of Arab States for consideration and discussion.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 2-1
2
3 Committee: League of Arab States
4 Subject: Strengthening and Expanding Arab Economies: Encouragement of International Trade Relations
5
6 The League of Arab States,
7
8 *Affirming* the framework and ideals presented by the United Nations Millennium Development Goals and Beyond 2015,
9 Goal Two of achieving universal primary education,
10
11 *Reaffirming* the goal of economic prosperity and social stability that is epitomized in the National Development Strategy for
12 the State of Qatar 2011-2016,
13
14 *Bearing in mind* that educating the populaces of less developed countries will aid in the mitigation of conflict and increase
15 Member State stability,
16
17 *Emphasizing* the importance of educating youth who embody the future of the Arab world.
18
19 *Deeply conscious* of the evolving need for an expanding workforce to participate in more diversified economic systems
20 including minority groups and women,
21
22 *Convinced* that expanding the region's educated and skilled work force will attract greater foreign investment and trade,
23 creating a positive development cycle that will encourage international trade relations and consequently strengthen and
24 expand Arab economies,
25
26 *Recognizing* Member States current competitive advantage regarding fossil fuels,
27
28 *Emphasizing* the importance of fossil fuels in regards to being a prominent export for many Arab economies,
29
30 *Aware of* the international community's goals for reduced use of fossil fuels,
31
32 *Recognizing* the capability of achieving peaceful intrastate trade amid Member States connected by the successful
33 implementation of the interventionist-redistributive economic model,
34
35 *Reiterating* the Arab League's support of Palestine in its pursuit of free trade and its expansion of economic autonomy,
36
37 *Considering* that corruption pervades economic stability, is an issue for some Member States, and is defined in
38 Transparency International as the misuse of public power for private benefit,
39
40 *Believing* that increased trade is essential to economic expansion within the Arab region,
41
42 *Reaffirming* the principles expressed through Millennium Development Goal Eight to develop a global partnership for
43 development, with particular accountability to 8A to "develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory
44 trading and financial system,"
45
46 *Noting* the work in-progress by the development of the Arab Customs Union (ACU) to establish a common market,
47
48 *Taking into account* the Greater Arab Free Trade Agreement (GAFTA) stressing the necessity of the private sector in
49 stimulating economic development and integration in the Arab region,
50
51 *Cognizant* of the fact that our Member States lack the water necessary to produce enough food to feed its populations which
52 is a direct threat to the basic human rights of citizens inhabiting Member States,
53

54 *Desiring* Member States to collaborate closely together in hopes of expanding and strengthening Arab economies,
55

- 56 1. *Recommends* the mitigation of unemployment and underemployment through the creation of job-training programs
57 which will focus on skills of particular utility that are necessary for the development of strong industries;
58
- 59 2. *Calls upon* Member States to establish a committee to oversee and develop vocational training workshops to be
60 offered in different parts of the Arab Region:
 - 61 a. All Member States of the LAS will receive equal opportunity to take part in the offered workshops,
 - 62 b. Invites the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to provide
63 funding for the established committee;
- 64
- 65 3. *Further recommends* that all Member States adopt universal primary education;
- 66
- 67 4. *Endorses* more equitable access to education for women in rural parts of the Arab world to promote economic
68 growth;
- 69
- 70 5. *Affirms* that the vocational training programs will be focused on preparing individuals to thrive in industries that
71 involve Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) skills and industries:
 - 72 a. Such as vocational programs will be designed to adapt to Member States' job demands,
 - 73 b. In cooperation with the infrastructure of telecommunication, the promotion of educational website will
74 increase awareness regarding the importance of education;
- 75
- 76 6. *Requests* expanded access for need-based scholarship opportunities for students who are citizens of Member States,
77 with an emphasis on those pursuing careers in STEM within the Arab region:
 - 78 a. Encourages Member States to donate to fund scholarships based on respected GDP,
 - 79 b. Further invites scholarships to increase enrollment in programs such as the Arab Academy for Science,
80 Technology, and Maritime Transport previously established by the Arab League in 1972,
 - 81 c. Calls upon United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to provide
82 necessary funds,
 - 83 d. Confirms the sponsorship of transnational scholarships by multinational corporations based in the Arab
84 States with the intention of hiring the sponsored students within five years of the student's graduation;
- 85
- 86 7. *Authorizes* the State of Qatar to commit 275,000,000 Qatari Riyal (roughly 75 million USD) to build and develop
87 new skills-training based institutions as a part of Hamad bin Khalifa University in Doha, Qatar within the area that
88 is Education City:
 - 89 a. Noting that a portion of the monetary pledge will go towards the construction of new buildings within the
90 University system to vastly expand the volume capacity for the student population,
 - 91 b. Affirming that a portion of the monetary pledge will be reserved for scholarships for Arab students, and
92 allowing a portion to be devoted to research and development programs at the Qatari National Research
93 Fund to specifically focus on the manifestation of new fledgling industries at the discretion of the
94 economic experts at the Fund;
- 95
- 96 8. *Reaffirms* the need for greater economic infrastructural integration among the League Of Arab States (LAS) and
97 advocates for the development of the Pan-Arab Infrastructural Development Goals including:
 - 98 a. An expanded inter-Arab highway system,
 - 99 b. The creation of a modern High Speed rail system inspired Hejaz Railway that closed in 1920, by 2020,
100 ground breaking will already have taken place for phase one of the Railway connecting the global travel
101 hub of Dubai with the Holy Cities of the Hejaz,
 - 102 c. Widening the Suez Canal to increase traffic,
 - 103 d. Updating ports to facilitate greater imports and exports;
- 104
- 105 9. *Encourages* the construction of telecommunications infrastructure that will increase internet access for citizens
106 previously unable to access these services:
 - 107 a. Increasing the access to telecommunications allows citizens to participate more fully in education, the
108 international marketplace, and financial services such as mobile banking,
 - 109 b. Member States that are in favor of increasing telecommunication access are encouraged to implement
110 construction projects in their country focused on rural access,
 - 111 c. Hoping that Member States will recognize the need to plan for time frames of implementation so as to
112 ensure that short-term and long-term goals are met;

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10. *Further reminds* that the increased development of infrastructure will lead to the expansion of tourism throughout the Arab States;
 11. *Supports* social and economic growth within our Member States through increasing regional appeal through tourism by:
 - a. Using management bodies such as the Council of Arab Ministers of Tourism, and Arab States' government organizations, as Jordan's Tourism Board (JTB), to address the individual needs of each Member State,
 - b. Assessments of, but not limited to, archaeological/ historical sites, cultural monuments, physical landscapes, leisure/recreational and cultural/heritage events and festivals as the Pilgrimage to Mecca, the Nabataean site in Saudi Arabia, and Petra in Jordan,
 - c. Conduct further research of marketable regions through websites, governmental documents and statistics, and questionnaire results,
 - d. Creating marketing strategies for those regions to maximize travel appeal by reviewing and evaluating existing tourist and travel sites, analyzing the attributes, identifying competition, threats, and consumers wants, needs, and desires, and analyzing accommodations,
 - e. Using these attractions to expand the job sector in extending opportunities for women and youth;
 12. *Designates* the creation of a Legitimacy Committee within the League of Arab States consisting of voluntary board positions, with a space reserved for a representative from each Member State, that evaluates the levels of corruption for any prominent individuals suspected of corruption and whether or not that corruption was state-sponsored, focusing on policies including:
 - a. Investigations of lawmakers, law enforcers, and any other public servant of the economy to establish where corruption is rooted and fostered,
 - b. Focusing on political and economic behaviors involving budget, policy, or any other action conducted by a public servant or individual on behalf of the public,
 - c. Conducting investigations of any corrupted country with oversight by three members of the committee that are not representatives of said corrupted nation,
 - d. Recognizing that if a Member State is found guilty of facilitating corruption they will be subject to financial sanctions to be determined by the Legitimacy Committee in entirety that would contribute to funds of the League of Arab States;
 13. *Resolves* to extend the deadline for implementation of the common market from 2020 to 2030 to obtain peace building economic measures;
 14. *Declares accordingly* that products manufactured within LAS Member States may freely move across borders by trusting that Member States to afford the same treatment to fellow Member States' product as they would their own;
 15. *Strongly affirms* that the Arabs Custom Union will fall into accordance with the functioning model of the World Trade Organization;
 16. *Approves* the elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers (NTB) within the Arab region to promote economic interdependence;
 17. *Calls upon* the expansion of trade activity with food producing Member States including the South American bloc;
 18. *Further invites* the resumption of the America del Sur - Paises Arabes Summits that began in the years prior to the outbreak of the Arab Spring aiming to hold the next one during the Summer of 2015 in Tunis, Tunisia, six years following the last summit;
 19. *Calling upon* LAS Member States to urge the international community to revise the Paris Protocol, signed in 1994 as a part of the Oslo I Accord, in order to promote Palestinian participation in economic expansion;
 20. *Calls* for the development of an Economic Development Oversight Board to regulate and oversee financing of development projects throughout the Arab League;

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21. *Explains* that this board would be charged with coalescing the various banks and funds throughout the Arab World under one oversight board in order to better direct funds to areas in the most need of development and aid;
 22. *Notes* that membership on this board would include:
 - a. The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa,
 - b. The Islamic Development Bank,
 - c. Representatives from each Member State of the Arab League,
 - d. Multinational corporations interested in investing in economic opportunities in the Arab League,
 - e. Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development;
 23. *Explains* that the board would be directed to prioritize the directing of funds in the following manner:
 - a. Completing needed infrastructure projects in order to make the Arab world a more inviting place for economies to grow, including but not limited to improved highway and road systems, the development of better power grids, and formation of a commission to study the feasibility of implementing a mass high rail system across the Arab League,
 - b. Achieving the initiatives mentioned in solving issues related to education, and encouraging businesses to relocate manufacturing and vocational jobs to the Arab world as a whole,
 - c. Attempting to diversify economic growth through investments in alternative means of energy, tourism, internet access, communication access, improved and innovative means of regional transportation, and the creation of a new fund that would aid developing governments in further diversifying their economies,
 - d. The creation of a commission on the study on alternative energy to gauge the feasibility of implementing alternative energy sources in the forms of wind energy, solar energy, and desalination efforts,
 - e. Work with nations to negotiate no double-taxation deals with trading partners for each individual nations trading;
 24. *Encourages* the diversification of Member State economies through incentivized means such as:
 - a. Promoting the research and development of alternative energy sources, specifically solar power,
 - b. Promoting research and development of water desalination technologies;
 25. *Recognizes*, the adaptation of the interventionist-redistributive economic model will provide entry for Member States to eliminate restricting banners to intra-state trade prosperities expressing its hope for increased privatization without varying FDI laws to restrict the unification of commercial relations among Arab States;
 26. *Considers* the removal of Non-Tariff Barriers among Member States in order to open a network of job opportunities and progress economic trade within the Middle East and North Africa region (MENA);
 27. *Encourages* Member States to prioritize intra-state trade within the MENA region.

