



## SRMUN ATLANTA 2016

***The United Nations Post-2015 Agenda:  
Peace, Security and Development for a Sustainable Future  
November 17 - 19, 2016  
[gaplen\\_atlanta@srmun.org](mailto:gaplen_atlanta@srmun.org)***

Greetings Delegates,

I am honored to welcome and work with you in the General Assembly (GA Plen) Plenary at SRMUN Atlanta 2016. My name is Keith Brannum, and I will be serving as your Director. This is my second time serving as a Director for SRMUN and my fifth time on SRMUN staff. Along with my Assistant Directors Jacob Howe and Melissa Nelson, we have written, edited, and labored to provide this background guide serving as your resource to utilize in preparation for committee and its topics. This is Jacob's second time as staff and Melissa's first time. We have strong hopes for the committee and you as delegates, and your ability to take our background guide and outside research in order to develop strong position papers to solve the issues facing the GA plenary this year.

The GA Plenary was established in 1945 as the central body of the United Nations (UN). As one of the six major organs of the UN, the GA consists of policymaking and representation for all 193 Member States and two observer states – Holy See and Palestine. The GA is ultimately responsible for maintaining peace and security, as defined in the UN Charter; however, it also oversees the budget, appoints non-permanent members to the Security Council, receives reports from other branches and organs in the UN system and makes recommendations, known as resolutions.

By focusing on the mission of the GA Plen and the SRMUN Atlanta 2016 theme of "*The United Nations Post-2015 Agenda: Peace, Security and Development for a Sustainable Future*," we have developed the following topics for the delegates to discuss come conference:

- I: The Role of Science and Technology in the Context of International Security and Disarmament
- II: The Inclusion of Women in the Post-Conflict Peacebuilding Process

Each delegation is required to submit a position paper that addresses and outlines their Member State's policies based on the two aforementioned topics. Position papers should include insight to the Member State's policies from the past, present, and future, including both domestic policies and involvement in U.N. as well as recommendations for resolve. The position papers serve as a critical document for delegations in preparation for the conference. Delegates should follow SRMUN's policies regarding position papers, which include format and style structure. For specific details on formatting, or if you need help in shaping a position paper, please visit the SRMUN website ([www.srmun.org](http://www.srmun.org)). All Position papers MUST be submitted by 11:59 p.m. on October 28, 2016, via the online submission system.

Jacob, Melissa and I look forward to the prospects delegates have to offer in the GA Plenary. We are eager to see each delegation's ideas and research come to fruition for the prepared topics. We also send the best wishes to delegations preparing for SRMUN Atlanta 2016 conference and look forward to meeting you all in November. Please feel free to contact Director-General JB Desselle, Jacob, Melissa, or me if you have any questions.

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## Committee History of the United Nations General Assembly Plenary

The United Nations General Assembly Plenary Committee (GA), established in 1945 under the Charter of the United Nations. The General Assembly occupies a central position as a chief deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the United Nations.<sup>1</sup> 193 Members of the United Nations are represented in this committee, and it provides a unique environment of multifaceted discussion of international issues.<sup>2</sup> The GA plays a significant role, as well, in the process of standard-setting and the codification of international law. The Assembly meets from September to December yearly, and thereafter, as required.

The body first convened in January 1946 in London with 46 Member States being represented.<sup>3</sup> Many of these were former colonies of European powers or formerly part of the Soviet Union<sup>4</sup>. The Member States of the GA have since grown in their development, economic, industrial, etc. However, Member States who have recently joined the GA are currently becoming more developed in their economics and such. Since they outnumber Developed Nations, they are able to coordinate their actions through blocs such as the G-77.<sup>5</sup> For these Member States, the United Nations is univocally important for them as it is their primary tool for diplomacy and one of the few ways that they have access to that is international lauded. Unfortunately, despite the developing Member States best efforts to utilize GA as an organ of success, more developed Member States sometimes inhibited progress. However, dialogue and cooperation have been steadily increasing between the two camps since the 1980's when much of the dialogue was centered on the North-South divide. At present, the newest Member State to join the United Nations and the General Assembly is South Sudan, which split off from Sudan in a popular referendum in 2012.<sup>6</sup>

The GA addresses the widest breadth of issue areas on behalf of the international community, largely passing by consensus areas affecting all Member States. One of interest includes the specifics rights, privileges and responsibilities of a Member State of the United Nations.<sup>7</sup> Another highlights the need for humanitarian assistance inside of the Republic of Moldova.<sup>8</sup> Today the diversity of the issues the body tackles continues improvement. Questions on peace, security, reviewing membership admission, and voting on monetary allocations are topics often subject to debate.<sup>9</sup> For the sheer scope of discussion as well as the size of the committee, the agenda of the debate is planned out for GA seven months in advance. Resolutions are passed commonly through a simple majority of all voting Member States, but it is within the body's jurisdiction to adopt resolutions by super-majority. Generally, super-majority is used in specific cases such as nominations for highly regarded committees like the Security and Economic/Social Council.<sup>10</sup>

The General Assembly is empowered to make recommendations to States on international issues within its capability.<sup>11</sup> The initiated actions that it takes are, political, economic, humanitarian, social and legal. The commitment that the members States have, being a part of the United Nations is reflected in the Millennium Declaration and 2005 World Summit Outcome document.<sup>12</sup> They both simply state the end goals of reaching peace, security and disarmament internationally, as well as strengthening the United Nations.<sup>13</sup> Budget allocations are one

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<sup>1</sup> "Functions and Powers of the United Nations General Assembly," United Nations General Assembly, <http://www.un.org/en/ga/about/background.shtml>.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> .M.J. Peterson, The United Nations General Assembly. (need extra info for the citation)

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> "About the Group of 77" G77 <http://www.g77.org/doc/> (accessed March 3, 2016).

<sup>6</sup> "UN welcomes South Sudan as 193<sup>rd</sup> Member," UN News Centre, July 14, 2011. <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=39034#.Vte7hFQrLIU> (accessed March 1, 2016).

<sup>7</sup> A/RES/375(IV) *Draft Declaration of Rights and Duties of States* United Nations General Assembly. December 6, 1949.

<sup>8</sup> A/RES/48/266 *Emergency assistance to the Republic of Moldova*. United Nations General Assembly. September 16, 1994.

<sup>9</sup> "About the General Assembly," The United Nations General Assembly. <http://www.un.org/en/ga/about/index.shtml> (accessed March 3, 2016).

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

of the primary duties of the GA, as committees inside of the United Nations are forced to comply with resolutions and mandates passed the affect them, otherwise, they might have funding reduced or eliminated<sup>14</sup>. This funding is made possible by the Member States contributing based on their capacity to pay certain amounts. If a Member State does not pay their required amount, punitive actions might be taken that affect their ability to interact inside of the UN.<sup>15</sup> However, despite their control over bodies inside of UN, all resolutions passed inside of the body are simply recommendations for the Member States and not enforced, but are seen more as a moral guideline.<sup>16</sup>

All Member States are represented in the General Assembly.

