

2015 Baylor University Model United Nations High School Conference Delegate Guide



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Distinguished Delegates and Advisors:

Welcome to the 2015 Baylor Model United Nations Conference! For more than twenty years Baylor has fostered an academically rigorous environment in which high school delegates are given the opportunity to learn and improve their speaking, negotiating, conflict resolution and networking skills. Students are placed in a learning environment where they will be challenged to formulate resolutions to resolve some of the world's most challenging problems. This experience will extend far more than preparation for more MUN Conferences, but will help develop students for future academic and professional endeavors.

Whether you are discussing maritime policy or Bosnia in the 1990's it is the hope of the Baylor Model UN Secretariat that each student will come thoroughly prepared and ready to generate deep and meaningful discussion. To ensure success, delegates should study in-depth the issues discussed in the topic, the general and the unique situations that might arise in the future, and about their nation's position on the issue. Not all nations hold the same views when it comes to such delicate issues; however, these diverse opinions help the United Nations to form a more comprehensive approach to resolving world problems. All delegates should come ready to communicate, negotiate, and respond to complicated problems with more complicated legal infrastructure. To ease the flow of discussion, each delegate should study and practice the rules and procedures of this conference.

It is Baylor's vision as well as our vision that each student will leave here with a longing to impact the world. We hope that our conference fosters the delegate's interest in international relations and foreign policy. We hope that each student is able to broaden their worldview, by adapting the values of their nation and seeing the vast array of ideas adopted by fellow delegates. Baylor prides itself on its commitment to grow each student academically and spiritually, and we hope that your time at Baylor equips you with the tools you need to make a difference in your future endeavors.

On behalf of all of the Baylor Model United Nations staff I want to welcome you to our 2015 conference. We hope you learn and grow from this experience, but we also hope that you learn to enjoy understanding and researching these topics that many find too challenging.

Sincerely,

Marc Webb
Secretary General,
2015 Baylor University High School Model UN Conference

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Committee Background Guides



Research Tips for Delegates

Each of the committee background guides includes:

- a brief introduction to the committee, including its membership and purpose
- the history and past actions taken by the United Nations for the two topics (one topic in Historical Security Council) your committee will address
- questions and/or possible solutions to guide your research on these topics
- a bibliography, with some key sources annotated, to get you started on your research

In addition to the bibliography provided for each of the committees, the following print and internet resources will also be helpful as you research your topics.

- Full-text of The Charter of the United Nations:
<http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/index.shtml>
- The UN: <http://www.un.org/>
- UN Cyber School Bus: <http://www.un.org/Pubs/CyberSchoolBus/>
- UNA- USA's Global Classrooms: <http://www.unausa.org>

General Assembly 1st Committee



History of the General Assembly 1st Committee

Disarmament and international security (DISEC) are central to the UN Mission, and the General Assembly First Committee (GA1) is responsible for these issues, including assessing threats to global security, dealing with weapons of mass destruction, and eliminating conventional arms. The very first GA resolution in 1946 dealt with nuclear disarmament, and the UN and the First Committee still grapple with these important and complex issues today.

The First Committee maintains an egalitarian structure with all member nations participating, and works towards deliberation, consensus building, and policy. The diverse interest of all member states in one committee encourages the body to search for areas of common ground and is typically successful. In fact, more than 75 percent of the GA resolutions since 1991 have passed by acclamation.

Unlike the Security Council, the General Assembly resolutions are non-binding and thus only as strong as the international support they garner. The GA1 seeks to build peace and security not by force, but through agreements among states for cooperative security, deescalating conflict through disarmament, and other peaceful means. Their goals are therefore often ambitious and long-term and have been criticized by some as ineffective or indecisive. Resolutions sometimes develop or utilize new —language which can help set international law and guide policy-making in member states. It can also put pressure on other states whose aggression and lack of cooperation becomes more transparent in light of the —moral consensus of the international community.

The First Committee also faces a set of challenges: due to their resolutions' non-binding nature, states do not always carry out their resolutions; delegates can choose to merely restate national policies without engaging in substantive debate; states have significant disagreements whereby consensus cannot easily be reached; the body can rush to a premature and impractical consensus; and sometimes the problems of disarmament and international security are so complex that countries cannot find solutions to appease all parties involved. All of these pose obstacles to the First Committee's objective to create a more peaceful world.

GA 1st Topic 1: International Efforts to Deal with Explosive Remnants in Post Conflict Situations

Introduction

Around every 22 minutes, a person is either killed or seriously injured by a landmine that was left over from a post conflict situation.¹ The usage of explosive landmines reaches back all the way to the 14th century. However, the modern idea of a pressure triggered mine was created by U.S Brigadier General, Gabriel Rains in the 1860's during the U.S. Civil War. Now landmines can be found in over 70 countries, and an estimated 110 million anti-personnel landmines are still active in post-conflict situation areas, while another 100 million mines are stockpiled.² Landmines are placed in an area during conflict by a warring party that wants to protect something or prohibit movement by the other faction. However, the geographic location of landmines have rarely been documented in the past. In addition, a well-placed

¹ See for more information on the history of landmines

² See for statistics on landmines

³ See for more information on international removal polices between nations

⁴ See for an anatomy of an IED

landmine is hidden from plain sight and many are left over after a conflict has ended. Also, in modern times it only costs a few dollars to create an explosive, while it may cost a thousand or so (US) dollars to have just one active explosive removed.³ While it is cheaper and simpler to leave the explosives where they were placed, the topic of discussion occurs when an unintended person is harmed or killed as a result.

Newer technologies such as the creation of the internet and cellphones have increased the possibilities of hazardous explosives in the use of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs). IEDs can be placed inside various objects ranging from the size of a soda can to the trunk of a car placed on the side of congested roads and highways and detonated via telephone or timer. However, these are generally made with unorthodox materials and can be very unreliable (concerning the execution of explosion).⁴ In the event that an explosion does not occur at the time of execution (defining the explosive as a “dud”), it is left within the ground still “live” and ready to detonate at the slightest disturbance. While this is a fairly recent issue compared to landmines, little action has been taken by the international community on the disposal of IEDs. However, the United Nations Office at Geneva has published information regarding an optional questionnaire that Member States can fill out regarding the use of IEDs within their borders for research purposes.

Lastly, explosives in the form of gases and nerve agents, called cluster munitions, have been a topic of debate. These explosives decline in stability as they age in stockpiled warehouses. Although they have been banned by the Convention on Cluster Munitions, they are still stockpiled by the millions and have killed and maimed civilians for over 50 years.⁶

International Past Action and Current Efforts:

In 1980, the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons was created and defined IEDs, landmines, and cluster munitions as inhumane and unconventional for warfare. Today, over 135 Member States have signed the treaty, and five are in the process of ratifying it.⁷ Furthermore, the United Nations issued the Mine Ban Convention which calls for the prohibition and the destroying of stockpiled landmines and explosives, closing and zoning areas where landmines are found or suspected, and countries must take action immediately to disassemble and dispose of stockpiled explosives.⁸ As a result, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs has cited that over 40 million stockpiled explosives have been disassembled and disposed of.⁹

The International Campaign to Ban Landmines is an international campaign which publishes a weekly newsletter on the internet about post conflict explosives. Grassroots organizations such as this pinpoint at-risk civilians to educate them on the safety of travel and how to properly notify the right experts when explosives have been found or suspected.¹⁰

The General Assembly of the United Nations also created the United Nations Mine Action Service in 1997 to collaborate with 14 different departments, programs, and funds to ensure “an effective, proactive and coordinated response to the problems of landmines and explosive remnants of war, including cluster munitions.”¹¹ UNMAS was established in 1997, by the General Assembly, to serve as the UN focal point

⁶ See

[http://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/\(httpPages\)/F27A2B84309E0C5AC12574F70036F176?OpenDocument](http://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/(httpPages)/F27A2B84309E0C5AC12574F70036F176?OpenDocument)

⁷ See

[http://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/\(httpPages\)/4F0DEF093B4860B4C1257180004B1B30?OpenDocument](http://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/(httpPages)/4F0DEF093B4860B4C1257180004B1B30?OpenDocument)

⁸ See <http://www.apminebanconvention.org/background-status-of-the-convention/clearing-mined-areas/overview/>

⁹ See <http://www.un.org/disarmament/convarms/landmines/>

¹⁰ See <http://www.icbl.org/en-gb/the-treaty/treaty-in-detail/treaty-text.aspx>

¹¹ See <http://www.mineaction.org/unmas/about>

for mine action and to support the UN's vision of "a world free of the threat of landmines and unexploded ordnance, where individuals and communities live in a safe environment conducive to development, and where mine survivors are fully integrated into their societies."¹¹

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is very active in the initiative to ban and dispose of the use and stockpiling of landmines. Furthermore, they run multiple education programs in many countries to train local police and military personnel to disassemble explosives.¹² The ICRC travels to many countries and issues risk assessments of hazardous areas and educates civilians on risk reductions, risk education, and how to document findings for clearance. The most significant part of the ICRC's work is that they provide the ability for the Member State and local communities of the Member State to decide which areas need to be assessed and cleared. This has been widely accepted among Member States and has been successful in disposing of live explosives. The ICRC has also published and conducted a study of explosive remnants left in post conflict situations. In this publication they summarized in detail the Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War and clearly defined each variation of an explosive remnant. They were invited by some of the most highly congested countries (regarding landmines, IEDs, and explosive munition stockpiles) in Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Côte d'Ivoire, Iraq, Laos, Lebanon, Libya and Mozambique.¹³

Issues:

There are about 105 countries with known explosive stockpiles.¹ Of those 105, 84 are either developing or underdeveloped. The issue arises with the costs of disposal and the disassembling of explosives. If a Member State does not have the personnel to disassemble a live explosive in the field, then it must sit in the possible path of a future civilian. If a Member State has the personnel to disassemble an explosive in the field, yet doesn't have the personnel of finances to properly dispose of the explosive material, they must stockpile it. As explosives become stockpiled, several problems are manifested: they can leak into the soil and water table for nearby towns to consume; they become the focal point for non-state members (terrorist groups) to gain control of; or they are not properly disassembled and ignite within the stockpile warehouse. Initiatives such as the ICRC's are successful, but this aid is limited.

An example of a non-state actor taking advantage of landmines can be found within the Nigerian conflict with Boko Haram. Boko Haram has forced 1.5 million people from their homes and covered their tracks with landmines. As Nigeria claims to "have them cornered," they are marred by fields of landmines and explosives. As Nigeria makes up ground on Boko Haram in the Sambisa Forest and frees captives, they are unable to return home safely due to hidden explosives. This conflict has spread to Niger, Cameroon, and Chad as well.¹⁴

In 2013, in Libya, where racial and ethnic tensions are prevalent, 76 Eritreans from Sirte were forced into minefields to "clear" them.¹⁵ There have been similar reports from Human Rights Watch about ISIS, Al Qaeda and the Taliban forcing women and children to sweep minefields in the Middle East.

Afghanistan saw the loss of 487 children's lives in 2013 due to landmines. Afghanistan has the highest amount of explosive remnant casualties among children below 18 in the world. Many children are curious when coming upon landmines or are simply walking to school when an unexpected IED or landmine

¹ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² See <https://www.icrc.org/eng/what-we-do/other-activities/mine-action/overview-mine-action.htm>

¹³ See <https://www.icrc.org/eng/resources/documents/publication/p0828.htm>

¹⁴ See <http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/05/02/us-nigeria-boko-haram-idUSKBN0NN0Q420150502>

¹⁵ See <https://landminesinafrica.wordpress.com/2013/04/10/when-displacement-landmines-and-racism-mix-the-fate-of-eritreans-in-libya/>

explodes due to a disturbance in the soil.¹⁶ The Security Council passed Resolution 2210 in 2015 which highlighted the severity of the situation in Afghanistan concerning the use of landmines and explosive munitions by terrorist organizations. The SC promoted the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan to combat the usage of such explosives.¹⁷

Efficient and Cost Effective Ideas:

Apopo, an NGO in Tanzania has surprisingly taken measures to train rats to sniff out landmines within Mozambique. This program has actually been just as or more successful than the ICRC's. According to Apopo, the rats can scan over 200 square feet of land per hour where only 50 square feet would take an entire day to clear. The rats have helped Mozambique clear 6,693 landmines and 1087 bombs, and Mozambique cited to be free of landmines by the end of the year. The cost of the program is only at the expense of a rat and two manual surveyors rather than \$1000 (US) or more to dispose of one explosive.¹⁸ Apopo plans to begin the program in Angola which is the third most mine affected country in the world. Mike Kafon, an Afghan designer based in the Netherlands created a wind-blown mine sweeper made of bamboo and plastic. The design is heavy enough to trip mines and light enough to be blown by the wind. The Dutch military has been conducting field tests with his design and have claimed that each one is only \$50 to make rather than spending hundreds and thousands to dispose of an explosive via personnel. Although the wind-blown minesweeper wasn't cleared by the military, Mike Kafon is working on strengthening his model.¹⁹

Disarmco, a humanitarian aid group from the United Kingdom has produced, "The Dragon." This tool is a tubular flare which directs a very hot flame at a landmine which disables its explosive power through a process of deflagration. This product has one more field test before clearing on the market and helping other countries dispose of explosive remnants.²⁰

Questions to Consider:

- How should the international community address Member States who are producing or stockpiling landmines and explosive remnants?
- Using existing framework from the United Nations, how can the international community continue to aid Member States in disassembling and disposing of explosive remnants?
- What is a cost-effective and efficient method of education and training for locals, police, and military personnel of specific countries to document, disassemble and dispose of explosive remnants?
- Who is responsible for explosive remnants left in post-conflict areas? Who is responsible for clean-up and disposal? Is the planter of the explosive responsible for civilian injuries long after the conflict situation is over?