The Executive Report of the Peacebuilding Commission

The opening session of SRMUN Atlanta 2014's only report writing committee, the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), came together to discuss revitalizing an agenda for peace. Two topics were presented for debate: I. Working Group on Lessons Learned (WGLL): The Gender Dimension in Peacebuilding and State-building; as well as II. Country-Specific Configuration (CSC): Liberia. Prior to debate the body was challenged to achieve consensus on the topic agenda by the end of the evening. The body was further challenged to confront both topics I and II by the end of the session. The body was encouraged to effectively assist other delegates writing reports with consensus in mind. After establishing a base of understanding with report writing, the formal debate began and Malaysia's motion to set the agenda at I-II was voted on unanimously.

Over the course of the six sessions of the Peacebuilding Commission, the delegates professionally conducted numerous unmoderated caucuses by separately deciding on leading issues affecting the topic. Delegates urged each other to write out their country's opinions on each topic as well as their input. Delegates worked extremely diligently as much more in depth research and statistics are needed to justify recommendations in the report. The speeches from the delegates were constantly positive, relevant, and meaningful not only to the body but to the discussion.

In debating Topic I the challenge from the Dais was accepted positively as collaboration between Member States was immediate. By the end of the evening of the first session the body had submitted a working paper with an introduction seemingly agreed upon by the body. The introduction was also written with other Member States' opinions in mind as it was stated by many delegates all written parts of the report must be decided on by consensus. Starting Session two the Introduction was edited and handed back while mandates were being worked on as well as initial conclusions and recommendations. It was of high importance not only to single delegates but also to the body that everyone communicates and checks all parts of every working report segment. As the need for details was critical, delegates spoke of resources and background information to help support themselves. The body analyzed excellent research on active and current NGOs and international organizations in order to provide better recommendations, this led to many solutions and configurations to be created for the future to cover where discrepancies in the past have come up.

In the committee's sixth session the body had a gravitas tone in order to discuss final edits and hopefully move into voting procedures. Final edits and touches were carefully placed by delegates and there soon after the body moved into voting procedures for topic I. The first eight report segments were passed by acclimation and the ninth segment was passed with a roll call vote with twenty one affirming and none against, into one comprehensive report. The body moved to Topic II but no noted work was accomplished due to time constraints. The final report of the 2014 Peacebuilding Commission consisted of nine segments, eighty seven paragraphs and six hundred and fifty nine lines. This was a significant accomplishment for the body.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 The Peacebuilding Commission,

2

3 I. Introduction: Working Group on Lessons Learned: The Gender Dimension in Peacebuilding and State-building

4

5 The Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), created by General Assembly resolution 60/180 and Security Council resolution
6 1645 as an advisory board for the United Nations (UN), and has a foundational goal of addressing the situations of women
7 in conflict and post-conflict situations. The Commission recognizes the necessity for the protection and inclusion of women
8 at all levels of society in order to propagate and maintain sustainable peace. This body is cognizant of the importance of the
9 integration of women and promotion of gender equality in the peacebuilding process through assessment of lessons learned
10 from past efforts.

11

12 II. Mandate:

13

14 A. General Background: Working Group on Lessons Learned - The gender dimension in peacebuilding and state- 15 building

16

17 2. The Peacebuilding Commission is tasked with formulating coherent and concise strategies for the increased
18 involvement of women in peace negotiations, peacebuilding initiatives, disarmament, demobilization and
19 reintegration processes, from which women are largely excluded within their respective Member States.

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21 3. The Peacebuilding Commission received its authority to compile the best practice approaches with regards to
22 mitigating the negative ramifications of conflict as it relates to gender inclusivity in various aspects of the state
23 through the United Nations Security Council resolutions 1325, 1645, and 1820.

24

25 4. The Working Group on Lessons Learned (WGLL), a subcommittee of the Peacebuilding Commission, is currently
26 tasked to assess past successes and failures of Member States in addressing the gender dimensions in peacebuilding
27 and state-building in order to establish frameworks for success that can be applied nationally, regionally and
28 internationally. The WGLL brings together experts from the United Nations Entity for the Empowerment of
29 Women (UN-Women), the Committee on the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
30 (CEDAW), and the Interagency Taskforce on Women, Peace and Security (ITWPS) in order to incorporate
31 multiple perspectives on addressing gender dimensions in both peace and state-building. The objectives of the
32 WGLL as decided during the Informal Interactive Dialogue between the PBC Chairs' Group, Countries on the
33 Agenda, and the Security Council in April 2013 include:

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35 a. Identifying and managing potential risks and gaps in the peacebuilding process;

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37 b. Monitoring the level of focus and commitment from national, regional and international actors;

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39 c. Advising on and monitoring the progress in state-building, institution building, economic opportunities,
40 women's empowerment and emerging needs and priorities;

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42 d. If needed, serving as a bridging link to the Member State concerned.

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44 5. Furthermore, the United Nations has already taken the following initiatives in order to address gender dimensions
45 in peacebuilding and state-building:

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47 a. The Beijing Platform for Action, established at the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women
48 in September 1995, calls upon governments and international institutions to include women in all levels of
49 the peacebuilding process and to ensure the protection of women who are currently living in conflict
50 situations.

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52 b. The third objective of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals for 2015 addresses the
53 promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment.

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55 c. In June 2014, The Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict, attended by 1,700 delegates and
56 123 country delegations including 79 Ministers, also emphasized the urgency of the need for gender
57 inclusivity as it aimed to achieve the following: shatter the culture of impunity, pursue practical measures
58 to reduce the victimization of women in conflict areas, support the victims, and disprove the cultural
59 myths about sexual violence.
60
- 61 6. The PBC refers to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW),
62 originally a subcommission of the Commission of Human Rights, established in 1946, which advocates for the
63 equal rights of women. In its 29th session in 2003, CEDAW affirmed women’s rights to education, employment,
64 legal status and economic activities. Articles 11, 13, and 14 specifically ask Member States to eliminate forms of
65 discrimination in these areas against women.
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67 **III. Conclusions and Recommendations: Working Group on Lessons Learned- The gender dimension in**
68 **peacebuilding and state-building**

69
70 **A. Conclusions**

- 71
72 7. Following widespread sexual violence against women during the 1992 conflict in the former state of Yugoslavia,
73 the United Nations Security Council recognized the existence of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) as a
74 security concern. Sexual and gender-based violence is defined by the World Health Organization to include rape,
75 sexual abuse, sexual exploitation and trafficking, forced marriage, domestic violence, and female genital
76 mutilation. SGBV is often used as a weapon of war, which disproportionately affects women and girls both during
77 conflict and in post-conflict situations. According to United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolution 1820,
78 sexual and gender-based violence is considered an international war crime.
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- 80 8. Results that stem from SGBV include social stigmatization, unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases
81 (STDs), and psychological and physical trauma. Sexual and gender-based violence limits women’s empowerment
82 and prevents their participation in the workforce and their communities. Limiting women’s participation in the
83 workforce perpetuates the cycle of poverty, which both contributes to and exacerbates conflicts. Increasing the
84 equality of women in society will contribute to a reduction of SGBV crimes.
85
- 86 9. Domestic and international security and peacekeeping forces who are charged with the protection of women are
87 often responsible for the transgression of SGBV acts, which fosters distrust in the government and the international
88 community and creates instability. This in turn leads to the failure to report crimes of SGBV, and as such, those
89 who are responsible are often not held accountable. Often medical facilities and medical staff are inadequate to
90 address issues of women’s health including, but not limited to childbirth, sexual assault, STDs and psychological
91 trauma stemming from SGBV and conflicts.
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- 93 10. The Peacebuilding Commission has concluded that the implementation of and cooperation with various
94 international and social programs and conventions, such as the Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination
95 Against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Platform, and the UN Secretary General’s UNiTE to End Violence
96 Against Women Campaign, are successful in aiding in the elimination of gender obstacles and discrimination.
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- 98 11. The Commission is convinced that the utilization of National Action Plans (NAPs) is essential to the pursuit of
99 progress and the implementation of lessons learned from past failures and successes. The Commission would like
100 to draw particular attention to the United States’ NAP, the National Security Strategy, as a highly successful
101 example of a NAP application. The US National Security Strategy incorporates partnerships between the State and
102 International bodies, such as the partnership between the United States Agency for International Development
103 (USAID) and United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) to end gender-based violence in schools, to identify and
104 address all national policies and programs, gender differences, and inequality. The Commission also recognizes the
105 difficulty that States in conflict and post-conflict situations encounter when developing NAPs and mobilizing
106 resources necessary to implement them.
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- 108 12. The Commission acknowledges Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), Women, Peace, and Security (WPS),
109 and gender equality and their vital importance to the discussion of the inclusion of a gender dimension in
110 peacebuilding.