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<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

# I: The Role of Science and Technology in the Context of International Security and Disarmament.

*“I know not with what weapons World War III will be fought, but World War IV will be fought with sticks and stones.”*

- Albert Einstein

## ***Introduction***

While science and technology have been the foundation for the continued progress of society's advancement it should always be remembered for the positive contributions that it has brought to humanity, consideration for the negative effects that these have brought is also in order. Mainly it is demonstrated in technology's contributions to ever increasing the progress of weapons and increasing the level of anxiety in relation to international security. This is not a new problem. The United Nations General Assembly has made statements recognizing the need for continued technological growth for the advancement of society, it still expressing concern for it in regards to security.<sup>17</sup> While there has been some success through international dialogue that should be applauded, the international community has failed to keep up with the evolving and rapidly expanding security apparatus and arms industry. Nuclear proliferation and space have been topics the United Nations has been attempting to tackle for quite some time, but there are new areas that need to be discussed such as the growth of stealth technology as well as the increased level of integration of information technology in intelligence and warfare.

Outside of the challenges of tackling this topic from the perspective of state sovereignty, special consideration must be given to Dual-use Technology. Dual-use technology is simply defined as any form of technology that is being operated for peaceful and military purposes. For instance, many of the rockets used for the exploration of space can also be used as a delivery platform for nuclear warheads.<sup>18</sup> Another example could include the ease of transitioning peaceful nuclear reactors program for the purposes of militarization.<sup>19</sup> At present, there are still many questions of international security and how science and technology continue to affect continue efforts to demilitarize.

## ***History***

Science and Technology have always been an integral aspect in the frame of security and disarmament due to the fact that it's what drives weapon development and arms races in the first place. At every step of technological development of human civilization, warfare has progressed along with it. Metallurgy of iron is one of the greatest historical case studies of this. Once discovered, iron saw most of its usage being shaped around needs for cheaper agricultural tools. The techniques were simultaneously used to create new forms of weaponry; Because of the cheapness and abundance of iron weaponry, it became much harder for ruling elites of the time to control the distribution of weapons and many societies transitioning into the Iron Age faced large destabilizing issues despite an overall increase in quality of life.

Weapons development has strongly correlated with technological progress. Whenever a new technology is discovered, this relationship changes dramatically. A historic example that demonstrates this would be during the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Italy became of battleground for of European regional powers France and Spain.<sup>20</sup> Both Kingdoms were competing for domination of the European continent and one of their battlegrounds was the highly developed, but decentralized, Northern Italy.<sup>21</sup> Many different actors took part in a series of wars and battles that lasted over 50 years.<sup>22</sup> All sides tried integrating newly developing gunpowder technologies that were happily being supplied by

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<sup>17</sup> A/RES/61/55 *Role of Science and Technology in the context of international security and disarmament*, United Nations General Assembly. (accessed July 29, 2016).

<sup>18</sup> “List of Dual-Usage Technology” European Trade Commission, 2000.  
[http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2008/september/tradoc\\_140595.pdf](http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2008/september/tradoc_140595.pdf) (Accessed April 1, 2016).

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

<sup>21</sup> “Pursuit of Power: Technology Armed Force and Society since A.D. 1000,” (University of Chicago Press, 2011).

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

the Italian city states as well as domestic markets.<sup>23</sup> This was the first international arms race in history and quickly set a precedent that has helped fuel armament and concerns of national security ever since.

The International Community attempted for the first time to limit the expansion of technology in warfare in the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907.<sup>24</sup> Here many global players such as Great Britain and Germany discussed and agreed upon limiting certain emerging weapons from entering into combat. Ones of notes include hollow point bullets, aerial weaponry, an amphioxus gasses.<sup>25</sup> While there was a limited success with these, these conventions failed to adapt due to a lack of follow-up in the fast involving landscape of warfare and were practically worthless by the conclusion of the First World War.

With the conclusion of the First World War, the Treaty of Versailles placed large restrictions on Germany and forced them to demilitarize.<sup>26</sup> While these were obeyed for a short amount of time, it was almost an immediate failure due Germany trying to find as find as many loopholes as possible during the Weimer Republic and then blatantly rearming under Nazi Germany.

### ***The Evolution of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)***

With the conclusion of the Second World War, the role of science and technology played in security and armament had taken a dramatic turn. Warfare had gone atomic and Member States were attempting to catch up to the United States in developing their own atomic programs.<sup>27</sup> Another area of warfare that was evolving was intelligence, which had always been a vital aspect in warfare. Alan Turing's cracking of the Enigma Code showed the importance and impact having strong foundations in intelligence and information gathering can play inside of warfare.<sup>28</sup> In many ways, the space race during the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century combined both the atomic and information race into one platform. Rockets sent into space were capable of sending satellites with spy equipment on them into orbit and also demonstrated the capacity to do the same with nuclear warheads. The UN recognized the dangers of space becoming another avenue for the arms race and did its best to limit the question of international security from threatening the sanctity of space. At present, information warfare is rapidly expanding and taking new directions in the age of the Internet.

As the advancements in information and communication technologies (ICT) continued, anxiety over the use of ICTs for terror or unlawful acts grew. The importance of ICTs in relation to international security became an international issue when the Russian Federation first introduced the topic in resolution A/RES/53/70 in 1998.<sup>29</sup> Since then, the Secretary General worked to create four Groups of Governmental Experts (GGE) to examine the implications and threats from the cyber-sphere and how Member States can work to address them. The first GGE met in 2004 and could not create an agreement on substantive resolution, but helped shaped the areas of discussion for future GGEs. The main issue the first GGE had a disagreement over was whether discussion should address information content or information infrastructure.<sup>30</sup> Should the GGE be working on creating guidelines and limitations on trans-border information in order to ensure protection in regards to international security? Or should the GGE work on the use of ICT for capacity building and the sharing or transfer of ICT infrastructure with developing nations. The GGE group met in 2009 and presented resolution A/65/201 in 2010 to the General Assembly. This resolution focused on recommendations for confidence building measure for risk reduction of using ICTs in conflict scenarios,

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<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

<sup>24</sup> "Treaty Database," Dutch Government, <https://treatydatabase.overheid.nl/en/Verdrag/OverigeDepositareVerdragen?pagina=6> (accessed July 29, 2016).

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> "Treaty of Peace With German (Treaty of Versailles)," Library of Congress –U.S. Treaties. <https://www.loc.gov/law/help/us-treaties/bevans/m-ust000002-0043.pdf> (accessed July 29, 2016).

<sup>27</sup> Grant Burns, *The atomic papers : a citizen's guide to selected books and articles on the bomb, the arms race, nuclear power, the peace movement, and related issues*, (Scarecrow PR, 1986).

<sup>28</sup> "Who was Alan Turing?," The British Broadcasting Channel, 2016. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/timelines/z8bgr82> (accessed July 15, 2016).

<sup>29</sup> "Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in Context of International Security," United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs. <https://unoda-web.s3-accelerate.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Information-Security-Fact-Sheet-July2015.pdf> (accessed July 29, 2016).