Bibliography

1. <http://members.iinet.net.au/~pictim/mines/history/history.html>
2. <http://newint.org/easier-english/landmine/lmfacts.html>
3. http://www.thirdworldtraveler.com/Landmines_html/DeadlyHiddenKillers_CDI.html
4. <http://science.howstuffworks.com/ied1.html>
5. **Compilation of existing guidelines, best practices and other recommendations aiming at addressing the diversion or illicit use of materials which can be used for Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs)***
[http://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/\(httpPages\)/9209F80002569F45C1257D00003FA5F7?OpenDocument](http://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/(httpPages)/9209F80002569F45C1257D00003FA5F7?OpenDocument)
The United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG) discusses Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and placed a document accessible on this website which is a literal guide that has compiled every

existing United Nations branch responsible for defining, researching, disposing, handling, classifying, preventing, securing, managing, transporting, and marking or tracing explosives. This will probably be the most useful research document concerning UN action on explosives.

6. **Convention on Cluster Munitions- UNOG**

[http://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/\(httpPages\)/F27A2B84309E0C5AC12574F70036F176?OpenDocument](http://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/(httpPages)/F27A2B84309E0C5AC12574F70036F176?OpenDocument)

This Convention was opened in August of 2010 in Dublin. Its concerns are centralized on cluster ammunitions as they have been deemed an “inhumane weapon.” These are important to address because, like land-mines, these are also stockpiled. However, the potential hazards created by these while stockpiled is disastrous. The full text of the Cluster Munitions Convention can be found here.

7. **The Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects as amended on 21 December 2001 (CCW)- Protocol II**

[http://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/\(httpPages\)/4F0DEF093B4860B4C1257180004B1B30?OpenDocument](http://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/(httpPages)/4F0DEF093B4860B4C1257180004B1B30?OpenDocument)

This Convention (Particularly Protocol II) is referred to as the Convention on Inhumane Weapons. Protocol II describes the definitions of what are considered inhumane weapons and places restrictions on the usage of many. The sections of importance are Articles 7-9 of this document. (After accessing the website, click on the “Protocol II on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices” to download the PDF for the full text.)

8. **Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction** <http://www.apminebanconvention.org/background-status-of-the-convention/clearing-mined-areas/overview/>

This article explains the Mine Ban Convention which was adopted in 1997. It describes in short what the convention says, what Member States are partyed to it, what Member States have fulfilled their obligations, and what Member States have not fulfilled the obligations of the Convention

9. **United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA)- Landmines**

<http://www.un.org/disarmament/convarms/landmines/>

This article explains the variety of landmines and specifically “what they are.” Although remnants of explosives range to other types of ammunitions, land mines in particular are stockpiled by the millions. 10 million documented and stockpiled mines are still awaiting destruction.

10. **International Campaign to Ban Landmines- What the Treaty Says**

<http://www.icbl.org/en-gb/the-treaty/treaty-in-detail/treaty-text.aspx>

This Campaign site provides the full text of the Mine Ban Convention as well as describing the problem in fuller detail. The Campaign has a weekly newsletter that can be accessed at this website that can keep an update on current events regarding disposal and Member State action.

11. **The Focal Point for UN Mine Action**

<http://www.mineaction.org/unmas/about>

This website (which is the domain for the United Nations Mine Action Service) details the foundation, mission, current projects, and funding sources for UNMAS. UNMAS has centers of action in over 18 countries and was mandated by the General Assembly in 1997. This is a great place to start in researching United Nations previous actions.

12. **International Committee of the Red Cross- Land Mine Action**

<https://www.icrc.org/eng/what-we-do/other-activities/mine-action/overview-mine-action.htm>

This website explains who the International Committee of the Red-Cross is and what they do concerning post-conflict cleanup with explosive remnants. Furthermore, a quick sweep of the website will give a full account on where they work and recommendations for what can be done

in the future. There are many educational videos on this site concerning the devastating effects of explosives and how to manage them.

13. Explosive Remnants of War

<https://www.icrc.org/eng/resources/documents/publication/p0828.htm>

At this website, a publication from the International Committee for the Red Cross can be downloaded. This publication describes the Committee's research, their definitions of explosives, the historic devastations that explosive remnants have caused, where they can be found, and what has been being done with them.

14. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/05/02/us-nigeria-boko-haram-idUSKBN0NN0Q420150502>

15. <https://landminesinafrica.wordpress.com/2013/04/10/when-displacement-landmines-and-racism-mix-the-fate-of-eritreans-in-libya/>

16. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/12/03/us-afghanistan-colombia-landmines-idUSKCN0JH1MQ20141203>

17. Security Council Resolution 2210 (2015)

<http://www.un.org/press/en/2015/sc11817.doc.htm>

This resolution from the Security Council highlights the severity of the situation in Afghanistan concerning terrorism and the usage of explosives to attack civilians and peacekeeping personnel. It also highlights the grave dangers that remnants of war (including explosives) pose for civilians living around a post conflict area. In its encouragement to dispose of explosive remnants of war, the Security Council also strongly promoted the Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan.

18. <http://www.cnn.com/2014/09/26/world/africa/hero-rats-sniff-out-landmines-and-tb/index.html>

19. <http://www.bbc.com/future/story/20120503-blowing-in-the-wind>

20. <http://www.worldchanging.com/archives/002438.html>

GA 1st Topic 2: Cyber Security and Terrorism

Background:

In the current cyber world, one of the more unsuspecting problems that you will come across when researching cyber security and terrorism, is that of definitions. Coming to an agreement upon conclusions and resolutions to a problem will be difficult if no one can agree upon what exactly the problem is.

Unfortunately, the international community has yet to agree upon any established definition for cyberterrorism or any variation of cyber related assailants. Definitions on terrorism alone are also highly debated in the international community.⁴ Matters of terrorism in the relatively new and unknown field of the cyber world will make clear and distinct definitions hard to come by.⁵ There are also no forms of international instruments that legally bind Member States on cyberspace interactions. Amongst all of the confusion it would be very useful to remember that cyber activities could be considered as a use of force under Article 2 (4) of the UN charter if they result in death, injury, or destruction.

Difficulties in coming up with clear definitions will continue to arise with the numerous types of cyber conflict. A cyberattack can include many activities that are used through information and communications technology (ICT). There are several broad areas of cyber conflict; however, it can be broken up into 3 main areas:

- *Cyberwar*: usually includes state-on-state action similar to an armed attack or something that could trigger the military to retaliate with equal force depending on the damage done. This is usually politically motivated to carry out acts of espionage or sabotage.

⁴ See "High Level Panel: Terrorism" item 164 for a general definition of what includes terrorism.

⁵ The 2009 Working Group Report has a good definition for cyberterrorism, pg. 2.

- *Cyberterrorism* usually involves the use or threat of harmful activities through the Internet against networks or computers. This can also include the furthering of political, religious, or ideological objectives that coincide with these harmful attacks. Terrorists use technology in a strategic manner for a very wide range of purposes, such as a large-scale disruption of networks through viruses. Terrorists can also use the Internet for training, propaganda, financing, recruitment, and gathering information for future campaigns.⁶
- *Cybercrime* can include breaches into networks and the theft of data or intellectual property.⁷ An example of this occurred on April 7th 2015, when it was reported that cyber operatives from Russia compromised the White House. After already hacking into the State Department computer system, they hit a non-classified White House network where they gained information such as the President's daily schedule. To date, there is not a single member state that isn't at major risk for cybercrime.⁸

Past UN Action:

The UN has not yet taken much action regarding the problems that arise in cyber conflict; however there have been some resolutions that acknowledge that there is a true threat that must be attended to by the international community. Cyberterrorism was brought to the attention of the international community in 1997 with resolution A/RES 51/210 that showed how terrorists could use telecommunication to further their goals. A/64/422, in 2010, was one of the few resolutions that dealt directly with cybersecurity, and nations were invited to look at their own efforts at cybersecurity, as well as help other nations by sharing what has been working for them.⁹

To start the dialogue on the issue of cyber threats, a group of experts from 15 nations were called by the General Assembly in 2004 to convene for the examination of the potential and existing cyber threats, and were to report their findings to the international community. Their job was to help create cooperation in the ICT environment by agreeing upon a set of norms that Member States could adopt. This Group of Governmental Experts (GGE) gave the report in 2010 that presented a series of steps to lower the rate of misperceptions that derive from disruptions in ICT. However, this report did not provide any binding agreements.¹⁰ Although there were no binding agreements created, this was still a significant step in progress towards creating international dialogue on this issue. Resolution 56/183 endorsed the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) to engage in dialogue on information society challenges and opportunities.¹¹ This summit met in Geneva in 2003, Tunis in 2005, and Geneva again in May 2013. 175 countries participated in the first summit where they drafted and adopted the Declaration of Principles, which serve as a guide to an open information society. The question of who governs the Internet continues as the United States has proposed to relinquish control of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), but has still continued to be rejected.

Another resolution that has directly dealt with issues in cybersecurity is A/RES/64/211, which invited member states to come together to self-assess their efforts in cybersecurity, and encouraged them to share what has been working for them.¹² Thirty-one nations assembled to collaborate, and the Counter-Terrorism Task Force (CTITF) gave a report on this meeting to which they published in February 2009.¹³

⁶ UNODC, http://www.unodc.org/documents/frontpage/Use_of_Internet_for_Terrorist_Purposes.pdf

⁷ Theohary and Rollins, also provides more definitions on pg. 2.

⁸ Tarantola, <http://www.engadget.com/2015/04/07/russia-might-have-hacked-the-white-house/>

⁹ A/RES/64/211, <http://www.un.org/en/ga/64/resolutions.shtml>

¹⁰ A/RES/201, <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N10/469/57/PDF/N1046957.pdf?OpenElement>

¹¹ A/RES/56/183, https://www.itu.int/wsis/docs/background/resolutions/56_183_unga_2002.pdf

¹² A/RES/64/211, http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/64/211

¹³ CTITF Report, http://www.un.org/spanish/terrorism/pdf/ctitf_internet_wg_2009%20Report.pdf;
http://www.un.org/terrorism/pdfs/wg6-internet_rev1.pdf

The report contains some recommendations for states on how to respond to cyberterrorism. Their recommendations included states sharing what has been working for them with other nations creating a shared database of research on the ways that terrorists have used the Internet, creating international legal measures that combat the spread of terrorist activity on the Internet, and gathering and publishing other ways to fight extremist ideologies.