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13. Currently, women are often not identified or included in Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) programs and are only defined according to their relationship to male combatants.
 14. The Peacebuilding Commission has concluded that the implementation of and cooperation with various international and social programs and conventions, such as the Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Platform, and the UN Secretary General's UNiTE to End Violence Against Women Campaign, are successful in aiding in the elimination of gender obstacles and discrimination.
 15. The Commission is convinced that the utilization of National Action Plans (NAPs) is essential to the pursuit of progress and the implementation of lessons learned from past failures and successes. The Commission would like to draw particular attention to the United States' NAP, the National Security Strategy, as a highly successful example of a NAP application. The US National Security Strategy incorporates partnerships between the State and International bodies, such as the partnership between the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) to end gender-based violence in schools, to identify and address all national policies and programs, gender differences, and inequality. The Commission also recognizes the difficulty that States in conflict and post-conflict situations encounter when developing NAPs and mobilizing resources necessary to implement them.
 16. The Commission acknowledges Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), Women, Peace, and Security (WPS), and gender equality and their vital importance to the discussion of the inclusion of a gender dimension in peacebuilding.
 17. Currently, women are often not identified or included in Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) programs and are only defined according to their relationship to male combatants.
 18. United Nations Girls Education Initiative (UNGEI) regional focal point (RFPs) in East Asia and the Pacific, Eastern and Southern Africa, the Middle East and North Africa, South Asia, and West and Central Africa work to increase the coordination of girls' education strategies and interventions at the country level, where the greatest achievements have been noted.
 19. As many developing nations have populations where education is not of the utmost importance, the Girl's Education Movement (GEM) and the Girls' and Boys' Education Movement (GBEM) seek to mobilize the community to build support of the education of children from within. Training of the members of GEM and GBEM has already occurred in several African nations, including South Africa and Uganda, in which discussions deal with retention of girls in primary school and the promotion of completing their schooling. In 2011, 7,500 South African girls participated in a program under the GBEM in which emphasis was placed on informed career choices in the fields of technology, science, and engineering.
 20. The He for She movement was created by United Nations Women (UN-Women) in 2014 as a tool for gender equality and the empowerment of women through the education of both women and men to bridge social disparities. The idea that women's rights are not just only a women's issue but rather a human rights issue has been long supported by UN-Women and is being promoted through the He for She movement.
 21. The-Out-of-School Children Initiative, established in 2010, works under The United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) to research and report factors leading to gender inequalities. From these reports, policies are suggested that can be made relevant for the wide variety of Member States. In 2010, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) released a report stating that 31 million primary-age girls have never enrolled in primary school and 17 million are expected never to go to school in the entirety of their life. In 2000, UN Secretary General Kofi Annan launched UNGEI that partners with organizations dedicated to promoting girl's education. The organization's work is based on Millennium Development Goals two and three, for the achievement of universal primary education with the target of ensuring that by 2015 all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling, and the promotion of gender equality and women empowerment with the target of eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education at all levels by 2015, respectively.
 22. The Commission has found that when women are authoritative figures, such as a teacher, they are less likely to be stigmatized than men. UNICEF, in partnership with the Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE), provides technical and financial support to gender training for teachers in countries such as Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia and Ethiopia.

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23. Higher education is essential to society as a vehicle for mutual respect between individuals and communities. As the Beijing Platform in 1995 states, “Non-discriminatory education benefits both girls and boys and thus ultimately contributes to more equal relationships between women and men. Equality of access to and attainment of educational qualifications is necessary if more women are to become agents of change.” Furthermore, gender equality directly impacts the ability to establish and maintain sustainable peace in not only local communities but in regions as a whole. Many states lack adequate support for affordable higher education.
 24. Higher education is becoming increasingly unaffordable, often rendering it impossible for individuals to be able to attend. As education is essential to peacebuilding and gender inclusion, it serves as a tool to social mobility and allows women opportunities in higher-ranking positions traditionally reserved for men. Keeping this in mind, further investment from organizations is needed.
 25. As many Member States stress less importance on higher education due to cultural variations or conflict, it is important to have a general framework in regards to accessing higher education. It is important to make Member States aware of higher education so that individuals have more options following primary, secondary, and tertiary school.
 26. If there is a global coalition in place in the academic community, students will have the opportunity to engage in debate, formulate constructive solutions, and have a better understanding of how to proceed with changes that will reflect positively within their government.
 27. During the “Integrating Women into Economic Recovery” meeting that took place on November 18, 2011, the Peacebuilding Commission and the executive board of UN Women reiterated that the increasing need for educating women was necessary for the empowerment of women and engaging them in the peacebuilding process. A key point stated during the meeting was an increased spending on education for women. This increased spending on education results in higher education rates among girls and women, which aids in the overall peace and state-building process.
 28. Goal Three, as stated in the Millennium Development Goals, aims to accomplish the goal of gender equality through the involvement of women and girls in education, among other targets for female empowerment.
 29. UN Women, who seeks to eliminate gender stereotypes and empower women internationally, organizes and administers educational programs and revises curricula and procedures for existing educational institutions.
 30. The Women’s Learning Partnership for Rights Development and Peace, being an organization whose goal is to advocate the training and educating of women at the grassroots, national, and regional level.
 31. With regards to NGOs participating in education-based programs, Pratham, a children’s education NGO based in India, has developed programs that seek to tackle the issue of adult literacy, the group they work hardest with being mothers.
 32. It is the progress and success of the aforementioned programs that make the topic of education for women a topic that needs to be further discussed. With that said, the discussion on the education of women should be conducted with the utmost urgency in order to further the empowerment of women not only at the communal level, but also at the international level.
 33. According to the Security Council Resolution 2122, the empowerment of women helps stabilize societies, ultimately benefitting the economic and social structures of Member States recovering from conflict. The economy grows when women are involved in the labor market. As noted by World Development Report: Gender Equality and Development 2012, four out of ten women across the world are workers. Similarly, the Goldman Sachs’ paper on global economics reports that per capita income in 15 major developing economies - Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russia, Turkey and Viet Nam - would rise by 14 per cent by 2020 and 20 per cent by 2030. Therefore, the Commission concludes that participation of women in the economy is essential; hence women empowerment programs in conflict-ridden and post-conflict areas set a foundation for gender equality.
 34. As seen in many post-conflict areas such as Rwanda and Sierra-Leone, one of the effective ways to involve women in conflict resolution is through participation in political and legal processes. Referring to the progress made by

225 these nations, WGLL concludes that female participation is essential to statebuilding. Rwanda has implemented a
226 quota system, which resulted in 64% of women being representatives in their Chamber of Deputies. Likewise, the
227 2004 Local Government Act in Sierra-Leone provided training and required resources to the female councilors to
228 promote the involvement of women in local sectors and legal processes, which led to a positive impact on the state-
229 building. Similarly, we affirm that INGOs such as the International Women’s Development Agency (IWDA) that
230 work specifically on participation of women in politics, security, and legal processes.

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- 232 35. Most of the peacekeeping officers do not speak the mother tongue of the areas that are conflict-afflicted. Therefore,
233 the Commission encourages the local educated community to include women as translators so that they may
234 collaborate and be a part in peacebuilding. Similarly, the local NGOs can be useful in awareness programs
235 pertaining to sexual violence, rape, and countering gender inequality.
- 236
- 237 36. The report by the Secretary General (S/2011/598) stresses that much more can and should be done to fully engage
238 women in conflict resolution and mediation. As the Security Council has emphasized, women's full participation in
239 peacemaking is fundamental to building peace and security. Therefore, the Commission concludes that women are
240 valuable to their community in successfully rehabilitating peacemaking operations.
- 241
- 242 37. The PBC refers to the work done by The Asia Foundation on empowering women through helping them realize
243 their potential. They have addressed women empowerment through entrepreneurship, managerial training,
244 networking, and small business management. They have been successful in their projects across Asia by
245 collaborating with small micro-finance companies, which help women become independent. Similarly, PBC also
246 upholds the popular and extremely effective concept of “Grameen Bank”, which emerged from rural villages in
247 Bangladesh and has made a breakthrough in different developing nations by creating a micro-manageable finance
248 company totally controlled by the local women in the community. This has made PBC both commit to and
249 conclude that micro-financing and micro-managing loans as well as businesses actually help in the economic
250 growth of women and their families.
- 251
- 252 38. The PBC recognizes the importance of placing women in the workforce to create sustainable peace and a stable
253 society. Without the full inclusion of all genders in economic development, in political agendas, and in educational
254 systems, it is impossible to attain these goals. As CEDAW has affirmed countless time, women are necessary parts
255 of society and without them a Member State cannot function properly.
- 256
- 257 39. In addition, it is imperative to make women realize that they are essential to the peacemaking process. They can
258 play the role of a mediator in resolving the conflict with men of the community. Similarly, they can be the
259 protection advisors and they can work with the peacemaking officers in helping in conflict resolution.
260 Acknowledging women’s importance as a mediator and as a protection advisor will help empower them, and at the
261 same time, make them a valuable part of the community.
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- 263 40. WGLL recognize that reform brings progress in the society. We feel that if a country is able to reform women’s
264 rights in regards to land ownership, business, or the economy, the country as a whole will prosper. For example,
265 Vietnam’s new Land Law that was established in 2004 led to the creation of more decision making powers and it
266 also led to higher regards for women in family businesses. Change ultimately leads to great progress not only for
267 women but for men as well, and the Member States progress with their increased economic standing.
- 268
- 269 41. The Commission reaffirms that member states have different needs as per the resources they allocate for
270 development purposes. Similarly, the commission recognizes that not all member states put education for girls on
271 the top of their priority list because of a lack of funds and resources. The WGLL committee concludes that the
272 United Nations Girls’ Education Initiative (UNGEI) should step in by aiding the member states that have put into
273 place a strategy to improve and include girls in their education system.