<sup>30</sup> Ibid.

informational exchanges of ICT infrastructure and technologies with developing countries, and clarification on common terms and definitions on information security.<sup>31</sup>

As the third GGE set to meet in 2012 and 2013, the conversation over ICT began to shift heavily for their potential usage for cyber security attacks and protection. In 2013, the third GGE submitted resolution A/68/98 to the General Assembly. The resolution was highlighted by the recommendation that international law and the UN Charter are applicable to the cyber-sphere and creating an open and accessible ICT environment.<sup>32</sup> This allowed for the discussion of past UN resolutions and international laws to guide the actions States should take in dealing with ICT security. The resolution recommended that States now must keep respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms while working on ICT security. The third GGE also proposed recommendations that ICT infrastructures inside of states, fall sovereignty laws and states should not use proxies to commit international wrongful acts.<sup>33</sup>

The fourth GGE looked to expand upon the behavior of States in the cyber-sphere to help ensure more protection among cyber attacks. A/68/243 proposed new norm, guidelines, and regulations on the behavior of States in the cyber-sphere, placing emphasis on outlawing internationally wrongful acts and sharing ICT infrastructures with Non-State organizations for wrongdoings.<sup>34</sup> Currently, a fifth GGE has been charged to meet, starting in August 2015, and present their finding to the General Assembly in 2017 “with a view to promoting common understandings, existing and potential threats in the sphere of information security and possible cooperative measures to address them.”<sup>35</sup>

### ***Space: The New Frontier***

The United Nations first began the discussion on how to deal with space with the respect of the international community in 1958 with the establishment of the Peaceful Uses of Outer space committee.<sup>36</sup> The foundations for usage of space were clarified throughout the next decade. The committee strived for ensuring that space would be a place for all mankind to explore as placing a ban on nuclear weapons being stored in space.<sup>37,38</sup> However, international goodwill was not applied and the world succumbed to a terrifying arms races take place between the United States and the USSR and their respective allies. Beginning with the United States Atlas Rocket program and the launch of Sputnik, ‘the space race’ can be seen both as a competition to achieve milestones for prestige, but also as a race to build better delivery systems. Many of rockets designed to send satellites into space are highly capable of launching nuclear warheads as well. However, tensions in this arms race were eased with the signing of both Strategic Arms Limitations Treaties in 1972 and 1979 respectively.<sup>39</sup> Tensions decreased even further with the accessions of the Russian Federation as the successor state of the Soviet Union due to the democratic Member States wanting warmed relations with the Russian Federations more open society. There is still much progress to be made between both powers on proliferating their Ballistic Missile Programs. The lingering paranoia of mutually assured destruction might seem far away, but the militarization of space is still underway despite the United Nations belief that Space is a free domain.<sup>40</sup>

In follow up to the conference in 2008, the Conference on Disarmament in 2014 produced a resolution presented by the Russian Federation and China that looked to prevent an arms race in space and preventing the placement of

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<sup>31</sup> Ibid.

<sup>32</sup> Ibid.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

<sup>34</sup> RES/70/237. *Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security*. United Nations General Assembly. (accessed July 29, 2016)

<sup>35</sup> Ibid.

<sup>36</sup> RES/8/1348. *Question of the peaceful use of outer space*. United Nations Committee on Outer Space. December 13, 2958.

<sup>37</sup> RES/18/1962 *Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space*. United Nations General Assembly. (accessed July 29, 2016)

<sup>38</sup> A/Res/21/2222. *Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies*. United Nations General Assembly. (Accessed June 18, 2016)

<sup>39</sup> Ibid.

<sup>40</sup> Ibid.

weapons in Outer Space. The first part of the resolution looked to prevent an arms race in space.<sup>41</sup> This was passed unanimously. However, there was disagreement on what constituted a space weapon and what about future space objects and those that are currently in space that plenty of dual uses. The resolution does not outline explicitly what is considered a space weapon.<sup>42</sup> The document urged States to continue to create sovereign statement and plans to comply with these recommendations.<sup>43</sup>

In 1990, the General Assembly created a request for a GGE on Outer Space to meet and report periodically.<sup>44</sup> The most recent group met in 2012 and 2013 and presented their recommendations for outer space transparency and confidence-building measures (TCBMs). These TCBMs “include the exchange of different types of information relating to States’ space policy and activities, risk reduction notifications and expert visits to national space facilities.”<sup>45</sup> The group also recommended that in order for these TCBM be implemented and work, there must be cooperation between States and other UN agencies, such as the Office for Disarmament Affairs and the Office for Outer Space affairs.<sup>46</sup>

### ***The challenge of dual-use technology***

One notable challenge of regulating dangerous materials is the ability of repurposing of civilian-oriented goods into militarily applicable functions. This is known as dual-use technology. Global Positioning Systems (GPS) is one notable example of this. GPS is a navigation device that allows tracking of movement in all location and weather conditions as long as there is an unobstructed connection to the satellites. This technology was successfully used by American forces for the first time during the Gulf War and has since integrated into everyday life for citizens in the developed world.<sup>47</sup> The usage and adoption of the GPS are not considered as highly controversial as other forms of dual-use technology (such as nuclear energy). This is mainly due to the fact that the United States has made the technology readily accessible to the civilian market (with some limitations) in addition to the fact that its military applications are mainly limited to tracking movements instead of directly engaging targets.<sup>48</sup>

The most highly debated areas of dual-use technology have traditionally been centered on missile, nuclear, and chemical technologies. As discussed earlier, missile technology is a requirement as a delivery system for space exploration but can also be used a delivery system for nuclear warheads. Nuclear dual-use technology is heavily tied to missile technology since that is the conventional method of delivery, but also is a highly capable form of energy production in the civilian and public markets. Chemical technology is perhaps the hardest to regulate due to the large scale manufacturing capabilities of products in the industrialized world and the high history of usage of materials in society and warfare.

Outside of the United Nations, there are notable multilateral mechanisms in place to try to limit the usage of military applications of dual-use goods. The most famous is perhaps is the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).<sup>49</sup> The treaty was signed in 1968 and allowed for the China, France, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Soviet Union to possess nuclear weapons.<sup>50</sup> All other states were barred from obtaining nuclear weapons and the end goal of the treaty was worldwide nuclear proliferation.<sup>51</sup> All Member States of the UN are signatories to the treaty with the exception of India, Israel, Pakistan, and South Sudan. North Korea signed onto the treaty but announced its

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<sup>41</sup> GA/DIS/3539. *First Committee Approves Texts on Disarmament Aspects of Outer Space, Weapons of Mass Destruction, in Voting Pattern Reflecting Complex Security Concerns*. United Nations General Assembly. (Accessed June 18, 2016)

<sup>42</sup> Ibid.

<sup>43</sup> Ibid.

<sup>44</sup> “Outer Space,” United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs. <https://www.un.org/disarmament/topics/outerspace/> (Accessed June 18, 2016)

<sup>45</sup> Ibid.

<sup>46</sup> Ibid.

<sup>47</sup> “The Gulf War: Global Positioning Systems,” Public Broad Casting Station: Frontline, 1991. <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/gulf/weapons/gps.html> (Accessed June 19, 2016).

<sup>48</sup> “Civilian Applications of GPS,” Locata, March 2011. <http://www.locata.com/applications-of-gps/civilian-applications/> (Accessed June 20, 2016).

<sup>49</sup> *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons*, International Atomic Energy Agency. April 22, 1968.

<sup>50</sup> Ibid.