One institution that has jurisdiction in the world of cyber threats is the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), which directs international telecommunications with binding treaties and regulations that restrict states from interfering with one another's communications. This institution is not very pragmatic for solving problems with cyber threats however, as there are no direct mentions of military cyberattacks, as well as the fact that most regulations are usually lacking in authority. ITU convened the World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT) in Dubai, United Arab Emirates in December 2012, to look at the International Telecommunications Regulation. Talks centered towards the concern of a shift of Internet control away from private institutions such as ICANN to national governments or the United Nations. China proposed a deep packet inspection that was adopted. Countries like Germany are afraid that this will increase Internet censorship in repressed nations.¹⁴

International Law in Other Areas:

The Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime (or the Budapest Convention) is the first law enforcement international treaty that tried to bring together a consensus on laws between countries as to what could be considered a cybercrime. Signatory states have to align their criminal laws regarding cyberspace, give their law enforcement the ability and power to deal with cybercrime, and help with other signatory states regarding cybercrime.¹⁵ Although widely considered a big step forward in cybersecurity infrastructure, some people find it unsuccessful and lacking the power to enforce law on countries where cybercriminals can do what they want.¹⁶

NATO created the Cooperative Cyber Defense Center of Excellence (CCDCOE) in Tallin, Estonia after the DDoS attack in 2007. The CCDCOE holds workshops and classes on law in cyberspace and cyber defense. In 2009, this center got an international group of experts together to create a manual on the laws of cyberwarfare, which gave us the *Tallin Manual* in 2013. This manual provides 95 rules that govern cyber conflict that takes into account sovereignty, responsibility of the state, armed law conflict, law of neutrality, and humanitarian law. This manual, although providing a good academic text, does not speak for NATO or the CCDCOE and has no binding powers.¹⁷

It is possible that other forms of international law could be incorporated into problems with cybersecurity. Specifically, laws that deal with aviation and sea could be applicable, for example a cyberattack that would disrupt air traffic control or in any way put the lives of people in flight in danger would relate to aviation laws. Also mutual legal assistance treaties that nations are involved in could be applicable to cybersecurity, especially when getting into the realm of information security, including defense, computer network, and classified military information.¹⁸

¹⁴ Pepper and Sharp, "Summary Report...", http://www.cisco.com/web/about/ac123/ac147/archived_issues/ipj_16-1/161_wcit.html

¹⁵ See <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/185.htm>

¹⁶ Jack Goldsmith, "Cybersecurity Treaties: A Skeptical View" Future Challenges Essay, June 2, 2011, http://media.hoover.org/sites/default/files/documents/FutureChallenges_Goldsmith.pdf

¹⁷ Tallinn Manual on the International Law Applicable to Cyber Warfare, <https://ccdcoe.org/tallinn-manual.html>

¹⁸ Hathaway and Crootof, http://digitalcommons.law.yale.edu/fss_papers/3852

Case Studies:

A recent international event serves as the perfect example of a cyberattack that requires the attention of the international community. Actor and director, Seth Rogan's controversial film, *The Interview*, brought much publicity and made an impact on the international community. Specifically, when the UN ambassador of North Korea, Ja Song-nam condemned the movie for its crude depiction on North Korea and their leader, Kim Jong-un, and even claimed it as an act of war on July 11, 2014.¹⁹ Threats of retaliation were also made on June 25, 2014 if the film were to be released.²⁰ This controversy escalated in the international community when Sony Entertainment was hacked by an anonymous group called the "Guardians of Peace" on November 24, 2014, releasing secret emails, records, and upcoming movies. North Korea denied any involvement with the group who claimed that *The Interview* was a movie of terrorism and demanded that it must be taken down.²¹ The controversy escalated in December 16, 2014 when the hackers made a direct threat to the people of New York, stating that moviegoers would endure destruction and terror comparable to that of 9/11.²² The threat finally subsided when the hackers promised to stand down if Kim Jong-un's death scene was not too disgraceful for public viewing. A lingering threat was left however, that if something like this occurred again, they would be ready to retaliate.

One of the most common methods of cyberattack today is the distributed denial of service attack (DDoS) that achieves political goals through attacks on online services. In this attack the server is overwhelmed with traffic so people cannot gain access to a website.²³ A significant example of this happened to Estonia on April and May of 2007. The websites of banks, government, universities, and newspapers were crippled and forced the Estonian government to block all web traffic, shutting down the country that most utilized the web. This attack was the result of a protest to the Estonian government to remove the Bronze Soldier monument in Tallinn, which is a Soviet war monument.²⁴ The attacks were alleged to come from the Russian government, although Russia never took claims for the attacks and Estonia never officially blamed Russia.²⁵ Most of the IP addresses were tracked to Russian government servers even though they never took credit for it, however if Russia had taken claim to this attack it would have been considered an act of cyberwarfare. Both of these case studies demonstrate that unless the international community is able to correctly identify the party that was responsible for an attack, it is almost impossible to label the attacks as acts of cyberterrorism or cyberwarfare.

Problems to Consider:

The Complexity of Identifying the Enemy

As both case studies will show, the countries in question denied any involvement in the cyber threats. Identifying these clandestine organizations and deciding whether or not they should be identified with the nation will be very problematic.

The Complexity of International Law

Without definitions that everyone agrees upon, identifying what is considered cyberterrorism or any variation of cyberwar and cybercrime will be difficult. In considering what actions to take, defining the problem at hand will be at an utmost concern.

¹⁹ Ben Beaumont-Thomas, <http://www.theguardian.com/film/2014/jul/10/north-korea-un-the-interview-seth-rogen-james-franco>

²⁰ "North Korea calls new..." <http://www.cbc.ca/news/world/north-korea-calls-new-seth-rogen-film-the-interview-an-act-of-war-1.2686677>

²¹ Sanger and Perloth, http://www.nytimes.com/2014/12/18/world/asia/us-links-north-korea-to-sony-hacking.html?_r=1

²² Rushe, <http://www.theguardian.com/film/2014/dec/16/employees-sue-failure-guard-personal-data-leaked-hackers>

²³ Priemesberger, "DDoS Attack..."

²⁴ See <http://www.iar-gwu.org/node/65>

²⁵ Gable: p. 61.

The Complexity of the Internet

Prevention and deterrence of cyberattacks could be next to impossible when considering the fluidity of the Internet. Deciding how to deal with cyberthreats can be difficult when deciding whether defensive or offensive approaches should be taken. Offensive actions taken on sites that pose a threat could shut down entire organizations to prevent any cyberattack, or creating a collective defensive infrastructure among nations could deter any type of cyberattack.

Response Options of Victim Nations

Any attack on one or multiple nations will easily breach into sovereignty issues. Decisions on where and how criminals are prosecuted will be a point of debate, as well as what victim nation will be allowed to do to retaliate to a cyberattack.

Questions to Consider as you Prepare:

- What could be considered a cyberattack or cyberterrorism? How can “terrorism” be defined and how could that affect cyberterrorism? When could a cyberattack be considered as an act of war? At what point could a cyberattack be considered a use of force considering the damage caused nation networks?
- What are the response options of victim nations? How can we measure what a nation could do to another in response to a cyberattack, especially when considering state sovereignty? Who should be in charge of dealing with prevention and response to attacks? Should the UN, regional organizations like the EU, individual states, the people, businesses, or a combination of some these be in charge of this?
- What can be done to prevent cyberattacks and cyberterrorism? Should potential threat sites be monitored or shut down? How can we balance the civil rights of the individual with public security?
- Who can be held responsible for a cyberattack and cyberterrorism? At what point can an organization that poses a threat or causes damage to cybersecurity be identified with a nation?
- Should there be new legislation put in place, or should we build off of existing legislation? How could we build off of present legislation or enforce it more? What infrastructure should be put in place to combat cyberattacks and cyberterrorism? How do countries (mainly less developed countries) acquire them?

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Topic 2 – Cyber Security and Terrorism

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Provides an overview of how the Internet is utilized to promote and support terrorism, especially with propaganda, training, financing, planning, and executing acts. There are also opportunities that the Internet provides to prevent, detect, and deter terrorism such as gathering intelligence to prevent terrorism and evidence to prosecute terrorism.

General Assembly 2nd Committee



History of General Assembly 2nd Committee

The General Assembly second committee (GA2) deals mainly with economic and financial world issues. The Second Committee works to provide financial economic assistance to Member States. This committee is especially unique in that it does not consider social issues but focus primarily on the permanence of the international financial and trade network.

Topics brought to the Second Committee deal with macroeconomic policy considerations, sustainable development, human settlements, poverty eradication, globalization, operational activities for development, climate change's impact on development, and more recently both information and communication technologies for development (ICT)²⁶. The Second Committee also considers the issues of least developed countries and landlocked developing countries, which face problems different from those nations that are more developed or that have coastal boundaries.²⁷ The GA2 works very closely on the 8th Millennium Development Goal, Develop a Global Partnership for Development, by considering measures to expand trade, addressing the special needs of least developed land locked nations and dealing with world debt²⁸.

GA 2nd Topic 1: Sustainable Cities and Urban Poverty

Introduction:

Today, according to UN-HABITAT, more than half of the world's population resides in urban areas—33% of urban populations in the developing world live in slums.²⁹ This large percentage equates to approximately 863 million people living in the poorest districts of the world. With such a significant amount of the world's population living in poor urban conditions, it is important for the United Nations to address the lack of resources and opportunities for growth in such areas of urban poverty. Slums, by common definition are “squalid overcrowded urban streets or districts inhabited by the poor.” More specifically, “UN-Habitat defines a slum household as a group of individuals living under the same roof in an urban area who lack one or more of the following”³⁰:

1. Durable housing of a permanent nature that protects against extreme climate conditions.
2. Sufficient living space, which means not more than three people sharing the same room.
3. Easy access to safe water in sufficient amounts at an affordable price.
4. Access to adequate sanitation in the form of a private or public toilet shared by a reasonable number of people.
5. Security of tenure that prevents forced evictions.

Many slum dwellers encounter all five or most of UN-Habitat's qualifications of slum living. The amount of individuals facing this extreme poverty is not only a basic human rights issue, but also a waste of incredible opportunity for economic growth and sustainability in cities. If cities are unable to access their

²⁶ <http://www.un.org/en/ga/second/>

²⁷ <http://www.un.org/en/ga/second/>

²⁸ Mingst, Karen A., and Margaret P. Karns. *The United Nations in the 21st Century*. Boulder, CO: Westview, 2012. 184. Print.

²⁹ UN HABITAT, *State of the World's Cities* (2012/2013), <http://mirror.unhabitat.org/pmss/listItemDetails.aspx?publicationID=3387>

³⁰ UN HABITAT, “Slums: Some Definitions,” *State of the World's Cities* (2006/2007), <http://ww2.unhabitat.org/mediacentre/documents/sowcr2006/SOWCR%205.pdf>

most valuable resource—people—due to the lack of basic needs, then they are losing an insurmountable asset to the advancing of their city and their future economic development.³¹

Defining the Problems within Urban Poverty:

Several issues are involved in areas of urban poverty, and the United Nations has a great opportunity to encourage progress and development of such issues. One of the most prominent is an issue the United Nations cannot address directly and that is the lack of legal identification for slum dwellers. The poor in many slums do not own the land in which they occupy, nor do they have formal legal identity to own the land. This poses a challenge for cities if they wish to operate on regulatory solutions, such as taxation or government building permits. If one third of the urban population does not have legal documentation of citizenship or recognition from the government, then very little progress can occur through governmental procedures.³² The United Nations can encourage partnerships between governments and NGOs to find pathways for legal recognition in conjunction with incentives that would solve this deeply rooted problem. Providing legal documentation would provide slums access to government spending and further improvements of the detrimental characteristics of slum living conditions.

Overpopulation is one of the most well-known detrimental characteristics of slum dwelling. Intense overpopulation hinders effective reconstruction and development of slums because it is difficult to restore shelters and building infrastructures without completely displacing hundreds of slum dwellers. Overpopulation also attributes to a lack of communication in the community between slum dwellers and government officials or organizations such as in the United Nations. Communication is imperative to creating inclusive living environments in which slum dwellers have the opportunity to express their needs and solutions towards upward mobility in the slums. Lastly, overpopulated and crowded slums create extremely vulnerable living environments. Lack of clean drinking water and sanitation is a major threat to the life expectancy of many slum dwellers.

Recent Developments:

Each of the issues presented above are areas in which the United Nations can assist in the development of slums into sustainable cities. The United Nations has already prioritized the progress of sustainable cities and is committed to finding solutions to resolving the lack of basic necessities listed previously in the UN-Habitat's definition of slums.