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275 **42. Recommendations**

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- 277 43. In order to assist victims of SGBV the Commission encourages the utilization of programs including, but not
278 limited to:
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- 280 a. The Fight Against Impunity and Support to Survivors of Sexual Violence Program, whose operations
281 include legal and judicial development, human rights, and social services.
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- b. War Child, whose operations include child protection, education, job training, and psychological and legal assistance.
 - c. Womankind Worldwide, which negotiates with governments and non-governmental organizations to secure changes in laws and practices pertaining to women, as well as providing direct legal and physical aid.
 - d. The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), which focuses on reducing women's poverty and exclusion, ending violence against women, reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS, and supporting women's leadership in governance and post-conflict reconstruction.
44. The PBC recommends increased reporting of SGBV cases by Member States to the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS), Health Information System (HIS), and Behavior Surveillance Surveys (BSS). We recommend increased reporting in order to keep accurate records of SGBV crimes on a global, regional, and local level. This improved record keeping ensures the prosecution of SGBV crimes and can be used as a tool to measure the effectiveness of legal codes.
45. The WGLL recommends utilizing the United Nations Rule of Law as a framework for constitutional reform and/or revision of legal and penal codes that provide women and children with physical, economic, and social security, as well as develop methods of effective law enforcement. This reform includes the creation of laws that provide irrefutable definitions of SGBV and lays forth clear legal consequences.
46. Within aforementioned legal reforms, the PBC further requests the establishment quasi-anonymous systems for reporting of SGBV. These programs would enable victim confidentiality, minimizing social and legal backlash against victims of SGBV who exercise the right to legal and/or medical attention. These programs would increase feelings of security among women who lack a sense of trust and confidence in the legal and judicial system.
47. In accordance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1820, the PBC reaffirms the responsibilities of Member States to prosecute perpetrators of SGBV in accordance with their own legal codes. However, in circumstances where Member States' judicial systems are lacking, the PBC recommends that Member States turn perpetrators over the international courts of law.
- a. c. The PBC also encourages the participation of women in all processes of the legal system, including police and judicial processes which would help to encourage reporting and boost comfort among women when reporting SGBV. The PBC also recommends the utilization of the UN International Network of Female Police Peacekeepers as an example and training force for female police units within communities affected by conflict.
48. Suggests the continued operation of targeted regional outreach programs coordinated by organizations including UN-WOMEN and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). These programs will address such issues as poverty reduction, government involvement, HIV/AIDS prevention and care, and ending violence against women while also emphasizing the equality of women in society. By encouraging broad support of women in the workplace and community, these programs will help to remove cultural and legal barriers that affect women.
49. Requests the training and education of police officers, military forces, and peacekeepers through the use of the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) Office of Policy Evaluation and Training Division. Police, military and peacekeeping forces will be training in responding to SGBV crimes, so as to better equip the officials on handling gender based violence.
50. Calls upon Member States to improve, and where lacking, provide various gender based health care initiatives including access to contraceptives, child birthing facilities, and trauma centers that address both physical and psychological consequences of SGBV and conflicts. The PBC encourages the utilization of organizations such as the World Health Organization and the International Women's Health Coalition in order to assist in the establishment and improvement of aforementioned initiatives.
51. In order to assist victims of SGBV the Commission encourages the utilization of programs including, but not limited to:

- 342 a. The Fight Against Impunity and Support to Survivors of Sexual Violence Program, whose operations
343 include legal and judicial development, human rights, and social services.
344
- 345 b. War Child, whose operations include child protection, education, job training, and psychological and legal
346 assistance.
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- 348 c. Womankind Worldwide, which negotiates with governments and non-governmental organizations to
349 secure changes in laws and practices pertaining to women, as well as providing direct legal and physical
350 aid.
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- 352 d. The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), which focuses on reducing women's
353 poverty and exclusion, ending violence against women, reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS, and
354 supporting women's leadership in governance and post-conflict reconstruction.
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- 356 52. The PBC recommends increased reporting of SGBV cases by Member States to the Gender-Based Violence
357 Information Management System (GBVIMS), Health Information System (HIS), and Behavior Surveillance
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359 regional, and local level. This improved record keeping ensures the prosecution of SGBV crimes and can be used
360 as a tool to measure the effectiveness of legal codes.
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- 362 53. The WGLL recommends utilizing the United Nations Rule of Law as a framework for constitutional reform and/or
363 revision of legal and penal codes that provide women and children with physical, economic, and social security, as
364 well as develop methods of effective law enforcement. This reform includes the creation of laws that provide
365 irrefutable definitions of SGBV and lays forth clear legal consequences.
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- 367 54. Within aforementioned legal reforms, the PBC further requests the establishment quasi-anonymous systems for
368 reporting of SGBV. These programs would enable victim confidentiality, minimizing social and legal backlash
369 against victims of SGBV who exercise the right to legal and/or medical attention. These programs would increase
370 feelings of security among women who lack a sense of trust and confidence in the legal and judicial system.
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- 372 55. In accordance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1820, the PBC reaffirms the responsibilities of
373 Member States to prosecute perpetrators of SGBV in accordance with their own legal codes. However, in
374 circumstances where Member States' judicial systems are lacking, the PBC recommends that Member States turn
375 perpetrators over the international courts of law.
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- 377 a. c. The PBC also encourages the participation of women in all processes of the legal system, including
378 police and judicial processes which would help to encourage reporting and boost comfort among women
379 when reporting SGBV. The PBC also recommends the utilization of the UN International Network of
380 Female Police Peacekeepers as an example and training force for female police units within communities
381 affected by conflict.
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385 UN-WOMEN and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). These programs will address such issues as
386 poverty reduction, government involvement, HIV/AIDS prevention and care, and ending violence against women
387 while also emphasizing the equality of women in society. By encouraging broad support of women in the
388 workplace and community, these programs will help to remove cultural and legal barriers that affect women.
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- 390 57. Requests the training and education of police officers, military forces, and peacekeepers through the use of the
391 United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) Office of Policy Evaluation and Training
392 Division. Police, military and peacekeeping forces will be training in responding to SGBV crimes, so as to better
393 equip the officials on handling gender based violence.
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- 395 58. Calls upon Member States to improve, and where lacking, provide various gender based health care initiatives
396 including access to contraceptives, child birthing facilities, and trauma centers that address both physical and
397 psychological consequences of SGBV and conflicts. The PBC encourages the utilization of organizations such as
398 the World Health Organization and the International Women's Health Coalition in order to assist in the
399 establishment and improvement of aforementioned initiatives.
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- 401 59. The Peacebuilding Commission calls for the establishment of benchmarks, by the PBF Advisory Board, to measure
402 a Member State's implementation of aforementioned gender-based equality programs. The PBC will incentivize
403 Member States who are not currently meeting or exceeding the benchmarks. If the Joint Steering Committee
404 reports that a Member State is actively pursuing benchmarks, they shall be given an increase in funds provided to
405 said Member State by the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (UNPBF).
406
- 407 60. The Commission recommends that each Member State create and apply a NAP. Successful NAP implementation
408 can also be seen in the examples of United States, Australia, China, and the United Kingdom and should also be
409 looked to as models for realistic solutions to gender obstacles. These States' successes can be seen in their support
410 of the participation and inclusion in leadership of women from all backgrounds, including minorities and those
411 with disabilities. These States have also included women in peace negotiations, donor conferences, and Security
412 Sector Reform (SSR) efforts. As stated by the United States National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security,
413 more women are effectively engaged in peace negotiations. It was discussed in the Australian National Action Plan
414 on Women, Peace, and Security that the plan shall be used "as a means to promote UNSCR 1325 and the women,
415 peace and security agenda. The Australian Civil-Military Centre and UN Women, with the support of the Office
416 for Women and the Australian Federal Police, produced a new documentary entitled Side by Side: Women, Peace
417 and Security. The documentary is used as an educational tool for pre-deployment military, police, civilian and
418 humanitarian personnel to international, missions."
419
- 420 61. The Commission suggests the development of a ready-made framework by the UN, titled the International Action
421 Plan (IAP), funded by the PBF, for implementation by Member States in conflict and post-conflict situations. The
422 IAP will be a general guideline for countries under duress to utilize in order to facilitate the implementation of
423 Gender Dimension initiatives. Also, the PBC calls for a quarterly report, made by the Joint Steering Committee, on
424 the progress of the implementation of the IAP.
- 425 62. The Commission advocates the inclusion of women on all levels of Peacebuilding and State-building and advises
426 that the UN encourage Member States to hold all perpetrators of SGBV accountable through due process of each
427 respective Member State's system of justice.
428
- 429 63. The Commission calls for a broadening of the definition of those eligible for Disarmament, Demobilization, and
430 Reintegration (DDR) programs and for the eligibility of women to be instated in the purposes of DDR programs.
431 The Commission further encourages the UN to provide officials to protect women attempting to get DDR program
432 support from retaliation in the form of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV).
433
- 434 64. The Commission requests greater country-led and regional education initiatives. While we recognize not all
435 Member States have the available resources to create and implement state run initiatives, regional cooperation
436 would be the best avenue for staying on track with other Member States in the promotion of women and girls.
- 437 65. The GEM campaign should further the encouragement of women in advanced scientific fields through distribution
438 of pamphlets and suggested programs, geared toward girls, through the school or community with funding to come
439 from the 15% allocated by the Peacebuilding Fund which may be applied for through the fund itself.
- 440 66. We call for the education programs to be modeled after the He for She Initiative under UN-Women to be used in
441 primary and secondary school that stress the importance of human rights and the consequences for violating those
442 rights. Experts in fields of early education shall be appointed by the UN-Women and made available for aid to
443 assist Member States to adapt this program to their current education systems.
- 444 67. We plan to incentivize Member States to push for equal representation of the genders in primary and secondary
445 schools through grants. Grants shall be made available by the Peacebuilding Fund for schools that meet
446 proportional boy to girl ratios respective to the local populations. Grants can be applied for at the state level with
447 proper documentation of the equal representation of girls.
- 448 68. There needs to be a strong emphasis on the education and training of teachers in the primary and secondary levels
449 as the level of effectiveness of the teacher has a strong relationship on the academic success of their students. We
450 accept the continued support from donors like UNICEF and FAWA and ask for more specific training programs in
451 which teachers learn how to meet the needs of both genders. Teachers shall be observed by internal governmental
452 bodies and be evaluated on standards created by their respective member states.
- 453 69. The Peacebuilding Commission recommends government support for higher education through the forms of:

- 454 a. The improvement and/or support of private and public higher education facilities;
455 b. Financial support for students seeking higher education through the forms of grants, scholarships, work
456 studies, loans, etc.
- 457
- 458 70. The commission calls on non-governmental organizations and the private sector to invest in higher education,
459 which can be achieved through programs including loans, scholarships, tuition reimbursement, internships, and
460 work studies.
- 461
- 462 71. The PBC stresses continuation of the global dialogue on gender equality, targeted towards students in higher
463 education. Usually, students in conflict stricken regions rarely have an opportunity to engage in discussions due to
464 the scarcity of resources and the instability in the area of the institution of higher learning. To expand the global
465 dialogue, Member States are encouraged to expose the students to conventions hosted by organizations such as UN
466 Women, or the Gender Equality and Diversity Branch (GED) of the International Labour Organization.
- 467
- 468 72. In order to enhance the self-sufficiency of women, education must be addressed. With the goal of building female
469 self-sufficiency in mind, it is recommended that adult educational programs are established in areas where such
470 programs do not exist.
- 471
- 472 73. These programs will be manufactured to meet the needs of each individual country. We recommend that topics
473 incorporated into the program include, but are not limited to:
- 474
- 475 74. Civil education, which involves the studying of a particular nation's government and its existing laws and policies.
- 476
- 477 75. Literacy, or the ability to comprehend the native language in its written and verbal form
- 478
- 479 76. Basic life skills, which includes mathematics and sciences.
- 480
- 481 77. Fundamental health information, particularly aimed at the topic of women's health
- 482
- 483 78. Languages, for the purposes of cultural and vocational development
- 484
- 485 a. f. Cultural outreach, such as informing the public on the detrimental effects of certain cultural
486 practices, such as female genital mutilation.
- 487
- 488 79. Further, we support the progress made by preexisting educational programs that include a comprehensive
489 education model. The enhancing of such educational programs will occur in countries where the concern of
490 gender-based issues is most prominent. We recommend assisting already established programs that have been
491 proven to be effective in facilitating the spread of successful programs, such as UN Women and the United Nations
492 Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, to similar areas.
- 493
- 494 80. In order to provide a safe zone for these educational programs, it is recommended that preexisting security units,
495 such as local security guards and police units, are utilized to assist the programs in their ability to perform at full
496 capacity. These programs will operate in existing facilities that are or can be equipped for educational purposes.
497 The following facilities may be suited for such use: schools, government building and community centers, if
498 applicable.
- 499
- 500 81. It is recommended that the funding used to endow this program with the necessary resources comes from
501 organizational funding, like that of the Peacebuilding Fund, the United Kingdom's Department for International
502 Development, the New Development Fund and UN Women, as well as from regional NGOs, such as Pratham, the
503 Forum for African Women Educationalists and Escuela Nueva, among others.
- 504
- 505 82. Keeping in mind this year's commitments to *Revitalizing "An Agenda for Peace,"* the Peacebuilding Commission
506 (PBC) recommends Member States to look back at the lessons learned from past years and try to effectively
507 measure the solutions that can aid, stabilize, and maintain gender equality across the conflict affected and post-
508 conflict regions. This can be accomplished through representation, participation, and recruitment of women in order
509 to empower them socially, politically, culturally, and legally.
- 510
- 511 83. The PBC believes that empowering women financially would allow them to become self sufficient as well as to
512 become benefactors in the country's growing economy. The PBC suggests that the UN Women, United Nations

513 Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), and United Nations Development Fund (UNDP) consider establishing
514 women empowerment programs through a two-part approach:
515

- 516 a. The training should be both enacted by the country that is using the Asian Foundation program as well as
517 accepted by the women that are going through the process. The PBC recommends that the training
518 programs be country-specific especially in regards to bringing women into powerful positions within
519 society.
520
- 521 b. WGLL advocates that Member States employ micro-financing as a tool to make women independent,
522 empowered, and skilled. Looking at the effective examples created by the Grameen Bank in rural villages
523 in Bangladesh, WGLL suggests that micro-financing will bring the community together in coping with the
524 conflict. In light of this, we would like to see the creation of an International Foundation that works with
525 organizations such as the World Bank to allocate funds to be accessed by prospective entrepreneurs at the
526 government's discretion.
527

528 84. WGLL understands that each Member State has differences within their cultural and societal mandates, and there is
529 a need for pilot programs that will continue development. Therefore, the Commission recommends the United
530 Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to work with the local NGOs targeted to
531 rehabilitate women in post-conflict societies to introduce programs that fit their culture, while also fulfilling the
532 goals of empowering women. This should be accomplished by:
533

- 534 a. Training women in gender roles so that they can be in an economic advantage when pursuing their
535 business, political, or economic wants. This advantage could be found in the setting up of a communal
536 restaurant, or of a processed food business, which can all be fulfilled by training.
537
- 538 b. Pilot programs would be a defining point when countries begin to use new ideas such as implementing
539 more women in politics and when training women to take advisory positions in their government or in
540 Peacekeeping operation.
541
- 542 c. The creation of programs that include women in the mediation processes as well as in the resolution, as
543 and when conflicts occur through the truth commissions and the United Nations High Commission for
544 Refugees (UNHCR) should be of priority to the UN's subsidiary bodies. Through training women in the
545 conflict mediation and encouraging them that their participation will make a difference.
546
- 547 d. The WGLL recommends the UN subsidiary bodies, in the conflict-affected regions, to work with the
548 government for empowering women in the families.
549

550 85. The PBC encourages these programs that are being developed to be designed as self-sustaining platforms:
551

- 552 a. In countries where girls are not allowed to go to school with boys, we propose establishment of an all
553 girls' school so that no child is deprived of primary education. This can be completed through
554 collaboration between UNGEI, UNESCO, UNDP, UNIFEM, and local NGOs that focus solely on
555 emphasizing the importance of girl education.
556
- 557 b. WGLL recommends that Member States' government encourage the local NGOs targeted on empowering
558 women and locally based International NGOs to work with the schools to make children aware of conflict,
559 violence, gender equality, and the necessity for an egalitarian society. We also encourage teachers of all
560 genders to teach.
561
- 562 c. We urge that these proposals be done in collaboration, or with the help of the government, so that there is
563 full support for these programs.
564

565 86. In order to make women politically and legally independent, the Commission advises the UN bodies, through
566 conventions such as CEWDA, to push nations to incorporate into their laws principles that will create an
567 environment where women have equal rights to participate in political processes, which includes the right to vote,
568 capability to run for a position in the government through free and fair election, and the right to understand and
569 know their fundamental rights in the state of conflict.
570

571 87. The Commission would like to see that INGOs such as the International Women's Development Agency, the

572 United Nations Development Program, UN Women, and others, collaborate with the local government to ensure
573 that the member states that are just starting out, formulate their National Action Plan or those that are coming out
574 of a conflict are focusing on economic and sustainable livelihood, civil and political participation for women, and
575 their safety and security.

The Executive Report of the Security Council

Beginning on November 20, 2014, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC/SC) convened to address pressing issues affecting the global community. The SC operates under an open agenda, but Delegates were presented with three particular agenda topics to revise and address, if the body decided so. The three items on the agenda were: I. Designing Effective Targeted Sanctions; The Situation in the Central African Republic; The Threat of Cyber Warfare. Prior to the official start of committee, the Director addressed the body concerning the flow of committee and rules and regulations. The Dias challenged the body to work together in the hopes of creating resolutions to the issues at hand and exercising the upmost level of diplomacy when cooperating with one another. There were a total of three moderated caucus during the first session, addressing the topic of Targeted Sanctions and the setting of the agenda and delegates expressed their Member States hopes for unity, the necessity to respect the different cultures in the world and the necessity to differentiate the approach taken when dealing with State and Non State actors, among other points. Before the session was over, topic one was chosen as the Agenda and the chair entertained several speeches before the SC suspended the meeting.