<sup>51</sup> Ibid.

withdrawal from the treaty in 2003. The treaty has seen large amounts of success. South Africa at one point possessed nuclear weapons, but dismantled their arsenal in 1989 and signed onto the NPT in 1991. Former Soviet Republics such as Ukraine, Belarus, and Kazakhstan also willingly turned over nuclear arsenals and signed onto the NPT in 1994. Despite these successes, the NPT has had its legitimacy challenged. All Member States of the UN that have not signed onto this treaty have developed militarized nuclear technology in some capacity (with the notable exception of South Sudan). Additionally, the United States oftentimes 'shares' nuclear weapons with the other NATO Member States.<sup>52</sup> These weapons are oftentimes stored on military bases, but NATO members will receive training on how to store, transport, and deliver these weapons. Many cite that this is a violation of the first two articles of the NPT and a challenge to the treaties legitimacy.<sup>53</sup>

An additional mechanism is the Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies.<sup>54</sup> It is the successor to the Cold-War body, the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls.<sup>55</sup> 41 Member States have signed onto the Arrangement and includes most of the industrialized world. The purpose of the Arrangement includes utilizing transparency of production and transportation of dual-use goods in order to monitor stockpiling of materials in hopes that it will help prevent the usage of the materials for military usage.<sup>56</sup> The two main areas the Arrangement monitors are 'basic' goods and 'munitions'.<sup>57</sup> The former list is the one that monitors exports on dual-use technology such as material processing and navigational equipment.<sup>58</sup> The organization is a voluntary participation, and there are no formal mechanisms in place as a form of compliance in case of non-compliance.<sup>59</sup> While the communication and transparency aspects are very welcome by the international community, this does raise questions if it does actually aid in moving proliferation and disarmament forward.

### **Conclusion**

As the world continues to globalize and technology continues to play large influences in society, it will almost be impossible to stop the influence of science and technology in security and militarization. At best, the international community can continue regulating unethical weapon systems as well as consider ramifications of information collection in other States. Still, there will many challenges in enforcing these limitation treaties. There have already been so many failures in enforcing the international law rather due to a lack of enforcement mechanisms in the agreement or general apathy or inability to enforce disarmament by the international community. As with many other international issues, consideration must be given to balancing sovereignty with the ability to solve these issues. There also needs to be levels of understanding when it comes to hesitation in disarming. A recent example of this would perhaps be the Ukrainian War of Donbass. As a condition for surrendering its nuclear arsenal, its sovereignty and self-determination were supposed to be guaranteed in the Budapest Memorandum.<sup>60</sup> Despite this Russia has occupied and claimed ownership of the Crimean Peninsula and there is ample evidence that they are participating in the unrest in Eastern Ukraine.<sup>61</sup> Given this example, it can be seen why some Member States, especially those illegally possessing nuclear weapons, will be hesitant in surrendering their stockpiles. Additionally, it can be very hard for those who enjoy a strong security advantage due to weapon and technology stockpiles to give up these devices of deterrence.

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<sup>52</sup> Kamp and Robertus, "Options for NATO Nuclear Sharing Arrangements" Nuclear Threat Initiative. [http://www.nti.org/media/pdfs/NTI\\_Framework\\_Chpt4.pdf?\\_id=1322701823](http://www.nti.org/media/pdfs/NTI_Framework_Chpt4.pdf?_id=1322701823) (accessed July 29, 2016).

<sup>53</sup> Ibid.

<sup>54</sup> "About Us," The Wassenaar Arrangement, <http://www.wassenaar.org/about-us/> (accessed July 29, 2016).

<sup>55</sup> Ibid.

<sup>56</sup> Ibid.

<sup>57</sup> Ibid.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid.

<sup>59</sup> Ibid.

<sup>60</sup> "The Budapest Memorandum of 1994," Governments of: The Russian Federation, Ukraine, and the United States of America, 1994. [http://www.larouchepub.com/eiw/public/2014/eirv41n08-20140221/34-35\\_4108.pdf](http://www.larouchepub.com/eiw/public/2014/eirv41n08-20140221/34-35_4108.pdf) (accessed July 29, 2016)

<sup>61</sup> "Ukraine Crisis: Timeline," The British Broadcasting Channel, November 13, 2014. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-26248275> (accessed July 29, 2016).



## **Committee Directive**

Delegates should take the time to appreciate the fact that this is a very broad topic. There are several primary sources included in this document that elaborates further on specifics, such as specific lists and examples of dual-use technologies. Delegates should take advantage of these and make themselves familiar with them. Delegates should also remember that disarmament requires action plans that are reasonable. Identifying the key players in the topic and working with them to create ideas and plans that are implementable is strongly encouraged. Some additional questions to consider is how your Member State as well the international community can reward peaceful uses of technology while trying to limit access to militarization, with a particular emphasis on space. Additionally, having an appreciation for the fluidity and rapidly expanding the field of information gathering will also be useful in allowing substantive debate.

## II. The Inclusion of Women in the Post-Conflict Peacebuilding Process

*“We can no longer afford to minimize or ignore the contributions of women and girls to all stages of conflict resolution, peacemaking, peace-building, peacekeeping and reconstruction processes. Sustainable peace will not be achieved without the full and equal participation of women and men.”<sup>62</sup>*

- Kofi Annan

### **Introduction**

Former UN Secretary-General, Boutros Boutros-Ghali, introduced the concept of peacebuilding, in 1992.<sup>63</sup> He stated that “today’s notion of peacebuilding is an endeavor aiming to create sustainable peace by addressing the “root causes” of violent conflict and eliciting indigenous capacities for peaceful management and resolution conflict.”<sup>64</sup> However, are Member States fully addressing “root causes,” that affect, not only men but women also? Power is dramatically and unequally distributed between men and women. The majority of women do not have a voice in local and national decision-making processes.<sup>65</sup> Some data examples compiled by the University of Minnesota Law School<sup>66</sup> show that only 19% of national-level parliamentarians and legislators are women.<sup>67</sup> In 2009, after years of working on gender parity, women comprised 36.3% of staff in the U.N. Secretariat, but only 27.3% at the D-1 (senior) level and above,<sup>68</sup> Only 2.5% of signatories to major peace agreements since 1992 were women.<sup>69</sup> In the formal roles of the peacebuilding process, men are known to dominate these. Women have participated in political negotiations to end conflicts and have also been included in many UN-sponsored mediations in rather low numbers.<sup>70</sup> The inclusion of women is an essential component to understanding the roots of a conflict and develops practical solutions that can help establish maintainable peace amongst nation-states. Having the perspective of a specific gender, such as women will bring out the feeling of inclusion and other ideas to which men would not think of. The perspectives of personal experiences in villages or such can be brought to the table of discussion.

### **History**

The term “peacebuilding” originated in the field of peace studies, more than thirty years ago.<sup>71</sup> In 1975, Johan Galtung coined the term in his pioneering work, “Three Approaches to Peace: Peacekeeping, Peacemaking, and

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<sup>62</sup> “2002 Study and Report of the Secretary-General,” Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women. <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/wps/sg2002.htm>. (Accessed April 5, 2016).

<sup>63</sup> “What is peacebuilding?” United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office. <http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pbso/pbun.shtml>. (Accessed April 5, 2016).