UN-Habitat was created in 2002 through General Assembly Resolution A/56/206 to act as the United Nations Human Settlements Program.³³ The United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation preceded UN-Habitat and created two conferences, Habitat I and Habitat II, both of which were dedicated to recognizing and addressing the challenge of urbanization through achievements such as the Millennium Development Goals.³⁴ Habitat II Recognized the increasing number of slum dwellers despite the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals³⁵ and it called to address even deeper negative impacts

³¹ UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network, *An Action Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2014), <http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/140505-An-Action-Agenda-for-Sustainable-Development.pdf>

³² UNDP Report, "Urbanization and Climate Change" *Asia Pacific Issue Brief Series* (2012), <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/rbap/docs/Research%20&%20Publications/poverty/RBAP-PR-2013-Urbanization-Climate-Change-Issue-Brief-01.pdf>

³³ UN General Assembly Resolution, "Strengthening the Mandate and Status of the Commission on Human Settlements and the Status, Role and Functions of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)" (2002), <http://unhabitat.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/A-RES-56-206.pdf>

³⁴ UN HABITAT Website, <http://unhabitat.org>

³⁵ UN Document, *Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme* (UN-Habitat), A/RES/66/207 (2012), <http://unhabitat.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/Resolution-adopted-by-the-General-Assembly->

of slum-dwelling such as environmental degradation, climate change, desertification and loss of biodiversity.³⁶ The third Habitat conference is scheduled to occur in October 2016, in Quito Ecuador. As one of the first global conferences after the Post 2015 Development Agenda, this conference has the momentum and potential to proactively address urbanization and the need to improve the livelihoods of the urban poor. The Second General Assembly should keep this in mind when proposing resolutions to include ideas that could be addressed during this momentous conference.

UN-Habitat, although one of the most promising UN bodies capable of addressing the issues of urban poverty, is not the only organization of conferences gathering to discuss solutions for growing urbanization and sustainable cities. The World Urban Forum (2012) in Naples created a specific manifesto for cities that called for the Global Urban Agenda that centered on the accelerating pace of urbanization.³⁷ The conference called for national government creation of urban policies and local planning for city extensions to accommodate population growth. It also noted key characteristics found in most sustainable places and they include inclusivity of the urban poor, sustainable planning with local and needed resources, and business investment.³⁸ In 2012, The Rio de Janeiro Sustainable Development Conference also took place and during it the United Nation's *The Future We Want* called for many of the solutions to the issues previously mentioned in this background guide. Some solutions include, "sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, creating greater opportunities for all, reducing inequalities, raising basic standards of living, fostering equitable social development and inclusion, and promoting the integrated and sustainable management of natural resources..."³⁹ Three primary points marked out in this proclamation include the development of housing structures, water and sanitation, and access to basic services. Each of these three areas of development would assist in providing solutions to promoting sustainable living conditions for the urban poor.

Mumbai Case Study:

Mumbai has addressed each of the three topics listed above (housing structures, water and sanitation, and access to basic services) in its remarkable sustainable city movement. Looking at the progress and the process by which Mumbai is transforming and improving its slums provides valuable insight to workable solutions for the United Nations to propose.

One of the greatest ways to create sustainable and reliable housing structures is to promote inclusive housing.⁴⁰ Inclusive housing is a concept that centers on the wants and needs of slum dwellers, land rights community groups, and other organizations wishing to assist in the development of slum infrastructure and buildings.⁴¹ It is imperative that active community participation is present in the development of sustainable cities because it provides a link to inclusive housing for the poor. Mumbai has included "inclusive housing" in their development plan in the form of "The People's Vision for Mumbai," which is the first document in Mumbai's history that was drafted by its people. Mumbai has also enlisted The

ARES662071.pdf

³⁶ UN Conference Document, "United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)" A/CONF.165/14 (1996), <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G96/025/00/PDF/G9602500.pdf?OpenElement>

³⁷ UN Report, "Sixth Session of the World Urban Forum," *The Urban Future* (2012), <http://mirror.unhabitat.org/documents/WUF6Report.pdf>

³⁸ US Department of Housing, "Naples the Site of World Urban Forum 6" (2012), http://www.huduser.org/portal/pdredge/pdr_edge_featd_article_110512.html

³⁹ UN Document, *The Future We Want*, A/RES/66/288 (2012), http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/66/288&referer=/english/&Lang=E

⁴⁰ UN Habitat Report, "Accessibility of Housing. A Handbook of Inclusive Affordable Housing Solutions..." (2014) <http://unhabitat.org/books/accessibility-of-housing/>

⁴¹ Huffington Post, "Involving the Urban Poor in Inclusive Housing," (2014) http://www.huffingtonpost.com/josephine-dallant/involving-the-urban-poor_b_5670133.html

Slum Upgrading Program, funded by the World Bank, to respond to Mumbai's Urban Development Project (BUDP) to regulate squatter settlements and provide land for organizations and government officials to manage slums.⁴² This step is another solution to creating inclusive housing in a community that was once communicatively separated from the rest of Mumbai's city development programs.

Mumbai has also partnered with many NGOs to provide safe healthy living environments for slum dwellers. According to Mumbai's reports, 73% of slum dwellers depend on public toilets and yet there is no organized collection or cleanup of waste. Mumbai's Slum Sanitation Project is an effort put in place to create better access to sanitation, clean water, and other services.⁴³ Mumbai is a great example of how a developing city can utilize a domestic strategy in combination with available international resources and community efforts to create a foundation for sustainable living in slums. Mumbai had the same extremely poor living quality that many other cities continue to have in their slums, but through strategy and effective utilization of available resources (both domestic and international) the city was able to greatly improve living conditions and availability of basic resources, making great strides in the development of their slums.

Questions to Consider:

The General Assembly Second Committee needs to create a positive trajectory for sustainable development, so how can the United Nations improve the quality of life for slum dwellers?

How can the United Nations agencies and the international donors reach a better cooperation with local agencies?

How can more effective involvement and attention be brought to the urban poor, such as through inclusive housing?

What can be done on an international, national, and regional level to provide greater access to services in slums?

What strategies and plans could cities use to provide the growing number of citizens with safe drinking water and sanitation?

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Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

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This Resolution invites and encourages all work of UN-Habitat to continue implementing programs for sustainable housing and urban development around the world. This resolution also focuses on the increasing number of slum dwellers despite the attainment of Millennium Development Goals to achieve improvement in the lives of slum-dwellers. This resolution invites Governments to enumerate the populations of slum dwellers. And it also recognizes the negative impacts this has on environmental degradation, climate change, desertification and loss of biodiversity.

⁴² Scholarly Report, *The Case of Mumbai, India*, "Case Studies for the Global Report on Human Settlements" (2003) http://www.ucl.ac.uk/dpu-projects/Global_Report/pdfs/Mumbai.pdf

⁴³ The World Bank, *The Mumbai Slum Sanitation Program : partnering with slum communities for sustainable sanitation in a megalopolis* (2006), <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2006/09/7346175/mumbai-slum-sanitation-program-partnering-slum-communities-sustainable-sanitation-megalopolis>

UN Document: A/RES/66/288 (2012)

The Future We Want

http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/66/288&referer=/english/&Lang=E

An outcome of the Rio de Janeiro Sustainable Development Conference in 2012, The Future We Want discusses sustainable cities that support inclusive housing and safe, healthy living environments for the vulnerable. This document also suggests the need for affordable and sustainable transportation as well calls upon the protection of green urban spaces, water and sanitation, air quality, and decent jobs to improve slum upgrading. The strategy to achieve this is through mixed-use planning and non-motorized mobility.

UN Document: A/RES/56/206 (2002)

Strengthening the Mandate and Status of the Commission on Human Settlements and the Status, Role and Functions of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) <http://unhabitat.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/A-RES-56-206.pdf>

This UN Resolution reports on the creation of UN Habitat, its mission, and the role in which the UN body will play in sustainable development of urban cities.

UN Report: Sixth Session of the World Urban Forum (2012)

The Urban Future <http://mirror.unhabitat.org/documents/WUF6Report.pdf>

Key emerging issues identified at this forum include: insufficient data on informal access to urban basic services, lack of updated land use laws, limited inclusion of the poorest in housing policies, the need for citywide strategies and the difficulty of obtaining these with the vast amount of approaches, and the tendency for humanitarian aid to focus on rural areas rather than urban developments. These key issues are supplemented by hundreds of others and are each addressed with recommendations and case studies in this report.

UN Conference Document: A/CONF.165/14 (1996)

United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G96/025/00/PDF/G9602500.pdf?OpenElement>

The purpose of Habitat II Conference was to address adequate shelter for all and the creation of sustainable human settlements in an urbanizing world. This was the last Habitat Conference held before the third conference will occur in Quito in 2016. This Conference recognized the urgency of deteriorating human settlements and the wide opportunity for economic development through producing sustainable cities.

UNEP Report: (2011)

Cities Investing in Energy and Resource Efficiency

http://www.unep.org/greeneconomy/Portals/88/documents/ger/GER_12_Cities.pdf

This report discusses the problems with traditional urban development and its causation of overpopulated and unsustainable areas such as slums. The need to upgrade infrastructure is a key strategy presented that poses health benefits in slum areas.

UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (2014)

An Action Agenda for Sustainable Development

<http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/140505-An-Action-Agenda-for-Sustainable-Development.pdf>

This report notes the “dynamism” of cities and their impact towards sustainable development due to their great resources of human capital and their potential to grow. Because cities are massive users of energy, it is important to discuss ways to create cities that use resources efficiently, such as new energy, water, wastewater, and transportation infrastructure. In order to address urban poverty this report expresses the

need to ensure universal access to basic urban infrastructure and services to also ensure sustainable energy consumption. This report also encourages improved urban governance within local governments.

UNDP Report: Urbanization and Climate Change (2012)

Asia Pacific Issue Brief Series

<http://www.undp.org/content/dam/rbap/docs/Research%20&%20Publications/poverty/RBAP-PR-2013-Urbanization-Climate-Change-Issue-Brief-01.pdf>

This report addresses urban poverty and its multidimensional challenges visible most prevalently in slums across the world. Although this report focuses specifically on Asia-Pacific's economic growth, their experiences resonate with other urban cities. The issue with urban poverty is that the poor often do not own the land they occupy nor do they have formal legal identity to own such land. This poses a challenge to regulatory solutions because if individuals do not even have legitimate citizenship, how can they access or abide in sustainable building regulations.

Mumbai Case Study:

Scholarly Report: Case Studies for the Global Report on Human Settlements (2003)

The Case of Mumbai, India http://www.ucl.ac.uk/dpu-projects/Global_Report/pdfs/Mumbai.pdf

This report is a prime case study of the slums in Mumbai. Currently, there are many programs in place to further the development and reconstruction of slums to ensure sustainable development. For example, the Slum Upgrading Program funded by the World Bank was created in response to the Mumbai Urban Development Project (BUDP) to regulate squatter settlements and provide land to manage slums. This provides an in depth look at the programs in place for developing Mumbai's slums.

The World Bank, *The Mumbai Slum Sanitation Program: partnering with slum communities for sustainable sanitation in a megalopolis* (2006)

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2006/09/7346175/mumbai-slum-sanitation-program-partnering-slum-communities-sustainable-sanitation-megalopolis>

An in-depth analysis of Mumbai's Slum Sanitation program and Mumbai's efforts to promote clean water, sanitation, and access to services in Mumbai's slums.

Other Useful Resources:

UN Sustainable Cities Website:

<http://www.un.org/en/sustainablefuture/cities.asp>

UN HABITAT Website:

<http://unhabitat.org>

UN Habitat Initiatives:

<http://unhabitat.org/urban-initiatives/cities-and-climate-change-initiative/>

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GA 2nd Topic 2: Sustainability for the World's Oceans and Seas

Introduction

As the twenty-first century continues to progress, there are an increasing number of challenges when it comes to preserving the world's finite natural resources and using them wisely. Among these natural resources are the world's oceans and seas and the marine life that is found within them. As reported by the *National Geographic* over half of the world's population lives within 120 miles of the ocean, and the oceans and seas combined cover close to three-fourths of the entire surface of the Earth.⁴⁴ Preservation of the world's oceans and seas, as well as arrangements for their sustainable usage and protection, are an important part of safeguarding the earth and its natural resources for the world's future inhabitants.

According to the list of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, the seventh goal is to ensure environmental sustainability, which encompasses all parts of the natural environment including the oceans and seas.⁴⁵ As the oceans and seas surround all of the world's landmasses and touch many significant nations in the world, it is imperative that the need for proper safeguards and plans for its sustainable usage be addressed by the United Nations. While the United Nations reports that "protected ecosystems covered fourteen percent of land and coastal marine areas worldwide in 2012", this is not enough as both land was included in the count in addition to the other concerns facing the future of the oceans and seas.⁴⁶ Consideration must be given to both the environmental protection of the oceans and seas themselves, as well as the preservation of marine life and its sustainable usage and how best to help facilitate the ethical and safe harvesting of marine life.