Over the course of the second session, the SC motioned for more unmoderated and moderated caucus to continue to discuss the agenda and the body broke into small groups to write working papers, two of which were handed to the Dias. Halfway through, the body was presented with a confidential CDC memo concerning the accidental discovery of a new strand of Schistosomiasis (Please see document “Security Council crisis part 1”). Before the suspension of the meeting, a working paper was submitted to the Dias for review and the United States delegation was presented with a private memo from the CDC concerning the disappearance of five vials containing the new strand of Schistosomiasis, hereby referred to as Schistosomiasis 2 or S2 (“Security Council crisis part 2”).

Over the course of session number three, the SC was visited by the CDC Director, as requested by the body, to answer questions and provide updates (“Security Council crisis part 3”). Soon after, the body was presented with a copy of a memo between a CDC biologist and the CDC Director, concerning S2 and its implications as well as an update on the missing vials (“Security Council crisis part 4 and 5”). The body then moved to address the crisis and officially entered into an emergency meeting. The body collaborated very hard during moderated and unmoderated suspensions of the meeting to address the growing threat of the new strand, the vials, and the disappearance of Dr. Patel. The body was also visited by Dr. Patel’s assistant, who shared with the delegates his knowledge on S2 (“Security Council crisis part 6). Before suspending the meeting, the body was given a copy of Dr. Patel’s plane ticket (“Patel, Philip ticket”).

Upon committee’s return at the beginning of session four, motions for moderated and unmoderated caucuses were entertained. Delegates were then presented with a voice recording in which Dr. Patel pleaded for his life, informed that the group Lashkar e Taiba (LET) was threatening to kill him in three hours, after he finished multiplying the parasites of S2. The LET demanded that India relinquished their control of the Kashmir area to Pakistan, and if the demand was not met within the three hour deadline, LET would use the new strand to infect a water system. At the end of the recording, in his own native language, Dr. Patel pleaded for his life, mentioned that his wife was pregnant and bagged to be reunited with her and to see his baby. The SC moved to suspend the meeting for an unmoderated caucus following the recording, and requesting more information concerning the recent events. A news report from Aljazeera America was delivered to the SC, providing new information concerning Dr. Patel’s travels (“Security Council crisis part 7”). More suspensions of the meeting were entertained and near the session’s ending time an update from the CDC in cooperation with the World Health Organization was made available to the delegates (“Security Council crisis part 8”). Throughout the committee session a total of three working papers and a SC press release were submitted to the Dias. None were approved but corrections and suggestions were made and handed back to the delegates.

Session started as usual and after a few speakers were heard the body moved for an unmoderate suspension of the meeting. Later, a report broke about a growing number of the local population in the city of Kargil, rushing to hospitals with severe, similar symptoms (“Security Council crisis part 9 and 10”). The body moved for a moderated caucus and discussed the update, touching on the necessities to assess the situation and the call for humanitarian aid. The body continued to work diligently until the session was over.

The last session was composed of several more caucuses (mainly unmoderated). The body received news that Dr. Patel had been rescued. The body was hard at work and focused on turning their working papers into draft resolutions. Halfway through committee session six, three working papers were accepted by the Dias as draft resolutions. The SC also released two press releases to the general public, addressing the S2 issue. After minor debate and conversations regarding the details of their draft resolutions, the delegates motioned for closure do debate, moving immediately into voting. Draft Resolution 1-1 and 1-2 were accepted by acclamation, and the last draft resolution passed by roll call (13-0-2). The committee then moved to adjourn the meeting. The delegates were excited by the passing of all three resolutions, the high end anxiety caused by crisis simulation had them evenly excited to see their hard work come into a conclusion. It was by far the fastest and the most cohesive voting procedure the UNSC has seen. Lastly, Dr. Philip Patel appeared before the body to thank the delegates for alerting the international community of his disappearance which eventually led to his safe return to the United States (“Security Council crisis part 11”).



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 1-2

2

3 Committee: Security Council

4 Subject: Emergency Response to Bio-Terrorism in the Kashmir and Jammu Region

5

6 The Security Council,

7

8 *Affirming* that the United Nations Security Council is charged with ensuring global peace and security under Chapter V of
9 the United Nations Charter, and as such, remains apprised of the most up to date threats to the international community,

10

11 *Observing* that all Member States need to maintain strong security measures regarding secure borders and preserving
12 domestic peace and tranquility,

13

14 *Noting* that the members of the Security Council do not negotiate with terrorist organizations,

15

16 *Confident* that Member States can work together to ensure domestic, regional, and international security in the face of
17 potential health and environmental threats,

18

19 *Guided by* the crucial importance of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development Production and Stockpiling of
20 Bacterial and Toxin Weapons and their Distribution, referred to as “Biological Weapons Convention” (BWC) which
21 established that “No state party shall develop, produce, stockpile, or otherwise acquire biological weapons, as well as
22 allowing any other party to transfer or in any way encourage or induce anyone to acquire or retain biological weapons,”

23

24 *Fully Aware* Member States that are party to the BWC are required to mitigate the health and environmental effects of such
25 attacks by state and non-state parties,

26

27 *Recognizing* that international bodies within the United Nations are well equipped to assist Member States and the Security
28 Council in addressing the threat of bioterrorism posed by state and non-state actors,

29

30 *Deeply concerned* about the security breach at the Center of Disease Control (CDC) concerning Schistosomiasis 2 (S2),
31 which has been linked to the terrorist organization Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), whom operates in South Asia,

32

33 *Having received* the most updated information from the CDC, World Health Organization (WHO), national intelligence
34 agencies, and other national and international bodies regarding the threat of a weaponized S2, allegedly controlled by LeT,

35

36 *Noting with approval* the safe return of Dr. Phillip Patel, the leading researcher of S2 from the CDC, who was rescued by
37 the diligent efforts of INTERPOL in cooperation with other international and local authorities,

38

39 *Further Observing* that China, India, and Pakistan, which are in the strongest position due to their geographic proximity to
40 the affected area, can enforce regional measures to address the threat of LeT and the release of weaponized S2 in
41 coordination with the UN Military Observer Group to India and Pakistan [UNMOPIG] through logistical and medical
42 assistance,

42

43 *Aware that* the affected area, including the city of Kargil, lies in a remote territory that is difficult to access by non-military
44 means of transportation,

45

46 1. *Requests* Member States:

47

48 a. intelligence agencies and defense ministries to coordinate with the Security Council through the sharing
49 of intelligence regarding the whereabouts of LeT,

49

50 b. alert border agents and immigration agencies to strengthen border controls and monitor movements of
51 individuals associated with LeT;

51

52 2. *Trusts* that individual Member States will set up checkpoints and screenings at all major ports of transit to expedite

- 53 response to his location, including, but not limited to:
- 54 a. Airports,
- 55 b. Highways or roads,
- 56 c. Maritime Ports,
- 57 d. Train stations, and
- 58 e. Bus Stations;
- 59
- 60 3. *Has resolved* that all civilian flights coming from Kargil International Airport are to be quarantined and the
- 61 passengers monitored for symptoms of S2 for a period of 21 days and observed for an additional 90 days, as
- 62 defined by procedure set forth by WHO with regards to the threat of highly infectious and deadly diseases,
- 63 according to best practices set during the Ebola outbreak in West Africa;
- 64
- 65 4. *Encourages* Member States' national guards, military personnel and emergency response teams remain on call to
- 66 address crisis situations related to the health concerns at the borders, or any location within the Member State
- 67 where a health emergency connected to the disease occurs;
- 68
- 69 5. *Calls upon* India and Pakistan to cooperate with UNMOPIG and WHO officials to create the Regional
- 70 Coordination Center for Kashmir and Jammu (RCC-KJ) to address the spread of the virus, logistical efforts to
- 71 deliver aid and medicine, and provide up-to-date information to the Security Council, the WHO and the Secretary
- 72 General regarding the crisis;
- 73
- 74 6. *Further calls upon* the international community to contribute health and military personnel to assist in the
- 75 humanitarian mission and logistical administration of the RCC-KJ;
- 76
- 77 7. *Authorizes* the immediate deployment of a peacekeeping coalition comprised of American, French, Russian, and
- 78 British military personnel with logistical support of Chinese personnel, which are selected by their respective
- 79 Member States, for the explicit purpose of assisting in and aiding in the deployment of crucial humanitarian aid
- 80 including but not limited to:
- 81 a. WHO,
- 82 b. Doctors without Borders.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Draft Resolution 1–3

2 Committee: The Security Council

3 Subject: Response Mechanism to the Schistosomiasis-2 Outbreak

4

5 The Security Council,

6

7 *Bearing in mind* that the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) requires that each State Party
8 undertakes not to transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly, and not in any way to
9 assist, encourage, or induce any State, group of States, or international organizations to manufacture or
10 otherwise acquire any of the agents, toxins, weapons, equipment or means of delivery,

11

12 *Alarmed by* the threat presented by the mutation of Schistosomiasis and the potential weaponization of
13 modified strains, which will constitute a Public Health Emergency of International Concern
14 (P.H.E.I.C.),

15

16 *Confident* that the existing pandemic response techniques as described in the Global Outbreak Alert
17 and Response Network (GOARN) can be effectively adapted to meet the needs of the current threat,

18

19 *Noting with satisfaction* the framework and goals established by the United States Assistance in
20 Development (USAID) principles laid out in their Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) program
21 focusing on the physical development of facilities and behavioral change of the affected population,

22

23 *Aware of* existing practices and agencies dedicated to addressing biological outbreaks and pandemics,
24 such as: the World Health Organization (WHO) Emerging and Dangerous Pathogens Laboratory
25 Network (EDPLN), aimed at sharing their knowledge to support the diagnostic functions of
26 international responses to rapidly detect and contain global epidemic; and facilitating the transfer of
27 appropriate practices and training to regional and national laboratories in the zones of emergence,