<sup>64</sup> “The Conceptual Origins of Peacebuilding,” Peace Building Initiative. <http://www.peacebuildinginitiative.org/index34ac.html?pageId=1764>. (Accessed April 5, 2016).

<sup>65</sup> *Empowerment: Women and Gender Issues: Women, Gender & Peacebuilding Processes*. <http://www.peacebuildinginitiative.org/index9aa5.html?pageId=1959>.

<sup>66</sup> Dina Haynes, et al. *Women in the Post-Conflict Process: Reviewing the Impact of Recent UN Actions in Achieving Gender Centrality*. (11 Santa Clara J. Int’l L. 189, 2012), [http://scholarship.law.umn.edu/faculty\\_articles/100](http://scholarship.law.umn.edu/faculty_articles/100).

<sup>67</sup> “Women in National Parliaments”, INTER-PARLAMENTARY UNION. (June 30, 2010). (Accessed April 5, 2016). <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/arc/world300610.htm>. (Accessed April 5, 2016).

<sup>68</sup> “THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM AND IN THE SECRETARIAT,” U.N. OFFICE OF THE FOCAL POINT FOR WOMEN. <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/losagiiianwge/Factsheet%20as%200f%20FEB%202.O1O.pdf>. (Accessed April 5, 2016).

<sup>69</sup> UNIFEM, *WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION IN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS: CONNECTIONS BETWEEN PRESENCE AND INFLUENCE 3* (2010), available at [http://www.unifem.org/attachments/products/0302\\_WomensParticipationInPeaceNegotiations-en.pdf](http://www.unifem.org/attachments/products/0302_WomensParticipationInPeaceNegotiations-en.pdf) (based on a “reasonably representative sample of 24 major peace processes since 1992”).

<sup>70</sup> “Gender, War and Peacebuilding,” United States Institute of Peace. <http://www.usip.org/publications/gender-war-and-peacebuilding>. (Accessed April 5, 2016).

<sup>71</sup> *Empowerment: Women and Gender Issues: Women, Gender and Peacebuilding Processes*. <http://www.peacebuildinginitiative.org/index9aa5.html?pageId=1959>.

Peacebuilding.<sup>72</sup> In the international context, peacebuilding policies and programs have evolved dramatically since the mid- 1990's.<sup>73</sup> These evolutions have occurred as a reflection upon past practices and their assessments of conflict situations and complex national emergencies that have arisen in which nation-states and international organizations have been affected by the conflict. A given example is the growing understanding of the meaning, and role, of gender and gender relations. There has been a change of focus from women in development (WID) to 'gender and development' (GAD) and with the similar goal, to empower women (or gender).<sup>74</sup> An example of GAD's in bureaucracy is shown in the Philippine's and their initiatives on gender-responsive governance. They enforce compliance to GAD mainstreaming policies; enhance existing structural mechanisms to accelerate mainstreaming of GAD; localize GAD mainstreaming efforts; enhance the capability of local and regional GAD practitioners/trainers to deliver GAD programs; and lastly, strengthen linkages and partnerships among various partners.<sup>75</sup> Another example is Japan and their support of international commitments that aim at achieving women's empowerment and gender equality, including their "World Plan of Action" (1995) and the United Nations "Millennium Declaration" (2000).<sup>76</sup> In Japan, there has been the "Basic Law for a Gender-equal Society," which was enacted in 1999. This ensures and requires that Japan makes efforts to take the necessary measures for the promotion and international cooperated related to issues and creation of gender-equal society. The recent developments in the use of peacebuilding concepts are also related to the notion of "human security." Human security is now widely used to describe the correlated threats associated with civil war, genocide, and displacement of populations. On 31 October 2000, the UN Security Council held a special session on the issue of peace and security from a woman's perspective. During this session, the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 was passed unanimously.

### **Challenges**

UN Security Council Resolution 1325 specifically addressed women's roles in conflict and peace processes, as well as the impacts of war on women. This resolution drew attention to the impact of armed conflict on women, their exclusion from conflict prevention and resolution, peacekeeping and peacebuilding, and the complex links between gender equality and international peace and security.<sup>77</sup> Cycles of delicateness and insecurity have become engrained in some regions, compounded in some cases by natural disasters and humanitarian crises.<sup>78</sup> Even in today's modern world, women still face similar challenges as they did in previous years. Major challenges are things like access to make sure women have voices and that those voices are heard.

However, one of the most prominent existing challenges lay with violence extremism and terrorism. It directly affects the rights of women and girls, from forced marriage and sexual and gender-based crimes, restrictions on education, access to healthcare and participation in public life; war and terrorism impact women differently than their male counterparts.<sup>79</sup>

In terms of women being represented and their political participation, only 22 percent of all national parliamentarians were females as of August 2015, a slow increase from 11.3 percent in 1995.<sup>80</sup> Another statistic, globally, shows that there are 37 states in which women account for less than 10 percent of parliamentarians in single or lower houses, as of August 2015, including 6 chambers with no women at all.<sup>81</sup>

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<sup>72</sup> Ibid.

<sup>73</sup> Ibid.

<sup>74</sup> Ibid.

<sup>75</sup> "Philippine Initiatives on Gender-Responsive Governance," Philippine Commission on Women. 2009. <http://www.pcw.gov.ph/focus-areas/gender-responsive-governance/initiatives>. (Accessed May 17, 2016).

<sup>76</sup> "Initiative on Gender and Development (GAD)," Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 2005 March, <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/category/wid/gad.html>. (Accessed May 17, 2016).

<sup>77</sup> UN Women, 2015, *High-level Review on Women, Peace and Security: 15 years of Security Council resolution 1325*. <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/women-peace-security>.

<sup>78</sup> Ibid.

<sup>79</sup> Ibid.

<sup>80</sup> "Facts and Figures: Leadership and Political Participation," UN Women, January 2016. <http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/leadership-and-political-participation/facts-and-figures>. (Accessed May 17, 2016).

<sup>81</sup> Ibid.

When it comes to the involvement of economics, the extension of women's participation in employment and entrepreneurship strengthens the economy required for societal stability. Secondly, the economic independence of women contributed to their confidence and capacity to challenge traditional power structures and exert pressure on decision-making processes, leading to a full role in the reconstruction of society. Lastly, the empowerment of women in the community provides greater recognition of the resources available and the potential for leadership in civil society in its role in peacebuilding.<sup>82</sup> Women in poorer or undeveloped countries engage in the labor market at the grassroots level, due to limited education, capital and low social status.<sup>83</sup> An increased in female labor force participation- or a reduction in the gap between women's and men's labor force participation will result in a faster growth in the economy.<sup>84</sup> Women also continue to participate in the labor markets, but on an unequal bias with men. In 2013, the male employment-to-population ratio stood at 72.2 percent, while the ratio for females was 47.1 percent.<sup>85</sup> Globally, women are paid less than men. Women in most countries earn on average only 60-75 percent of men's wages. Contributing factors include the fact that women are more likely to be wage workers and unpaid family workers; that women are more likely to be engaged in low-productivity activities and to work in the informal sector, with less mobility to the formal sector than men.