Past UN Involvement/ Current Issues

As part of their plan to help encourage sustainable usage of the oceans and seas, the United Nations has undertaken several measures in the past to help facilitate the process and encourage its member nations to contribute to the effort. In 2012, the United Nations through the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) hosted the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, that addressed the topic of sustainable ocean and sea usage.⁴⁷ Rio+20 discussed several key ways in which to address the issues facing ocean sustainability, including creating a list of ten proposals:

1. Implement Actions to Adapt to and Mitigate Ocean Acidification
2. Develop and Execute a Global Program aimed at Greater Protection and Restoration of Vital Ocean and Coastal Habitats, and develop a Global Blue Carbon Market as a Means of Creating Direct Economic Gain through Habitat Protection
3. Strengthen the Legal Framework to Effectively Address Aquatic Invasive Species
4. Build Green Societies in Small Island Developing States: Addressing Key Vulnerabilities

⁴⁴ Handwerk, Brian. "Sustainable Earth: Oceans."

<http://environment.nationalgeographic.com/environment/sustainable-earth/oceans>

⁴⁵ United Nations Millennium Development Goals. "Millennium Development Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability." 2012. <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/environ.shtml>.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. "Issue Brief: Oceans." 2012. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/325brief4.pdf>.

5. Increase Efforts for Responsible Fisheries and Aquaculture in a Green Economy
6. Green the Nutrient Economy and Reduce Ocean Hypoxia through Policy, Regulatory and Economic Instruments that Promote Nutrient Efficiency and Recovery
7. Create and Implement an Institutional and Legal Framework to Protect Habitats and Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction
8. Reform Regional Ocean Management Organizations
9. Enhance Coordination, Coherence and Effectiveness of the UN System on Oceans Issues
10. Increase Institutional and Human Capacity for Sustained Observations, Monitoring, Marine Research and Progress evaluation of International commitments⁴⁸

Since Rio+20, the United Nations has continued to work on urging member nations to commit to sustainable usage of the oceans and seas as well as continuing to research the benefits that countries can enjoy through their commitment to sustainably using the oceans and seas surrounding their countries. In 2013, the United Nations General Assembly published a report entitled “Cooperative Measures to Assess and Increase Awareness of Environmental Effects Related to Waste Originating from Chemical Munitions Dumped at Sea” that was a follow-up report to Resolution 65/149 in which member nations agreed to prevent the disposal of hazardous chemical waste into the oceans and seas.⁴⁹ In addition to reaching an agreement about the prevention of waste disposal into the oceans, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) published a report in 2014 titled “The Ocean’s Economy: Opportunities and Challenges for Small Island Developing States” describes the potential room for economic growth that is available for small island nations via sustainable usage of the oceans and seas that surround their countries.⁵⁰ While the United Nations has done substantial work in calling for the preservation and sustainable usage of the oceans, it is worth noting that the United Nations faces limitations due to both international and local law when it comes to oceanic sustainability. Within the World Conservation Union’s (IUCN) report titled “International Ocean Governance: Using International Law and Organizations to Manage Marine Resources Sustainably” are examples of the multi-layered network created by overlapping agreements between nations in regulating ocean usage for activities such as fishing and other marine life harvests.⁵¹ In crafting ideas for resolutions, the Second General Assembly must be careful take note of this limit.

⁴⁸ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). “A Blueprint for Ocean and Coastal Sustainability.” 2011.

http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/SC/pdf/interagency_blue_paper_ocean

⁴⁹ United Nations General Assembly. “Cooperative Measures to Assess and Increase Awareness of Environmental Effects Related to Waste Originating From Chemical Munitions Dumped at Sea.” 2013.

http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/68/258&Lang=E

⁵⁰ United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. “The Oceans Economy: Opportunities and Challenges For Small Island Developing States.”

http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditcted2014d5_en.pdf

⁵¹ Kimball, Lee A. “International Ocean Governance: Using International Law and Organizations to Manage Marine Resources Sustainably.”

http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/intl_ocean_governance_english.pdf

Despite the progress that has been made through the United Nations, there are still many important issues and concerns to consider within the topic of ocean sustainability. Illegal and illicit fishing, primarily by seafood pirates, are an important concern within the topic of ocean sustainability in terms of protecting the marine life found within them. The organization Oceans Beyond Piracy has released a report titled “Illegal, Unreported & Unregulated Fishing in Somalia” which discusses the importance of preventing illegal fishing and the lack of aid available to developing countries that lack the infrastructure and resources to combat seafood piracy.⁵² The report also describes the economic impact that the illegal fishing trade has upon the world’s economy, in that it “costs the global economy up to \$23 billion a year.”⁵³ With these concerns, the United Nations Second General Assembly should consider the need for additional resolutions related to helping prevent seafood piracy and the illicit fishing trade.

Case Study I: The Southern Ocean and the Patagonian Toothfish

The plight of the Patagonian Toothfish is one of the most significant threats to the maritime environment in the current age, and unfortunately this is a major problem in almost every part of the world. In a report from the Lighthouse Foundation titled “Sustainability in the Southern Ocean Fisheries: The Case of the Patagonian Toothfish”, the issue of illegal fishing and its consequences on the maritime environment are raised.⁵⁴ As stated in the report, the Southern Ocean, which is located below South America but above Antarctica, has a “wealth of natural marine resources that include the Patagonian Toothfish” which due to its high demand in the consumer market has been the subject of a number of illegal fisheries and fishing operations.⁵⁵ Despite international efforts to prevent the illegal trade and consumption of the Patagonian Toothfish, the illegal trade continues partly because of the current limits of international regulations to prevent illegal fishing.⁵⁶ The illegal fishing of the Patagonian Toothfish, just like illegal fishing all over the world, is a direct threat to one of the Earth’s most abundant resources and it will likely continue until there is some change to international regulation.

Case Study II: Technology’s Role in Preventing Seafood Piracy

While illegal fishing is made much easier by more advanced technology, the solution to these practices will likely be found using advanced technology as well. Modern technology can provide invaluable aid in helping to preserve the oceans and seas, as evidenced by the National Public Radio’s report titled “Gotcha: Seafood Pirates Stripped of their Booty.” Through the use of satellites and tracking software, Skytruth founder John Amos is able to track the movements of boats in protected ocean waters and observe whether or not they are fishing there.⁵⁷ In January of 2015, Amos was able to track and report the illegal fishing of a Taiwanese boat in the island nation of Palau to the proper authorities who promptly confiscated the ship and its illegal cargo.⁵⁸ The report is an important reminder of the benefits of technology in creating oceanic sustainability, which can be made easier with modern technology. In order for nations to protect their resources at sea, they need to make sure that they use every resource to counter actions such as illegal fishing in the most efficient and effective way possible. The incorporation of advanced technology would be a necessity in strategies moving forward to combat illegal fishing and fisheries.

⁵² Oceans Beyond Piracy. “Illegal, Unreported & Unregulated Fishing in Somalia.” 2014.

<http://oceansbeyondpiracy.org/publications/illegal-unreported-unregulated-fishing-somalia>

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ Fallon, Liza D. and Elaine Stratford. “Issues of Sustainability in the Southern Ocean Fisheries.” <http://www.lighthouse-foundation.org/index.php?id=87&L=1>

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ Joyce, Christopher. “Gotcha: Satellites Help Strip Seafood Pirates of Their Booty.”

<http://www.npr.org/blogs/thesalt/2015/02/05/383562379/gotcha-satellites-help-strip-seafood-pirates-of-their-booty>

⁵⁸ Ibid.

Questions for Research

1. How should the goal of ocean sustainability be divided among countries (i.e. by sector, continent or region)?
2. What are ways in which the United Nations can help with the prevention of seafood piracy?
3. How can countries support sustainable use of the oceans and seas?
4. Should ocean sustainability be handled mainly at a regional level or an international level?

Bibliography

Fallon, Liza D. and Elaine Stratford. "Issues of Sustainability in the Southern Ocean Fisheries." *Lighthouse Foundation*. University of Tasmania, March 2003. Web. 8 April 2015. <http://www.lighthouse-foundation.org/index.php?id=87&L=1>

In this article, authors Liza D. Fallon and Elaine Stratford describe the rich natural resources and unique marine life found in the Southern Oceans. Many details and facts are given about the Patagonian toothfish, which has numerous fisheries devoted to its capture and eventual consumption. This includes a number of illegal or unethical fishing practices. Overall, the article discusses the need for sustainable fishing within the Southern Oceans and for support from the international community.

Handwerk, Brian. "Sustainable Earth: Oceans." *National Geographic News*. National Geographic News, 2012. Web. 8 April 2015. <http://environment.nationalgeographic.com/environment/sustainable-earth/oceans>

The world's oceans are in reach of many people throughout the world, and Brian Handwerk's article states this as well as the fact that the oceans are one of the most valuable global resources available. The article largely focuses on Rio+20, a sustainability conference held in Rio in 2012 by the UNCSD (United Nations Council for Sustainable Development) that was partly about the need for sustainable maritime activities. The article gives invaluable facts and information about the need for sustainability in ocean usage to preserve the future of the world.

Joyce, Christopher. "Gotcha: Satellites Help Strip Seafood Pirates of Their Booty." *National Public Radio*. National Public Radio, 5 Feb. 2015. Web. 8 April 2015. <http://www.npr.org/blogs/thesalt/2015/02/05/383562379/gotcha-satellites-help-strip-seafood-pirates-of-their-booty>

Piracy and ocean sustainability are two closely related issues, as this article proves by describing the dangerous practices of "seafood pirates" who break laws regulating fishing practices in order to sell them to seafood providers. However, this is changing due to the new use of satellites to monitor the oceans for illicit fishing vessels. Overall, this article is a good source for understanding how piracy and ocean sustainability are connected.

Kimball, Lee A. "International Ocean Governance: Using International Law and Organizations to Manage Marine Resources Sustainably." *International Union for Conservation of Nature*. IUCN, 2003. Web. 8 April 2015. http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/intl_ocean_governance_english.pdf

International law plays a significant role in determining the level of sustainability that is used globally, and this article largely focuses on the need for international law to protect the oceans. Lee A. Kimball's article focuses both on the history of international maritime law in relation to sustainability as well as the need for more specific legal agreements. This article is a good resource for understanding international law in relation to oceanic and environmental sustainability.

Oceans Beyond Piracy. "Illegal, Unreported & Unregulated Fishing in Somalia." *Oceans Beyond Piracy*. Oceans Beyond Piracy, 9 Sep. 2014. Web. 8 April 2015. <http://oceansbeyondpiracy.org/publications/illegal-unreported-unregulated-fishing-somalia>

In this report from the organization Oceans Beyond Piracy, there is a quality case study regarding illegal fishing in Somalia. Somalia is a country known for their problems with piracy, but now the issues have extended into illegal fishing practices. Overall, this report is an excellent case study in the issues of piracy and illicit fishing practices.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. "The Oceans Economy: Opportunities and Challenges For Small Island Developing States." *United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*. UNCTAD, 27. Aug. 2014. Web. 8 April 2015. http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditcted2014d5_en.pdf

In this report published by UNCTAD, the role of sustainable fishing and other maritime practices is shown as being important to the growth of smaller countries such as islands that depend on the ocean for trade and capital. It also focuses on the legal aspect of an ocean-based economy, and the international agreements for fishing and sustainable ocean usage.

United Nations General Assembly. "Cooperative Measures to Assess and Increase Awareness of Environmental Effects Related to Waste Originating From Chemical Munitions Dumped at Sea." *United Nations General Assembly*. United Nations General Assembly, 24. July. 2013. Web. 8 April 2015. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/68/258&Lang=E

In this resolution, the United Nations General Assembly resolves to try and end the disposal of toxic materials and chemicals into the oceans that cause pollution and destruction to the marine life and ocean ecosystems. Pollution and its elimination is an important part of sustainability and this UN resolution is an important step in the direction of global sustainability.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. "A Blueprint for Ocean and Coastal Sustainability." *United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization*, UNESCO, Web. 8 April. 2015. http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/SC/pdf/interagency_blue_paper_ocean

In this report published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in preparation for the Rio +20 conference, the United Nations reveals their plans for achieving greater sustainability within the oceans and within the realm of maritime usage. The guide/report lists ten proposals for oceanic sustainability, all with the goal of increasing sustainability.