28

29 *Noting further* that the World Health Organization (WHO) Global Outbreak Alert and Response
30 Network, focused on fighting the international spread of outbreaks, ensures that appropriate technical
31 assistance reaches affected states rapidly and contributes to long-term epidemic capacity building,

32

33 1. *Implores* all signatories to the BWC to put aside their conflicting interests and abide by the
34 regulations of the Convention;

35

36 2. *Recommends* that affected Member States utilize the Guiding Principles for International
37 Outbreak Alert and Response established by the Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network
38 (GOARN) by:

39

a. Declaring any and all occurrences of the disease,

40

b. Calling for the cooperation of their domestic surveillance and emergency response
41 agencies with the Operational Support Team (OST), and

42

c. Permitting rapid response from designated Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
43 as needed;

44

- 45 3. *Calls upon* Member States to collaborate with appropriate NGOs and United Nations agencies
46 to strengthen and intensify current response measures to the endemic disease such as:
47 a. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) to
48 synchronize the collection of information, analysis, and response,
49 b. The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to provide necessary rapid response
50 funds in affected least developed countries,
51 c. Medecins sans Frontieres to coordinate the dispatch of trained medical personnel, and
52 d. United States Assistance in Development, the Australian Agency for International
53 Development, and the United Kingdom Aid Network for the purposes of:
54 i. Addressing the immediate health concerns presented by Schistosomiasis,
55 ii. Installing and monitoring sanitation facilities, and
56 iii. Educating the public in order to make low-cost sanitation options more available
57 to impoverished communities;
58
- 59 4. *Emphasizes the importance* of implementing standard epidemiological research and analysis
60 methods conducted by bodies such as, but not limited to, the GOARN and the WHO office in
61 India. These methods include:
62 a. Recording initial occurrences,
63 b. Monitoring spread of reported cases,
64 c. Testing quality of the water supplies,
65 d. Expediting response teams to the most affected areas, and
66 e. Conduct research on the development of an effective treatment for the new strand.



CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL

To: Dr. Margaret Chan, Director General of the World Health Organization

From: Dr. Tom Frieden, Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Re: NOTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL INCOMING THREAT

Date: November 9, 2014

Effective Immediately

The CDC Response Policy requires that any new discoveries which have not previously been the subject of research, testing and/or identification, be made in writing to all international agencies that monitor the possibility for disease outbreak due to a potential threat to the health and safety of any given populus.

This is an official notification regarding the mitigating risks of a new biomedical strain discovered at the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The strand was discovered during a routine preventative measures and treatment assignment regarding different hosts, modes of transmission and levels of emergence. The disease itself, Schistosomiasis, is currently categorized as an epidemic and is prevalent in 76 countries, affecting at least 200 million, however, at least 600 million are considered to be an "at risk" population. Schistosomiasis is a water-based disease which typically causes a chronic infection to the liver, kidneys and bladder. This new strand, however, is projected to have a more serious impact due to its aggressive nature.

The CDC expects full cooperation amongst all international agencies as it assesses the risk or potential impact associated with this new strand. We intend on keeping relevant agencies apprised of the matter.

Regards,

Dr. Tom Friedan
Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL

To: The United States of America

From: Dr. Tom Frieden, Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Re: NOTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL INCOMING THREAT

Date: November 21, 2014

Effective Immediately

*This is to be considered very sensitive information.

As of late last night, November 20, 2014, we have confirmed that a total of five vials containing Schistosomiasis have been removed from the CDC's National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID). Although we are unsure of the exact whereabouts of the vials, this is a confirmation that the CDC has contacted all officials and agencies relative to the matter at hand. We will remain apprised of the situation and provide updates when necessary.

Regards,

Dr. Tom Frieden
Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL

To: The United Nations Security Council

From: Dr. Tom Frieden, Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Re: NOTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL INCOMING THREAT - REQUEST FOR Q & A

Date: November 21, 2014

*This is to be considered very sensitive information.

I have received a request to present before this body in regards to the memorandum regarding "a notification of potential incoming threat" which I had initially dispersed.

Due to the impending threat, we have handled this in the most expeditious manner possible. That being said, I have met with agencies such as the World Health Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as well as internal agencies such as the Central Intelligence Agency. In fact, I can leave you with a few facts but again, this situation is highly sensitive and many facts are developing through the multilateral, thorough investigations which are currently taking place as we speak.

I can confirm the following points:

- This is a new, never before discovered or researched strand of parasite, due to this information - it has not affected any Member State of population as of yet. The threat is simply this - the creation was accidental and we are following CDC policy to alert all relative agencies that the strand now exists.
- What is known about the Schistosomiasis is that it is a water-based disease, parasitic in nature.
- Common symptoms of the Schistosomiasis disease include rashes or itchy skin, infection, fever, chills, cough and muscle aches. Untreated infections can result in blood in urine and stools, and enlarged liver and spleen. Chronic infection leads to diseases of the liver, kidneys and bladder. This new strand is expected to cause stronger, more devastating symptoms.

Security Council Crisis Part 3

- An estimated 80 percent of transmission has been traced to sub-Saharan Africa. WHO has stated "water resources schemes for power generation and irrigation have resulted in a tremendous increase in the transmission and outbreak"
- For the purpose of clarification and until further notice, this new strand will be referred to as Schistosomiasis II.

Moving to more pressing issues, As of late last night, November 20, 2014, we have confirmed that a total of five vials containing Schistosomiasis II have been removed from the CDC's National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID). Although we are unsure of the exact whereabouts of the vials, this is a confirmation that the CDC has contacted all officials and agencies relative to the matter at hand. Also, the CDC has attempted to contact Dr. Philip Patel, the senior biologist working with this new strand, but has not been able to locate him.

Security Council update to delegates:

1. Due to the unknown whereabouts of Dr. Patel and his involvement with the missing vials, a current investigation of Dr. Patel's office is underway. This included notes, electronics such as computers. The investigation revealed a virus on the CDC network implying a serious breach in security.
2. It has been confirmed that the internal memo was likely accessed by the hackers that infiltrated the CDC network, through previous mentioned virus.
3. The body is provided a copy of an internal memo between Dr. Patel and CDC superiors.

CDC to delegates:

Although I cannot tell you with certainty, we are confident enough to reveal that the missing five vials are not viable enough to create a hysterical of mass destruction. However, and this is very important, if Dr. Patel has the vials and is given the necessary infrastructure and work conditions to operate, he can easily reproduce the surplus to levels that would make a large attack possible.



MEMORANDUM

CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL

TO: Dr. Tom Frieden, Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Rima Khabbac, Director of the Office of Infectious Diseases (OID)
Beth Bell, Director of National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID)

FROM: Dr. Phillip Patel, Senior Biologist at the OID for the NCEZID's Division of Foodborne, Waterborne and Environmental Diseases (DFWED)

RE: Virus Mutation and Creation of the Cross Contaminated, Avian Flu Virus and Ebola - Status Report and Update

DATE: Nov 10, 2014

Mission Statement

Knowledge of immune system and host-pathogen pathways can inform development of targeted therapies and molecular diagnostics based on a mechanistic understanding of disease pathogenesis and the host response. We investigated the feasibility of rapid target discovery for novel broad-spectrum molecular therapeutics through comprehensive systems biology modeling and analysis of pathogen and host-response pathways and mechanisms.

Findings

In the process of practicing preventative development involving paramount diseases and parasites which lead to pandemic and symptoms effecting the masses, an altered strand of Schistosomiasis was discovered. Based on years of experience and an in depth knowledge of parasitic based diseases, the fear is we may have discovered a medical marvel that can easily be translated into a plethora of horrifying scenarios should this fall into the wrong hands.

Security Council Crisis Part 6

Due to the confidentiality of this matter, I advise us to take part in an emergency meeting. Please contact me as soon as possible.

Dr. Phillip Patel

Senior Biologist

OID for the NCEZID's Division of Foodborne, Waterborne and Environmental Diseases (DFWED)

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DELTA

BOARDING PASS **BOARDING PASS**

Patel/ Phillip 1 006 2327990841 0 Patel/ Phillip

DL2275315741 QREHL1R DL2275315741

CLASS T ORIGIN ATLANTA FLIGHT DL 2185 DATE 19NOV SEAT 5B

COWC DESTINATION Amman,JO ORIGIN ATLANTA DATE 19NOV ZONE 3

Delta SEE AIRPORT MONITORS DESTINATION Amman,JO OPERATED BY Delta

DEPARTURE GATE - South Terminal DEPARTS 08:30P 3RD TIME 08:30P









ATTACHED FILE



NEWS REPORT – NOVEMBER 21, 2014

The U.S. Authorities contacted international agencies concerning the whereabouts of Dr. Phillip Patel. U.S. Authorities and INTERPOL have placed Dr. Patel on their International Watch List to assess his whereabouts and involvement with the CDC breach.

The TSA has reportedly confirmed that Dr. Patel boarded a flight from Atlanta Hartsfield – Jackson International Airport at 9:15 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, departing to Amman, Jordan. INTERPOL has confirmed that Flight 2186 successfully landed.

INTERPOL has also confirmed that based on video surveillance, it is certain that the Doctor did successfully arrive at the Queen Alia International Airport. However, he was not alone.

Authorities are continuing to monitor the situation. The United Nations Security Council is reportedly working in conjunction with INTERPOL to remedy this issue.



The four main rivers in question are shown here, in green for where they flow in Pakistan, and in blue in India.