### ***Involvement of Women in Leadership***

“Wherever there is conflict, women must be part of the solution,” stated Under-Secretary-General Michelle Bachelet, the Head of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of women (UN-Women).<sup>86</sup> The UN, all governments and NGO's have much to do to encourage and assist women in developing their role in post-conflict resolution and peacebuilding activities. This role includes: ensuring that women play a key role in the design and implementation of post-conflict resolution and peacebuilding activities, supporting and strengthening women's organizations in their peacebuilding efforts by providing adequate and continual financial and technical support, strength protection and representation of refugee and displaced women, ending impunity and ensure reparation of crimes committed against women in violent conflict and enforce and bring to justice culprits involved in rape as a war crime and lastly, establish mechanisms for enforcing and monitoring international instruments for the protection of women's rights in post-conflict situations.<sup>87</sup> At the 2005 World Summit, world leaders reiterated the importance of women taking on roles in prevention resolutions and peacebuilding.<sup>88</sup> Encouraging efforts have been put into place, for the effective implementation of the Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women and Peace and Security. For the first time, the inter-linkages across development, peace and security and human rights has also been accepted.<sup>89</sup> Member States and the UN should ensure that women play a key role in the design and implementation of post-conflict resolution and peacebuilding activities. On 18 October 2013, the United Nations Security Council and senior UN officials issued a strong call on the international community to strengthen its commitment to ensuring that women play a more prominent role in conflict prevention, resolution and in post-war peacebuilding.<sup>90</sup> Even though the international community has already acknowledged the need for women and their involvement, out of the 24 peace processes that have occurred since 1992, only 8 percent

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<sup>82</sup> United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), *Cedaw and Security Council Resolution 1325: A Quick Guide*, New York, UNIFEM, 2006.

<sup>83</sup> Peace Building Initiative, *Empowerment: Women & Gender Issues: Women, Gender & Peacebuilding Processes*, <http://www.peacebuildinginitiative.org/index9aa5.html?pageId=1959>.

<sup>84</sup> UN Women, April 2015, *Fact and Figures: Economic Empowerment Benefits of economic empowerment*, <http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/economic-empowerment/facts-and-figures>.

<sup>85</sup> Ibid.

<sup>86</sup> Deputy Secretary-General, Heads of UN-Women, Peacekeeping Operations Speak. 30 November 2012.

<sup>87</sup> Agbajobi, D., 2010, *The Role of Women in Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding*, in eds. R. Bowd and A. B. Chikwanha, *Understanding Africa's Contemporary Conflicts*, African Human Security Initiative, pp. 233-254.

<sup>88</sup> Klot, Jennifer F., (29 January 2007), *Women and Peacebuilding*. Commissioned by the United Nations Developmental Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and The Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO). [http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pdf/doc\\_wgll/wgll\\_backgroundpaper\\_29\\_01\\_08.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pdf/doc_wgll/wgll_backgroundpaper_29_01_08.pdf).

<sup>89</sup> Ibid.

<sup>90</sup> UN News Centre, (18 October 2013), *Women's participation, leadership crucial to peace processes – UN Security Council*. <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=46283#.V48YObiANBc>.

of negotiators, 5 percent of witnesses, 3 percent of mediators, & 2 percent of signatories have been women.<sup>91</sup> The legitimacy of women and their opinion on issues is one of the biggest hurdles that one must overcome. Men tend to be given a higher measure of legitimacy simply because they are a man. In a cultural context, women have to work twice as hard to receive the same amount of respect as their male counterparts purely because of a patriarchal society. For example, men tend to be given a measure of legitimacy simply because they are men, whereas women must earn it. Previously stated, about the Philippines and their involvements in GAD's mainstreaming, this member-state also wishes to enhance women's leadership roles and participation in decision-making. They wish to enhance the role of women's organizations in anti-corruption programs, while also promoting gender-responsive management and transforming leadership.<sup>92</sup>

A case study that was performed in South African where female representation was employed to a varying degree (i.e. legal quotas, parliamentary, political and institutional; provision of logistical assistance; implementation of a consultation process; implementation of a parallel civil society caucus; implementing legislation that protects women's rights; offering political training for women; providing incentives to vote and stay in education; using gender audits) is a perfect example of how a nation grows exponentially with women involvement. During the first round of formal negotiation in South Africa, December 1991 (Convention for a Democratic South African-CODESA), very few women were included or involved. 23 out of 400 delegates invited to negotiation were women. By 1993, South Africa had adopted a quota system, for its multi-party negotiations, following the Women's National Coalitions (WNC) denouncement of their exclusion during previous sessions. Because of this system, each delegation had to have 50 percent women. If the seats were not filled by women representatives, they must forfeit, as a man could not replace a woman. There were concerns that women delegates would be accountable to their political constituency rather than their gender constituency. As a result, many were unable to push for more controversial women's rights issues. The WNC, who argued in favor of greater facilitation between women's civil society groups, managed this issue. During the Malibongwe conference the WNC drafted Women's charter that could be included in the negotiation and constitution-writing process. This took two years, three million interviews and resulted in one of the seven sub-councils during the negotiation being dedicated exclusively to gender issues. The result, South Africa has one of the most gender friendly constitutions in the world. There are anti-discrimination rules, such as paragraph 9 (1), which states 'everyone is equal before the law.'<sup>93</sup> Furthermore, the later passing of the 'Recognition of Customary Marriages Act' (RCMA) in 1998 gave all women in all types of unions the right to maintenance and property if the said union should be dissolved.<sup>94</sup> Also, there are laws in place which strengthen reproductive rights in Article 12.2 and the 1998 Domestic Violence Act (DVA) ensures that women and children who are victims of domestic violence can obtain protection under the law. Even though these laws do not automatically fix the problem for women and their involvement, the fact that these laws exist, are vital and show the great importance for women.<sup>95</sup>

### ***Violence in Culture***

The main concerns and protection risks of women in the aftermath of conflicts are: the necessity to protect girls and women against violence, the need to better address specific situation of former girls and women combatants, actively support women's inclusion and leadership in politics, prevent the perpetuation of gender injustice,

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<sup>91</sup> United States Institute of Peace: Global Peacebuilding Center, 'Women in Peacebuilding- Ask an Expert,' <http://www.buildingpeace.org/act-build-peace/share/ask-expert/ask-expert-archive/celebrate-womens-history-month-women-peacebuildi>.

<sup>92</sup> <http://www.pcw.gov.ph/focus-areas/gender-responsive-governance/initiatives>

<sup>93</sup> South Africa (1996), Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Chapter Two: Bill of Rights. Adopted: 4 December 1996, retrieved on 15/2/12 at <http://www.info.gov.za/documents/constitution/1996/96cons2.htm#10>.

<sup>94</sup> "Marriage Rights' in Gaining Ground: A Tool for Advancing Reproductive Rights," Law Reform Center for Reproductive Rights. [http://fidakenya.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/GG\\_Part-VII\\_Marriage-Rights.pdf](http://fidakenya.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/GG_Part-VII_Marriage-Rights.pdf). (Accessed June 18, 2016).