Overall, this is an excellent look at the plans of the United Nations regarding maritime preservation and sustainability.

United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. "Issue Brief: Oceans."
United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. UNCSD, 2012, Web.
8 April 2015. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/325brief4.pdf>

In this issue briefing prepared for the Rio + 20 conference on sustainability, the importance of oceans to the world's future is highlighted and the issue of sustainability is portrayed as crucial. The briefing highlights the success of the United Nations in creating resolutions or agreements on the sustainable use of the oceans and subtly pushes for more action.

United Nations Millennium Development Goals. "Millennium Development Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability." *United Nations Millennium Development Goals*. UN, 2012, Web. 8 May 2015.
<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/environ.shtml>.

In this report published by the United Nations in 2012, reports on the progress of meeting each Millennium Development Goal is given. The report for Millennium Development Goal Number 7: Ensuring Environmental Sustainability is an excellent beginning point for understanding both the United Nation's shortcomings and progress on environmental sustainability, including the oceans and seas.

General Assembly 3rd Committee



History of General Assembly 3rd Committee

The General Assembly Third Committee (GA3), formally referred to as the General Assembly Social Humanitarian and Cultural Affairs Committee (SOCHUM), was established in 1948 as a direct result of the humanitarian crises that took place during the Second World War. The Third Committee's scope is broad and can coincide with the issues addressed by the General Assembly Second Committee and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Unlike ECOSOC, however, every member nation has representation in the Third Committee. Due to the large range of affairs it governs, the Committee considers many topics, including:

- Advancement of women and protection of children
- Rights of indigenous peoples and status and treatment of refugees
- Elimination of racism and racial discrimination
- Crime prevention and drug control
- Rights of the elderly and disabled

As these issues are far-reaching and complex, the GA3 works with other UN organs and NGOs, including ECOSOC and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), to ensure that the resolutions passed are properly implemented. With the recent creation of the Human Rights Council (HRC), the Third Committee has taken a special interest in expanding human rights and fundamental freedoms. It is an important liaison between the HRC (based in Geneva) and the General Assembly (based in New York). Though the Third Committee considers many draft resolutions, many have criticized that its time is allocated inefficiently: a large amount of time and effort is put toward amending past resolutions but result in minor textual changes. Additionally, informal negotiating between Member States absorbs much of the energy in the Third Committee.

GA 3rd Topic 1: Preventing Torture and Police Brutality at All Levels of the Law Enforcement Community

Background

On December 9, 1975 the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment was created in Resolution 3452 (XXX) by the General Assembly.⁵⁹ Based on this Resolution, the Convention Against Torture and Other, Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, also known as the Torture Convention, was established by A/RES/39/46.⁶⁰ The Torture Convention was adopted by the United Nations on December 10, 1984 and began to be enforced on June 26, 1987.⁶¹ Article 1 of the Torture Convention outlines the internationally agreed legal definition of torture, which can be summarized in three main parts: the intentional infliction of severe mental or physical suffering, by a public official, who is directly or indirectly involved, for a specific purpose.⁶²

⁵⁹ GA/RES/3452/(XXX) <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/DeclarationTorture.aspx>

⁶⁰ A/RES/39/46 <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/39/a39r046.htm>

⁶¹ The Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (The Torture Convention) http://legal.un.org/avl/pdf/ha/catcidtp/catcidtp_e.pdf

⁶² Ibid.

Fifteen years later, on June 22, 2006, A/RES/57/199 was adopted, which outlined the optional protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.⁶³ The states that have ratified the various optional protocols vary greatly, due to sovereignty.⁶⁴ For example, some states have not ratified some of the optional protocols due to the fact that they do not find the death penalty to be a form of cruel punishment and do not want the United Nations to decide that it is. Furthermore, on June 18, 2008, the Human Rights Council condemned all forms of torture, called upon governments to prohibit torture, condemned all attempts to legalize torture, extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a period of three years, welcomed reports from the Committee against Torture and Secretary-General, and commemorated June 26th as the United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture.⁶⁵ The Human Rights Council further condemned and regulated torture and forms of police brutality in Article 5, Article 7, and Article 9 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.⁶⁶

Police brutality does not have an internationally agreed upon definition, but is it considered an aspect of torture. There are currently two forms of prevention in place in order to combat torture and police brutality, direct and indirect prevention.⁶⁷ Direct prevention works to prevent torture from occurring by attempting to reduce the risk factors and attempting to eliminate possible causes. Indirect prevention works by examining cases of torture or ill-treatment and strives to avoid the repetition of these acts.⁶⁸

Case Study-United States of America

Ferguson, Missouri is now a well-known area in the international community due to issues involving police brutality. After the death of Michael Brown and the violence that followed due to protests, the United Nations denounced the actions of law enforcement in the United States of America.⁶⁹ The United Nations cited instances of police shootings against unarmed black youths and current conditions in United States' prisons.⁷⁰ While the report did not directly mention Ferguson, Missouri, it was released immediately after a grand jury's decision not to indict the Ferguson police officer in the shooting of Michael Brown.⁷¹ The report reviewed the United States of America's track record for torture since 2006 and specifically cited numerous reports of police brutality and torture.⁷² The report largely forced on excessive use of force and extensive use of Tasers against those who resist arrest, citing cases in Florida and Chicago.⁷³ However, a committee member Alessio Bruni stated that the United Nations "has to respect the decision" of the grand jury.⁷⁴ The United Nations has expressed "legitimate concerns" about policing policies in the United States due to the cases of Eric Garner and Michael Brown.⁷⁵ United Nations experts welcomed President Barack Obama's proposal to establish trust-building initiatives between local law enforcement agencies and communities. However, the United Nations went even further to state that there is also a need for further training and more focus on recruiting minorities into

⁶³ Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/OPCAT.aspx>

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ Human Rights Council Resolution 8/8 http://ap.ohchr.org/Documents/E/HRC/resolutions/A_HRC_RES_8_8.pdf

⁶⁶ The Universal Declaration of Human Rights <http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/>

⁶⁷ Preventing Torture http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/NHRI/Torture_Prevention_Guide.pdf

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ Ferguson Shooting: UN Torture Committee Condemns US for 'Excessive' Force in Law Enforcement <http://www.ibtimes.com/ferguson-shooting-un-torture-committee-condemns-us-excessive-force-law-enforcement-1730614>

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ Ibid.

⁷² Ibid.

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁵ Eric Garner, Michael Brown Cases Spark 'Legitimate Concerns' about US Policing-UN Experts http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=49522#.VSame_nF-Ck

law enforcement.⁷⁶ The United Nations also heard from Michael Brown's parents about the events that occurred in Ferguson.⁷⁷ However, this meeting occurred behind closed doors.⁷⁸ The United States of American has signed and ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, but has not signed or ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment of Punishment.⁷⁹

Case Study-Zimbabwe

Since its independence in the 1980's, Zimbabwe has seen a steady deterioration of the rule of law.⁸⁰ This deterioration has led Zimbabwe to fall short of expectations held by citizens and the international community.⁸¹ The Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP) has been the sole enforcing agency and has faced accusations of human rights violations.⁸² Human rights organizations have been behind these accusations claiming that the ZRP abandoned its constitutional functions, responsibilities, and obligations, as police officers are responsible for some of the most heinous human rights and rule of law violations in Zimbabwe.⁸³

Reform and reorientation is not easy to do in Zimbabwe, however, as activists who oppose the Zimbabwe Authorities are often arrested or abducted.⁸⁴ Furthermore, many citizens have spoken about ill-treatment and torture while in police custody and during arrests.⁸⁵ One example is when twelve students were arrested in 2014 for demonstrating. The students were peacefully demonstrating for poor education standards when they were arrested. The students reported being arrested and beaten by the police for demonstrating.⁸⁶ Another example occurred when the police arrested and beat hundreds of people who were at a camp for displaced people.⁸⁷ There have been approximately 200 deaths and 5,000 instances of beatings or torture by Zimbabwean Authorities over the past five years.⁸⁸ Zimbabwe has ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights but has not signed or ratified the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment or the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.⁸⁹

Conclusion

While the United Nations treaties and the optional protocols that accompany these treaties are good steps, they have many limitations. States do not have to ratify or follow the treaties. As a result, some states

⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷ Michael Brown's Parents Address UN: 'We Need the World to Know'

<http://www.cnn.com/2014/11/11/us/ferguson-brown-parents-u-n/>

⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁹ Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/OPCAT.aspx>

⁸⁰ Human Rights and Policing: A Case Study of Zimbabwe

http://www.ijhssnet.com/journals/Vol_2_No_17_September_2012/13.pdf

⁸¹ Ibid.

⁸² Ibid.

⁸³ Ibid.

⁸⁴ Ibid.

⁸⁵ Ibid.

⁸⁶ Ibid.

⁸⁷ Ibid.

⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁹ Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/OPCAT.aspx>

have not ratified these treaties due to the infringements these treaties would make on their sovereignty. Furthermore, the United Nations has limitations in enforcing these treaties. Mostly, the United Nations condemns the actions of states that do not follow the treaties, which can be seen in the case studies of the United States of America and Zimbabwe. The United Nations needs to develop a plan so that more states are encouraged to sign these treaties and so that the United Nations can better enforce these treaties. The United Nations also needs to find a way to move beyond simply condemning the actions of states such as the United States of America and Zimbabwe and find a way to deter such actions.

Questions to Guide Your Research

- Should the definition of torture be broadened?
- How should police brutality be defined on an international level?
- Has your state signed or ratified the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment or the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. If not, why not?
- Has your state taken any actions against torture and police brutality that has been successful?
- How can the UN go beyond simply condemning police brutality and torture?
- How should the UN go about regulating torture and police brutality while respecting sovereignty?
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Bibliography

GA/RES/3452/(XXX) “Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment”

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/DeclarationTorture.aspx>

This resolution was written to define torture, give the international community a means to prevent torture, made torture criminal, called for prevention of torture, and also outlined exceptional circumstances for torture. Was adopted by the General Assembly on December 9, 1975.

A/RES/39/46 “Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment”

<http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/39/a39r046.htm>

This resolution established the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment based on the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment by the General Assembly in resolution 3452 (XXX) on December 9, 1975.

The Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (The Torture Convention)

http://legal.un.org/avl/pdf/ha/catcidtp/catcidtp_e.pdf

This document provides background and insight to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (The Torture Convention). It was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 10, 1984 and began to be enforced on June 26, 1987. This document outlines the definition of torture, how to deal with jurisdiction, how this is/was implemented internationally, what a state’s responsibility is, the optional protocol, and details about the committee.

A/RES.57/199 Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/OPCAT.aspx>

Human Rights Council Resolution 8/8 “Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment” http://ap.ohchr.org/Documents/E/HRC/resolutions/A_HRC_RES_8_8.pdf

This resolution condemns all forms of torture, calls upon governments to prohibit torture, condemns any attempt to legalize torture, extends the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a period of three years, welcomes reports from the Committee against Torture and Secretary-General, and commemorates June 26th as the United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture, as proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 52/149 of 12 December 1997.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights <http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/>

Preventing Torture

http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/NHRI/Torture_Prevention_Guide.pdf

This document outlines, in great detail, the concept of torture, the international and regional guidelines for torture and other forms of ill treatment, avenues to promote effective legal framework for torture, how to investigate allegations of torture, how to go about training public officials, how to work within international mechanisms, and how to promoting public awareness. This document summarizes and gives the details of all the past treaties and resolutions in this area as well.

Ferguson Shooting: UN Torture Committee Condemns US for ‘Excessive’ Force in Law Enforcement <http://www.ibtimes.com/ferguson-shooting-un-torture-committee-condemns-us-excessive-force-law-enforcement-1730614>

This article outlines the Torture’s Committee’s reaction to the Ferguson shootings in the United States. The United Nations stated that the United States violated the international treaty against torture. This came after the United Nations heard about numerous reports of police brutality against minorities and other disturbing conditions in the United States. The report started by condemning extensive use of Tasers against those resisting arrest, especially instances that turned deadly. However, the United Nations stated that it did have to respect the decision made by the jury in the Ferguson case.

Eric Garner, Michael Brown Cases Spark ‘Legitimate Concerns’ about US Policing-UN Experts http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=49522#.VSamc_nF-Ck

The decision to not bring to trial Eric Garner or Michael Brown’s cases have been seen as “legitimate concerns” by the United Nations about the United States policing practices. The United Nations echoed President Obama’s proposal to establish exercises that build trust between police forces and communities. However, the United Nations also called for training and for more minorities to be recruited into the police. The Special Rapporteur on minority issues, Rita Izsák also stated that she wishes the cases had gone to trial to ensure that justice had taken its proper course.