The CDC in cooperation with the World Health Organization, report on a model-projection concerning Schistosomiasis II. Should the parasites be released into the water supply of a major to mid-size city (16,000,000 - 20,000,000 people) and become dispersed through the river and tributaries, it could affect farmland and water supplies of up to 50 million people, as first figures show.

Security Council update to delegates:

- Indian based newspaper *Free Press Journal* is reporting a growing number of the local population in the city of Kargil, rushing to hospitals with similar symptoms of: rashes, muscle ache, difficulty breathing, blood in urine, internal bleeding, and vomiting, severe stomach bleeding and kidney failure. Although the official numbers are unknown as of yet, there are several people in critical conditions and three deaths have been confirmed, including a child age unknown.

- The UN has been informed that two hours ago, based on information obtained by INTERPOL investigators, a joint effort between local forces and international agencies has located the compound where Dr. Patel was being kept. He has been rescued, but two LET members escaped, taking with them two vials containing S2. Dr. Patel is currently on his way back to the United States and he will be coming to the UN to address this committee.

Hello,

As you can imagine it has been a very trying few weeks and these last few days have been particularly demanding. The hostage crisis in which I was subjected to, will forever change and shape the life I intend on leading. I was asked to come here to speak to the Council to give you as much insight on the occurrences which took place while under the control of LeT.

I simply had no idea that I was being monitored and it wasn't until my arrival on US soil that this was revealed to me. But rightfully so - because the S2 strand has a devastating potential. It became apparent, as I conducted my research and came across the accidental mutation, that this factor needed to be addressed immediately with the Director of the CDC.

Before I had the chance for this meeting to take place, I received a phone call from an anonymous telephone number. The caller referred to himself as Tariq. It was evident based on the information he offered that he not only knew the details of my parasitic discovery but also the whereabouts of my home and my wife - whom I heard in the background of the phone call.

The demand was real and the stakes were extremely high but I did what was in the best interest of this nation as well as international security. Unknown to the LeT, I did not take enough vials to reproduce the new strand. Even though two of my captors escaped with vials, I am pleased to inform that according to primary studies already conducted on water samples on the region affected, this new strand seems to have a very short life span. We are confident that the region's water supplies will not be permanently affected.

Thank you for all the hard work and ultimately, raising international awareness regarding my capture. It is because of you delegates that I was discovered and safely released.

I am excited to go home to my family and ask that in this fragile time, my privacy is respected.

The Executive Report of the Historical Security Council

Beginning on 11 January 1994, the Security Council convened to discuss the topic of the Rwandan Crisis. At the onset of the committee's meeting, the Dais charged the body to focus on examining means to address the circumstances that would eventually lead, historically, to the Rwandan Genocide. Acknowledging that several delegates were new to the Security Council, the Dais went on to challenge the veteran delegates to operate at a high level of diplomacy and action, and noted they would expect the new delegates to ride to the challenge. Being the first ever historical committee at SRMUN Atlanta, the Dais wanted to make sure the delegates knew they were to set the bar high for future conferences.

The body began the first session Thursday night by opening up conversation and debate on the issue at hand, the crisis in Rwanda. This conflict was starting to come to a head, and many delegates voiced their concern and desire for a dialogue on the subject. The committee spent a great deal of time discussing the effectiveness and proper use of the 2,500 peacekeeping troops present in the region put in place by Resolution 872 which established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR). Several delegates also voiced their opinions that the peacekeeping troops in the region should be there only for that – to keep the peace. All delegates highlighted their hopes that the conflict would not escalate further and could be peacefully and diplomatically brought to an end.

The hopes of the body would come up short however at the start of the day Friday, as an aircraft entering into Kigali was shot down killing the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi. Following the plane crash, the Rwandan Prime Minister issued a statement noting the suffering and fear the attack had brought upon the Rwandan people. The body was quick to realize that actions must be taken to get the situation under control. Several delegates expressed their unrest at the reports of deaths already being reported, and were quick to begin working on documents to assess the unrest and actions coming in to play in Rwanda. The body was able to pass a press release and directive in the morning session, both of which were quick to express the body's unhappiness with the situation and condemning the actions of the unknown assailants.

Moving into the afternoon session, new information arose to the delegates that the Rwandan Prime Minister and her family, as well as ten Belgian peacekeeping troops were tortured and executed. Additionally, Hutu extremist groups have been publicly blaming the Rwandan Patriotic Front for the deaths of two different heads of state, and began arming civilian Hutu with weapons, calling for mass retaliation and execution of their Tutsi neighbors. The body, naturally appalled by this news, was quick to note the need for action to be done, and turned their attention to the document they had worked on throughout the morning and afternoon, and worked together to pass their first full document, Resolution 1-1, addressing the main issues of increasing peacekeeping troops in the area, as well as calling for new safe zones and expansion of the existing refugee camps already present in bordering nations.

Upon passing Resolution 1-1, the body moved into a new, second agenda topic of Addressing the Rising Ethnic Conflict in Rwanda. After moving into this topic, new updates were released detailing the death of over 70,000 people and outlining that thousands more would die in the following days. While debating over new proposed resolutions during the evening session Friday night and into the morning of Saturday, another update was given that alerted the body that one of the safe zones they previously established had been completely compromised, and 30 UNIMAR peacekeepers had been taken hostage, with the threat that one would die every day until all foreign influence was removed from the region.

In the last session, the delegates took charge to finish the conference strong, writing up multiple directives and draft resolutions to address the situation in the region, as well as the crisis material introduced –an update that an outbreak of HIV/AIDS had begun to spread in Rwanda as well. The final resolution passed by the body, Resolution 2-3, took care to address the need for educational reform and peace summits in the region as well as utilizing NGOs to help treat and contain the disease's outbreak.

SRMUN Atlanta 2014 Historical Security Council

Press Release

From 11 January 1994 to 30 May 1994 the Security Council focused on the conflict in Rwanda which sparked passionate debate among Member States on how best to assist and protect the Rwandan people.

The Security Council successfully passed Resolution 1-1 to focus on humanitarian aid within refugee camps as well as to facilitate peace talks. Rwanda still endured human rights abuses which escalated to prompt the Security Council take direct action.

The Security Council was able to successfully enact direct military intervention in Rwanda while establishing to re-stabilize and rebuild the government. Direct military intervention came at the point when over 400,000 Rwandan civilians had been systematically murdered and more Rwandan civilians fled to surrounding countries to refugee camps. Military intervention was passed with Directive 2.3, which endorsed *Operation Pourquoi-Non*. This operation was led by French troops with personnel assistance from Spain and the United Kingdom and utilizing resources provided by the United States.

Long-term solutions were passed in Resolution 2-3 and included getting rid of the ID cards which was a key factor in the ethnic and socio-economic conflict. Furthermore, Resolution 2.3 secured a process for peacebuilding and transitioning the Rwandan government to stable democracy.



Southern Regional Model United Nations

November 20-22, 2014

1 Resolution 2-3

2
3 Committee: Historical Security Council

4 Subject: The Escalation of the Ethnic Conflict in Rwanda

5
6 The Security Council,

7
8 *Recalling* the on-going crisis in Rwanda between the Hutu and Tutsi peoples,

9
10 *Deeply affected* by the recent massacre of hundreds of thousands of Tutsis and Hutus in Rwanda,

11
12 *Fully aware* that the Rwandan government will need restructuring and rebuilding,

13
14 *Reaffirming* the SC/RES/1.1 commitment to increased collaboration with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) as a
15 regional expert for the ongoing Rwandan conflict,

16
17 *Understanding* the ID card system has alienated and segregated this population and ultimately ended social mobility,

18
19 *Expresses* its hope that the international community will extend aid and support to the people of Rwanda during this
20 time of crisis,

21
22 1. *Calls for* the end of the Rwandan ID card system;

23
24 2. *Establishes* that the once stability in the region has been achieved, the SC will utilize UNAMIR
25 to investigate acute problems within Rwanda and report and respond to isolated humanitarian
26 incidents with a 200 person token force;

27
28 3. *Designates* that peace building and reformation of political processes in the SC will:
29 a. Initiate peace talks among all parties to be mediated by the Organization for African
30 Unity (OAU),
31 b. Begin to phase-out UNAMIR forces following the stabilization of the region, utilizing the
32 strategy laid out by SC/RES/872 and with the stipulation that forces are to be used only
33 for the protection of local civilians threatened with imminent violence;

34
35 4. *Emphasizes* the need for an integrated educational system from the grassroots level in order
36 to promote peace and reconciliation by:

- 37 a. Summoning individuals involved in the crisis to peace summits established by
38 SC/RES/1.1,
39 b. Working with village leaders and members of the Hutu and Tutsi communities on
40 improving intertribal relations;

41
42 5. *Approves* of an expanded medical staff of 200, as well as funding from the Security Council to reopen and
43 temporarily staff Rwandan hospitals;

44
45 6. *Invites* NGOs such as Doctors Without Borders and the Red Cross in tandem with UNAMIR medical staff to assist in
46 the treatment and containment of HIV/AIDS breakouts in Rwanda and the surrounding region, paying special
47 attention to refugee camps;

48
49 7. *Calls upon* the World Health Organization (WHO) to assist in the training of local workers to staff medical centers;

50
51 8. *Endorses* a democratically elected Rwandan government to resume governing within a six month
52 time period to be overseen by the Carter Center;

53

- 54 9. *Expresses its hope* that this document establishes precedent for future ethnic conflicts with the
55 reaffirmation and reevaluation of the proposed commitments and timeline;
56
57 10. *Further commits* to the success of the future of Rwanda;
58
59 11. *Decides* to remain actively seized in the matter.