<sup>95</sup> Yildiz, Kerim. *A Study into the Ways to Better Incorporate Women into Peacebuilding and Conflict Resolution Through the Implementation of UNSCR 1325*, Democratic Progress Institute, 2014. <http://www.democraticprogress.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/1325-paper-25-nov-2014.pdf>.

prevention of re-victimization, and lastly, need to address women and girl's specific needs in economic reintegration programs.<sup>96</sup> Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000), encompasses the belief that women must be allowed to participate fully in peacebuilding and conflict prevention. The purposes, to end sexual violence against women as a method of warfare and to ensure that woman's fully legal and economic and political rights are looked after. When studying the gender and post-conflict governance, understanding the challenges that arise, there are certain objectives to which post-conflict governance comprehends. Public resources are managed in a way that results in improvements in women's lives; women are able to access resources and rights that may have been denied to them under pre-conflict or conflict governance systems; women are engaged in national and local public consultations on conflict resolution and recovery; women's presence and influence are increased at all levels of elected and appointed public office and lastly women's access to public accountability mechanisms are improved.<sup>97</sup> Resolution 2122 (2013), was adopted by the Security Council on 18 October 2013. It reaffirms its commitment to women and girl's empowerment and recognizes the importance that all Member States and UN entities must seek to ensure humanitarian aid and funding (medical, legal, psychological care) to women affected by armed conflict and post-conflict situation.<sup>98</sup>

### ***Disarmament and Reintegration***

Economic reintegration programs, including land reform initiatives, and public works programs have purposefully excluded women and girls. Where training initiatives have included women and men, their relevance to individuals' experiences of the conflict or consideration of gender-differentiated access to assets and markets is often limited.<sup>99</sup> Women also face difficulties in claiming property, especially when there are informal titles to land and property. Many reintegration and resettlement programs fail to address customary practices that erode women's right to land and other personal properties.<sup>100</sup> Along with problems of claiming personal property, many women peacemakers are not protected and kept safe under the law. Women Peacemakers keep a low profile to protect them and will, therefore, lack name recognition that would give them added legitimacy. Women must keep themselves protected, even if that silences their voice.<sup>101</sup> Lastly, support in the peacemaking process requires a public effort. The need of support is not only from friends, and family, but government and communities as well, in order for success to happen. In general, it is believed that women peacemakers have to work much harder to get support from their families. The reasoning behind that mindset comes from the thought of "there is no need to work for peace." If societies that are mainly patriarchal in their roots, do not see the benefit of peacemakers, governments will more than likely ignore the woman's cry for help rather than help foster efforts and ideas.<sup>102</sup> Far more needs to be done to engage men to support the rights of women in conflict countries, and particularly in countries with majority Muslim populations. A strong example of this is in the work at the United States Institute for Peace (USIP). A set of lessons and practices have been put into place to ensure that international programs that empower women in countries that have gone through violent conflict are as effective as possible. This involves establishing a discussion on women's rights with male community leaders, tribal leaders and religious leaders. These male leaders need to see the practical benefits to communities and the home country if women are accorded equal rights and permitted full participation in the social, political and economic life of their communities and countries.

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<sup>96</sup> *Women, Gender and Peacebuilding Processes*. UN Women.

<http://www.unwomen.org/~media/headquarters/media/publications/en/05cgenderandpostconflictgovernance.pdf>. (Accessed June 18, 2016).

<sup>97</sup> Ibid.

<sup>98</sup> S/RES/2122(2013). *The implementation of the women, peace and security agenda, as highlighted in the most recent Secretary-General's report*. Security Council Resolution. 18 October 2013.

<sup>99</sup> "Empowerment: Women and Gender issues: Women, Gender & Peacebuilding Processes," International Association for Humanitarian Policy and Conflict Research, 2007. <http://www.peacebuildinginitiative.org/index9aa5.html?pageId=1959>. (Accessed June 22, 2016).

<sup>100</sup> Ibid.

<sup>101</sup> "Women in Peacebuilding- Ask an Expert," United States Institute of Peace. <http://www.buildingpeace.org/act-build-peace/share/ask-expert/ask-expert-archive/celebrate-womens-history-month-women-peacebuildi>. (Accessed June 22, 2016).

<sup>102</sup> Ibid.

## *Conclusion*

Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, UN Women Executive Director states, “Women are the best drivers of growth, the best hope for reconciliation in conflict and the best buffer against the radicalization of youth and the repetition of cycles of violence.”<sup>103</sup> In order for peace to become more existent and sustainable women’s leadership and representation at all levels of decision-making are needed. Women are often better placed to seek common ground, to address the underlying foundation that causes conflict. It is imperative to ensure that issues of discrimination are included in new constitutions, to take negotiations back to their people and get support for them and to use their influence and experiences to heal communities torn apart by conflict.<sup>104</sup> Alaa Murabit, the High-level advisory group for the global study, UN Women video interview, 2015 states “What has happened in peace and security is that we have completely neglected half of the population, and so, we then become surprised that peace isn’t sustainable... And the only way to make something sustainable is to make it indigenous, to make it a cultural change.” Having the involvement of women in peacemaking processes must become so familiar in countries, that it is no longer a foreign idea for many.

## *Committee Directive*

As General Plenary Member States continue their discussions on the inclusion of women, remember that the framework of such discussion should expand out of normal discussions and increase on success. Exploring and analyzing previous peace processes with women will help shape ideas and ideas can be built off of previous programs. The idea of increasing the success of inclusion should remain focused on member-states that remain under-developed in this area. When it comes to the challenges that these women face, delegates should keep in mind the economics (jobs for women), who or what organization can or will speak for these women (advocacy), and what are possible safe havens that member-states can provide for women physically affected. When speaking of leadership, how can member-states persuade, or influence women to speak and become proactive in their government; whether it be on a federal level or state. Again, violence in culture, delegates make aware that there must be programs or outlets to where victims can be sent. Lastly, disarmament and reintegration, how can women be accepted into patriarchal societies, especially when acceptance is needed in government offices.

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<sup>103</sup> “Women and Armed Conflict,” UN Women. 8 October 2015. <http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/multimedia/2015/10/infographic-women-armed-conflict>. (Accessed June 22, 2016).

<sup>104</sup> Sanam Naraghi Anderlini, “Women Building Peace: What They Do, Why It Matters,” Lynne Rienner Publishers, Colorado, 2007.

## **Technical Appendix Guide (TAG)**

### **Topic I: The Role of Science and Technology in the Context of International Security and Disarmament**

Department for Business Innovation & Skills. 2015. UK Strategic Export Control Lists. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/488993/controllist20151225.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/488993/controllist20151225.pdf)

The United Kingdom has published its own list of items that it reviews before exporting outside of the state. If a state has a large manufacturing industry, chances are they also have their own protocols in place for ensuring tracking and regulation of dual-use technologies. Finding your respective Member States list of what they consider dual-use technology will give you a strong understanding of how your delegation should approach this conversation. Conduct research to find this list, or contact the respective agency of your Member State in order to better understand this perspective.

United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs. 2014. UN Office for outer Space Affairs. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lya26pKeKZg>

A brief video that provides a summary of the UN Office for Out Space Affairs. The video focuses on discussing the diplomatic aspects of space and a brief overview of some of the programs the office interacts with. In particular, the video highlights UN-spider, which is a program that coordinates the distribution of information collected in space in order to minimize damage from natural disasters.