Michael Brown’s Parents Address UN: ‘We Need the World to Know’

<http://www.cnn.com/2014/11/11/us/ferguson-brown-parents-u-n/>

The parents of Michael Brown testified before the United Nations Committee Against Torture to tell the world about the events that were taking place in Ferguson, Missouri. The talk specifically focused on the aspects of the committee that deals with working against cruel or degrading treatment and punishment by government authorities. The family stressed that Brown’s killing and the force that the police used during protests following the killing violated the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The family also called for the United Nations to recommend the immediate arrest of Officer Darren Wilson.

Convention against Torture ‘Next Generation Treaty’ That Places Value on Prevention over Cure, Third Committee Told

<http://www.un.org/press/en/2009/gashc3955.doc.htm>

This article supports the United Nations initiative in establishing proactive measures to prevent torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment. The article also stated the Convention against Torture was a “new generation treaty” focused on prevention over a cure. Instead of simply responding to the incidents of torture, the United Nations took an active stance and moved to combat it instead.

Human Rights and Policing: A Case Study of Zimbabwe

http://www.ijhssnet.com/journals/Vol_2_No_17_September_2012/13.pdf

Submission to the United Nations Committee against Torture

<http://www.hrw.org/news/2014/10/20/submission-united-nations-committee-against-torture>

In this article, the Human Rights Watch expresses appreciation for the United Nations for forming the committee against torture. The article also shares the shortcomings of the United States in this area and encourages the United Nations to help with implementing the obligations of the Convention Against Torture. Finally, the article expresses concern over particular areas of United States policy and seeks the United Nations help to correct these injustices.

GA 3rd Topic 2: Humanitarian Crises in Post-Conflict Situations

Background:

Annelies Vilim, Director of Global Responsibility once said, “Humanitarian aid is not an act of charity. It is a human right.”⁹⁰ In the United Nations, humanitarian aid follows four humanitarian Principles; Humanity, Neutrality, Impartiality, and Operational Independence⁹¹. The aid provided by the UN comes in a variety of forms such as refugees displaced by war or natural disasters, or assisting in rectifying issues of “health, hygiene, education, nutrition and even basic shelter⁹²”. In 2013, with global need on the rise, the international community spent a record setting \$22 billion dollars (US) in funding; exceeding the funding received in the two previous years⁹³. In a speech to the Council on Foreign Relations, UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Valerie Amos, said that in 2015 over 78 million people in 22 countries around the globe will be in desperate need of humanitarian aid. It was also estimated that the cost of this aid will total \$16.4 billion (us dollars). According to Amos “That money will provide urgently needed shelter, essential health care, education, food. It will help people to survive⁹⁴”. But problems have arisen over the past few years as the number of conflicts increase.

Past UN Action:

Secretariat Actions

The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) coordinates between the UN’s various humanitarian organizations. OCHA seeks to “improve the effectiveness of humanitarian response by ensuring greater predictability, accountability and partnership”. In situations involving conflict, OCHA assesses “situations and needs; agree[s] on common priorities; develop[s] common strategies to address issues such as negotiating access, mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public

⁹⁰ <http://www.ipsnews.net/2015/03/humanitarian-aid-under-fire-calls-for-new-strategies/>

⁹¹ https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/OOM_HumPrinciple_English.pdf

⁹² https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/OOM_HumPrinciple_English.pdf

⁹³ https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/OOM_HumPrinciple_English.pdf

⁹⁴ https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/OOM_HumPrinciple_English.pdf

messaging; and monitoring progress⁹⁵”.

Security Council Actions

The Security Council effects humanitarian aid through standing committees, the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), and special missions. The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) combines and coordinates the efforts of major UN operational agencies like WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP and many others. The PBC was meant to help with “reconstruction, institution-building and sustainable development” for conflict affected countries... to keep them from relapsing back into conflict⁹⁶. The SC’s special missions vary between countries depending on their needs, but almost always involve an intimate relationship between UN representatives and the countries new governmental institutions to support their recovery.

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Actions

The World Health Organization (WHO) is one of ECOSOC’s most important and well known organizations. WHO deals with a number of health issues around the globe, but it’s humanitarian aid consists primarily of assessing health risks, providing needed physical and psychological medical assistance, preventing malnutrition, controlling the spread of diseases, and preventing death wherever possible⁹⁷.

General Assembly (GA) Actions

The GA’s actions work alongside the actions of other UN bodies. Many GA’s resolutions create organizations that the SC and ECOSOC control. GA’s resolutions also often focus on coordination of humanitarian organizations. Alongside A/RES/46/182, which inspired the creation of IASC, and A/RES/60/180 which helped create PBC, resolutions like A/RES/48/57 and A/RES/64/PV.69 encourage greater cooperation in the face of growing threats to human lives as a result of conflict. Further resolutions, such as A/RES/52/167, A/RES/56/217, and A/RES/61/133, respond to the safety and security of aid workers in active conflict areas⁹⁸.

ECOSOC/GA

Several key aid organizations such as the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and World Food Program (WFP) are products of both ECOSOC and the GA. UNICEF promotes immunization, girl’s education, preventing HIV/AIDS, and relieving “suffering during emergencies, and wherever children are threatened”⁹⁹. The UNHCR assist and protects refugees, and those internally displaced by conflict. Because those fleeing violence often do not have the ability to bring many supplies with them, the UNHCR provides refugees with potable water, sanitation supplies, “shelter materials and other relief items, such as blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans, household goods and sometimes food¹⁰⁰”. The WFP delivers roughly two-thirds of the world’s emergency food assistance. Decades ago “two out of three tons of the food aid provided by WFP was used to help people become self-reliant”. However with conflict and violence continuing to grow throughout the globe, around “70 per cent of WFP resources [go] to helping victims of conflict¹⁰¹” rather than aiding victims of drought or food failure.

⁹⁵ <http://www.un.org/en/globalissues/humanitarian/>

⁹⁶ <http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/GHA-2014-Ch-2-How-much-was-given-and-was-it-enough.pdf>

⁹⁷ <http://www.cfr.org/international-organizations-and-alliances/sorensen-distinguished-lecture-united-nations/p35961>

⁹⁸ <http://www.unocha.org/what-we-do/coordination/overview>

⁹⁹ <http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pbso/faq.shtml#q12>

¹⁰⁰ <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs090/en/>

¹⁰¹ <http://research.un.org/en/docs/ga/quick/regular/58>

Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)

Non-government organizations are too numerous to name, and they play a critical role in providing humanitarian aid. In most cases they function independently, but often time they partner with UN organizations to combine resources and manpower.

Case Study: Burundi

The recovery and rebuilding of Burundi after its civil war, which began in 1994 and ended in 2005, is for the most part, an example of the success of humanitarian aid. During the civil war the fighting between the two ethnic groups, the Hutu and the Tutsi, left thousands of Hutu's displaced and hundreds of thousands dead on both sides. The PBC, began working with Burundi in 2006, through coordinating with the government and other important officials, including international and local partners, to "address the country's peacebuilding priorities in the areas of good governance, strengthening the rule of law, community recovery, and land ownership¹⁰²". Similarly, the Security Council created the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB), which "was mandated to support the Government in promoting and facilitating political dialogue between national actors so as to create a conducive environment for free and fair elections in 2015¹⁰³". BNUB completed its mandate in 2014 and has since disbanded. WHO was involved even before the ceasefire was called, but spent much of their time coordinating "health activities aimed at both the displaced and those starting to return to their homes¹⁰⁴". UNICEF "focused on youth and adolescents, in particular developing their leadership and peacebuilding skills [in Burundi] in order to strengthen their resilience against violence". They trained youths in "peaceful resolution of conflicts, leadership, development and empowerment¹⁰⁵". The UNHCR has been a vital part of providing humanitarian aid to Burundi. Even today, refugees still present a huge problem for Burundi as Hutu's who fled from the war return to Burundi to find their old homes occupied, or struggle to find secure homes in neighboring nations. In 1997 alone, the UNHCR assisted over 517,000 refugees in Burundi¹⁰⁶. The work of the UN's various organizations has contributed to the stabilization and steady recovery of Burundi.

Case Study: Syria

Syria today provides a good example of not only the current need for aid around the globe but of the challenges faced by aid organizations. Early in 2015, Syria entered its fifth year of civil war; a conflict which has claimed over 220,000 since its onset¹⁰⁷. OCHA reports that today there are 12.2 Million people in Syria in need of some form of humanitarian aid. 3.9 million people have fled the country, and 7.6 million people have been displaced by violence¹⁰⁸. Access to food, water, medical attention, and other life saving supplies have been blocked by members of both warring parties in conflict prone areas. One of the areas being currently blocked is the Yarmouk Palestinian refugee camp, just outside of Damascus. The camp was attacked by the Syrian government in 2013, and then seized by Islamist militants in April. Neither group has been cooperative in allowing aid into the camp. Since the beginning of the Syrian conflict, the number of Palestinians living in the camp has been reduced from 160,000 to only 6,000. The UN Security Council estimates US\$30 million dollars will be needed for emergency aid, and has "demanded all parties to the Syrian civil war" to allow aid to reach the camp "without obstruction"¹⁰⁹. Attacks on aid workers have also been a source of disruption of aid distribution. The number of deaths of aid workers has reached a record high, and of the 251 attacks that involved 460 aid workers, three-

¹⁰² http://www.unicef.org/dprk/UNICEF_Factsheet_2013.pdf

¹⁰³ <http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49c3646cd4.html>

¹⁰⁴ <http://www.un.org/ha/general.htm>

¹⁰⁵ http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/sm_burundi.shtml

¹⁰⁶ http://www.un.org/wcm/content/site/undpa/main/activities_by_region/africa/burundi

¹⁰⁷ <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs090/en/>

¹⁰⁸ http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/burundi_80788.html

¹⁰⁹ <http://www.un.org/ha/general.htm>

quarters of attacks took place in only five countries, one of which is Syria. Making Syria one of the most dangerous places in the world for aid workers¹¹⁰. The UN reports that they only received forty eight percent of the aid requested in 2014. In 2015, the UN looks to raise US\$2.9 billion this year, but feel they will fall way short of their goal¹¹¹.

These two case studies represent both the successes and the challenges for aid around the world. In Burundi there has been massive progress in humanitarian aid since their last ethnic conflict, but in Syria it seems that it is only getting worse. It does not look that the need for aid will be going down anytime soon, but that does not mean that aid does not provide tremendous relief for victims of conflict and refugees. For aid to continue to be successful there must be constant adaptations to the strategies in conflict areas and areas with a long history of violence or poverty in order to make sure that foreign aid is used as efficiently and effectively as possible.

Current Action:

World Humanitarian Summit

OCHA has committed to hold the world's first Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul, in May 2016. The summit "will bring together governments, humanitarian organizations, people affected by humanitarian crises and new partners, including from the private sector, to draw up solutions and set an agenda for the future of humanitarian action¹¹²".

Request for Political Solutions

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon¹¹³, The UNHCR chief Antonio Guterres¹¹⁴, and other UN actors such as the Humanitarian Chief Valerie Amos¹¹⁵ call for political solutions to the rising aid crises. Many believe that military solutions, and international aid will not be enough to provide real long term solutions for nations experiencing heavy conflict, such as Syria and Iraq.

Millennium Development Goals (MDG), Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

The MDG's, set to be accomplished by 2015, are both indirectly related to humanitarian aid and involve many of the same international players¹¹⁶. However, despite goals which would indirectly benefit those from war affected nations, it is unlikely the UN will accomplish these goals by the end of 2015. As part of the Rio+20 Conference, SDGs will be drafted to merge with the post 2015 agenda, and will build off the MDGs¹¹⁷.