Degaut, Marcos (2016) 'Spies and Policymakers: Intelligence in the Information Age'. *Intelligence & National Security*, <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/02684527.2015.1017931>

A journal published a journal article from a former member of the intelligence community that analyzes the relationship between state leadership and the intelligence community. Have a fundamental understanding of the intelligence community is important, as it is one of the fastest growing sections of the defense and security sector.

Antti-Ville, Suni (2014) 'When are nuclear weapons worth having?' *Journal of Defense and Peace Economics*, <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/10242694.2014.948701>

An opinionated article discussing why some states seek to arm themselves with nuclear technology. It takes the approach of trying to quantify nuclear deterrence from a cost-benefit perspective. The main perspective the article uses is the United Kingdoms as its primary case study. The author argues that the implications of this study can also be applied to other small nuclear states.

### **Topic II: The Inclusion of Women in the Post-Conflict Peace building Process**

Brounéus, K., 'The Women and Peace Hypothesis in Peacebuilding Settings: Attitudes of Women in the Wake of the Rwandan Genocide,' The University of Chicago Press, Vol. 40, No. 1 (Autumn 2014), pp. 121-151. [http://www.pcr.uu.se/digitalAssets/66/66768\\_1women-and-peace-signs.pdf](http://www.pcr.uu.se/digitalAssets/66/66768_1women-and-peace-signs.pdf).

This study brings the women and peace hypothesis to the post-conflict, peacebuilding setting. It argues that due to the particular circumstances of a country after the civil war, not only must the questions surrounding the women and peace hypothesis shift from focusing on attitudes toward war to focusing on attitudes toward peace, but war-related trauma must be integral to the debate. Knowledge of women's and men's psychological health and attitudes toward peacebuilding in post-conflict settings may provide valuable information for understanding the challenges of peacebuilding and ultimately for improving the prospects for peace. By studying the relation between war-related psychological ill health and attitudes about trust, coexistence, and the Gacaca (the Rwandan peacebuilding process) among women and men twelve years after the genocide, this study extends the women and peace hypothesis to the peacebuilding phase.



Falch, Å., (2010), 'Women's Political Participation and Influence in Post-Conflict Burundi and Nepal,' Peace Research Institute Oslo, [http://www.peacewomen.org/sites/default/files/partpol\\_postconburundinepal\\_falch\\_2010\\_0.pdf](http://www.peacewomen.org/sites/default/files/partpol_postconburundinepal_falch_2010_0.pdf).

Based on case studies of two countries that recently emerged from armed internal conflict –Burundi and Nepal – this report examines one fundamental aspect of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325(2000): the provisions to increase women's participation in post-conflict decision-making. While Burundi and Nepal display many differences, the two countries present interesting similarities in terms of achievements and challenges in relation to involving women in decision-making following the end of armed conflict. For example, women in both countries have traditionally been barred from access to public and political life, and during the Burundian and Nepali peace processes no woman took part in the formal negotiations in either country. Yet, Burundi and Nepal stand out in their efforts to advance women's involvement in national politics following the end of armed conflict. The introduction of mechanisms for affirmative action prior to the first post-conflict elections in each of the two countries led women to obtain close to one-third of the seats in their respective legislatures. Women in civil society have also been heralded for their mobilization and efforts throughout the peace and post-conflict process in both countries, and women's organizations have been an important driving force behind women's engagement in public and political life. Drawing on information gathered through interviews with key actors in Burundi and Nepal, this report goes beyond merely numerical aspects of women's participation in decision-making, revealing both progress made and the obstacles that remain for women's effective participation in the two countries' post-conflict political processes.

Féron, E., 'Gender and Peace Negotiations: Why gendering peace negotiations multiplies opportunities for reconciliation,' Clingendael Netherlands Institute of International Relations, [http://www.pin-negotiation.org/userfiles/files/PB\\_Gender%20and%20Peace%20Negotiations\\_final\(2\).pdf](http://www.pin-negotiation.org/userfiles/files/PB_Gender%20and%20Peace%20Negotiations_final(2).pdf).

This policy brief argues that the inclusion of women and of gender issues in peace negotiations is key to the success of any subsequent process of reconciliation because it is likely to lead to more encompassing and inclusive peace agreements. Involving female negotiators can also possibly help to prevent a relapse into conflict, by giving a voice to players with a significant experience and expertise in peacebuilding at the local level, like some women's organizations, which are usually excluded from the political and security fields. Recent initiatives spearheaded by the UN, like the publication in 2014 of Guidelines for Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence in Ceasefire and Peace Agreements, signal an increased international interest in the issue. This policy brief explores the reasons why gender has so far been largely neglected in peace processes and proposes strategies for increasing the gender-sensitivity of peace negotiations.

Paffenholz, T., (April 2015), Beyond the Normative: 'Can Women's Inclusion Really Make for Better Peace Processes? Policy Brief', The Graduate Institute Geneva: Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding, <http://graduateinstitute.ch/files/live/sites/iheid/files/sites/ccdp/shared/Docs/Publications/Beyond%20the%20Normative%20Can%20Women's%20Inclusion%20Really%20Make%20for%20Better%20Peace%20Processes.pdf>.

With a team of more than 30 researchers, the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva has just concluded a multi-year research on "Broadening Participation in Political Negotiations and Implementation" (2011-2015) analyzing how inclusion works in practice by comparing 40 in-depth case studies of peace and constitution-making negotiations and their implementation from the period 1990 to 2013. The project assessed the role of all actors included additionally alongside the main conflict parties such as civil society, religious actors, business and also women's groups.

Paffenholz, T., ( January 2016), 'Making Women Count: Women's Inclusion in Peace Processes at a Glance', Geneva: Inclusive Peace and Transition Initiative (The Graduate Institute of International Development Studies), <http://www.inclusivepeace.org/sites/default/files/IPTI-Making-Women-Count-Women-At-Glance-4-pager.pdf>.

Inclusive peace processes are slowly replacing the traditional exclusive peace deals negotiated solely between two or more armed groups. From Colombia to Libya and Myanmar, current peace processes seek to broaden participation at even the highest level of official peace negotiations. Although women often take part in these negotiations, mediators and policy-makers overall still resist the greater inclusion of women.

Sørensen, B., (1998), 'Women and Post-Conflict Reconstruction: Issues and Sources.' WSP Occasional Paper No. 3 (1998): 1--70.

[http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/\(httpAuxPages\)/631060B93EC1119EC1256D120043E600/\\$file/opw3.pdf](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/(httpAuxPages)/631060B93EC1119EC1256D120043E600/$file/opw3.pdf).

Women and Post-Conflict Reconstruction: Issues and Sources is a review of the literature dealing with political, economic and social reconstruction from a gender perspective. One of its objectives is to go beyond conventional images of women as victims of war and to document the many different ways in which women make a contribution to the rebuilding of countries emerging from armed conflicts. Special attention is given to women's priority concerns, to their resources and capacities, and to structural and situational factors that may reduce their participation in reconstruction processes. A second aim is to shed light on how post-war reconstruction processes influence the reconfiguration of gender roles and positions in the wake of the war, and how women's actions shape the construction of post-war social structures.