Problems to consider:

State Sovereignty

The UN's charter reads "Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state¹¹⁸". However as conflict and natural disaster still threaten the lives of people who live under the regime of unfriendly governments, the question has been posed whether or not protecting sovereignty is worth the lives lost

¹¹⁰ http://www.nytimes.com/2014/02/23/world/middleeast/un-orders-both-sides-in-syria-to-allow-humanitarian-aid.html?_r=0

¹¹¹ <http://www.unocha.org/syria>

¹¹² <http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/04/21/us-mideast-crisis-syria-un-idUSKBN0NC01I20150421>

¹¹³ <http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2014/aug/19/deaths-aid-workers-world-humanitarian-day>

¹¹⁴ <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=49934#.VTfmOkuFZuY>

¹¹⁵ <http://www.ipsnews.net/2015/03/humanitarian-aid-under-fire-calls-for-new-strategies/>

¹¹⁶ <http://www.un.org/press/en/2015/sgsm16634.doc.htm>

¹¹⁷ <http://www.unmultimedia.org/radio/english/2014/06/political-solutions-needed-for-humanitarian-crisis/#.VTv9QkuFZuY>

¹¹⁸ <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=49129#.VTv-tkuFZuY>

due to inaction. One thing being considered is the implication of enacting the “responsibility to protect”, as outlined in A/RES/60/1 para. 138-140. However, actions taken through the “responsibility to protect” disregard state sovereignty and is considered an insult to the current. As of today there are no solid criteria for how bad a situation must be before the UN is justified in stepping in against a nation’s will.

Funding

Funding has a huge effect on whether or not the UN can achieve its development goals and effectively supply aid. The UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, WHO and the Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) required a budget of US\$7.1 billion in 2010 alone, before the need for humanitarian aid reached its all-time high¹¹⁹. World Bank contributes significant amounts to the cause of humanitarian aid, but should not be relied upon as the UN’s sole source of funding. To encourage better funding from high income countries the GA passed A/RES/25/2626. In this resolution, states such as the United States, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, Switzerland and more¹²⁰, committed to giving 0.7% of their gross national product (GNP) to the raising official development assistance (ODA)¹²¹. However, this number is seldom met by any of the nations with the highest capital. Usually the number falls around 0.2% or 0.4%¹²². Because the UN can only request aid without requiring it of any nation, the issue becomes maintaining the funding needed to help nations who desperately need the aid.

Aid Effectiveness/Strategies

An IMF paper on “The Economics of Post Conflict Aid”, describes two objectives of post conflict aid. The first is the humanitarian objective, where aid workers “address the humanitarian emergency... follow[ing] violent conflict, providing shelter... and ensuring [food] to those unable to fend for themselves...” The second is the reconstruction objective, where... “donors try to repair or rebuild the destroyed infrastructure... [and restore] basic public services that were disrupted by conflict, such as security, law enforcement, and public health.” The paper found that in accomplishing the humanitarian objective, aid flows in a “sudden burst while... development aid is a steady trickle.” Aid donors find themselves between a rock and a hard place, because “allocating the aid resources to humanitarian aid raises welfare but hinders economic development, [meanwhile] allocating them to reconstruction aid encourages saving and long-term growth but does not address the recipient country’s short-term humanitarian needs¹²³.”

Neutrality and Safety

Neutrality is one of the humanitarian principles with which the UN operates, however by providing food and medical care to those injured from conflict, whichever group opposes the side receiving aid, will see the aid not as a neutral action but an attempt to frustrate their cause by prolonging the lives of their enemies. In 2013, the violence against aid workers skyrocketed, with “251 separate attacks in which 155 aid workers were killed and 134 were kidnapped¹²⁴”. Seeking to preserve both the neutrality and safety of UN aid workers has left most with more questions than answers; such as if any action, regardless of intent is truly neutral, and whether UN actions or the perceptions of neutrality by militant groups are to blame for the violence.

¹¹⁹ <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/global.shtml>

¹²⁰ <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

¹²¹ <http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/>

¹²² <http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/workstream/themes/delivery>

¹²³ <http://borgenproject.org/foreign-aid/>

¹²⁴ <http://www.un-documents.net/a25r2626.htm>

Questions to consider:

- Are there differences between aid to post conflict nations and those currently affected by conflict? And if so, how should those differences affect future resolutions?
- How can UN organizations better coordinate their humanitarian efforts?
- How might humanitarian aid provide more opportunities for women?
- How can the various UN bodies give humanitarian aid without overstepping other UN body's jurisdiction?
- Incorporating Regional organizations?
- How can the UN continue to raise necessary aid funding with the need for humanitarian aid on the rise?
- What effect should humanitarian aid have on developing the UN's Sustainable Development Goals?
- How might wealthy nations be encouraged to meet their 0.7% goal?
- What actions could the UN take to help increase the safety of its aid workers?

Bibliography

Humanitarian Aid Under Fire Calls for New Strategies

<http://www.ipsnews.net/2015/03/humanitarian-aid-under-fire-calls-for-new-strategies/>

Julia Rainer, 2015 Inter Press Service

This article discusses some of the challenges that hinder humanitarian aid today. Among financial issues, there is a significant threat to the safety of aid workers. Along with referencing some risks and the actions members of the international community hope to take, the article clearly shows the international community's determination to help those in need.

What are Humanitarian Principles

https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/OOM_HumPrinciple_English.pdf

McAvoy, Jenny, 2010 OCHA

This page shows a clear definition of the humanitarian principles the UN abides by, better defining somewhat vague terminology. It also talks about OCHA's role, and their beliefs as an organization on the humanitarian principles.

Humanitarian and Disaster Relief Assistance

<http://www.un.org/en/globalissues/humanitarian/>

United Nations

This article is an overview of UN actions towards humanitarian and disaster relief assistance. It names all the groups, and gives a synopsis of their part in humanitarian aid. Along with highlighting various UN organizations, the page also sites a few GA resolutions that created international days that recognize humanitarian and disaster related issues.

International Humanitarian Response

<http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/GHA-2014-Ch-2-How-much-was-given-and-was-it-enough.pdf>

This PDF is part of an humanitarian assistance report done in 2014. It outlines the global humanitarian response, including how much money was given, to whom, who requested the money and how much remained unmet.

Sorensen Distinguished Lecture on the United Nations

<http://www.cfr.org/international-organizations-and-alliances/sorensen-distinguished-lecture-united-nations/p35961>

Amos, Valerie, 2014

This is a transcript of a speech given by Valerie Amos, United Nations undersecretary-general and emergency relief coordinator, discussing the rise in conflict around the globe and the humanitarian crises seen today. She speaks about the work of the UN and questions how the UN could do more to affect lives.

OCHA: Coordination

<http://www.unocha.org/what-we-do/coordination/overview>

OCHA

This page address what OCHA's role is in coordinating humanitarian aid, including many of the organizations they coordinate with and what strategies they use to do so.

Peacebuilding FAQ

<http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pbso/faq.shtml#q12>

UN: Peacebuilding Support Office

This page is part of the FAQ section. The particular question linked, answers the question "why did the UN create the Peacebuilding Commission?". The answer includes what the commission was created to do, its mandate and lists GA and SC resolutions which created it.

WHO: Emergency and Humanitarian Action

<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs090/en/> WHO Media Centre

This article discusses, in depth what the World Health Organization does to respond to emergencies and conflicts requiring humanitarian aid. They outline not only what they do, but specifically what actions they took in various nations they provided aid to.

Dag Hammarskjöld Library: Research Guides

<http://research.un.org/en/docs/ga/quick/regular/58>

This library lists all the various UN GA sessions, what resolutions were passed and, briefly, what those resolutions were for. This database also provides links to pdf versions of all the resolutions.

UNICEF

http://www.unicef.org/dprk/UNICEF_Factsheet_2013.pdf

This is a factsheet describing what UNICEF does to benefit children in conflict affected nations and it's specific action in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

UNHCR: A Helping Hand

<http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49c3646cd4.html>

This page describes the refugee issues that UNHCR tries to correct. It briefly describes what the UNHCR does to benefit refugees.

Humanitarian Assistance and Assistance to Refugees

<http://www.un.org/ha/general.htm>

This article provides extensive general information about Humanitarian Aid, its origins in the UN, the organizations and operational agencies involved, and what the respective agency does to provide aid to post conflict organizations. The article focuses particularly on refugee aid, which is one aspect of post conflict humanitarian aid that the General Assembly has had the largest hand in.

UN Peacebuilding Commission: Burundi

http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/sm_burundi.shtml

This page describes the PBC's actions in Burundi after its civil war. It is very brief and nonspecific.

UN: Department of Political Affairs- Burundi

http://www.un.org/wcm/content/site/undpa/main/activities_by_region/africa/burundi

This article references the previous actions of both the GA and the SC in the form of special missions to Burundi, it outlines previous achievements made by various UN organization in Burundi and describes the nation's progress since the 1990's.

WHO: Emergency and Humanitarian Action (repeated link- see above)

<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs090/en/>

In Burundi, new beginnings for conflict-affected communities

http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/burundi_80788.html

Luthi, Eliane

This article provides and in depth look at what UNICEF has done to help the youth in Burundi. More than anything, this article describes the progress Burundi has made under the guidance of UNICEF workers, and what they have done to help move the nation forward.

Humanitarian Assistance and Assistance to Refugees (repeated link-see above)

<http://www.un.org/ha/general.htm>

U.N. Orders Both Sides in Syria to Allow Humanitarian Aid

http://www.nytimes.com/2014/02/23/world/middleeast/un-orders-both-sides-in-syria-to-allow-humanitarian-aid.html?_r=0

Segupta, Somini, 2014 New York Times

This New York Times article references the ineffectiveness of international humanitarian aid in Syria, due to the blockages on both sides. The article also describes the UN's response on this inability to get aid to those who need it, and how the UN plans to proceed.

OCHA: Syria

<http://www.unocha.org/syria>

This page shows several charts that provide figures regarding refugees in Syria. These charts include people in need of aid, people who fled the country, people displaced internally by violence, OCHA's plan, the funding required and how much they received compare to what was requested.

U.N. Security Council demands aid access for Syria's Yarmouk camp

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/04/21/us-mideast-crisis-syria-un-idUSKBN0NC01I20150421>

Charbonneau, Louis, 2015

This article discusses the Yarmouk camp in Syria, including when the camp was founded, the violence those in the camp have experienced from both sides of the fighting, the problems those in the camp face, and the issues with UN aid access.

Deaths of humanitarian aid workers reach record high

<http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2014/aug/19/deaths-aid-workers-world-humanitarian-day>

Jones, Sam, 2014, the Guardian

This article describes what is known as the most dangerous year for humanitarian aid workers. The article lists the number who have been kidnapped or killed in 2013, compared to previous months. The article also discusses the UN's response to this drastic increase in worker deaths.

Lack of funding hampering humanitarian aid to war-affected Syrians – UN relief official

<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=49934#.VTfmOkuFZuY>

UN News Centre

This article discusses the issue the UN is having maintaining funding. As conflict continues to increase around the globe, there is not enough funding to keep up with the needs of the various aid organizations. The focus on this article, while discussing global funding issues, focuses on how this lack of funding is affecting the humanitarian response in Syria, describing the severity of the situation there.

Humanitarian Aid Under Fire Calls for New Strategies (repeated link- see above)

<http://www.ipsnews.net/2015/03/humanitarian-aid-under-fire-calls-for-new-strategies/>

In Syria, 'Best Humanitarian Solution Is a Political Solution to End the War', Secretary-General Tells Pledging Conference

<http://www.un.org/press/en/2015/sgsm16634.doc.htm>

This press release is the opening statement of UN Secretary -General Ban Ki-moon. In his speech he describes the horrible conditions of those in Syria, and considering the issues of providing aid to Syrians, how the UN needs to find a solution to end the war in Syria.

"Political solutions" needed for humanitarian crises

<http://www.unmultimedia.org/radio/english/2014/06/political-solutions-needed-for-humanitarian-crisis/#.VTV9QkuFZuY>

UN News Centre

This article, which is very brief, corroborates the desires of various UN organizations to find a political solution to end wars and provide humanitarian aid. The article references the number of people displaced in order to show the magnitude of the problem the world faces in providing aid.

UN humanitarian chief urges ongoing assistance, political solution for war-torn Syria

<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=49129#.VTV-tkuFZuY>

This article focuses on issues in Syria and around the globe, with refugees and those internally displaced. This article also focuses on the UN's relatively new response to the Syrian conflict, calling for political solutions to end the war.

Millennium Development Goals

<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/global.shtml>

This page references the millennium development goals, what the goals are, and the specific numbers needed to consider each goal achieved.

Sustainable Development Goals

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

This article talks about the sustainable development goals, which are part of the UN's post-2015 goals. These new goals are to be written in the Rio20+ conference. This article discusses what the goals will contain.

Charter of the United Nations

<http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/>

This link is to the charter of the United Nations, which defines the UN, and its bodies purpose, its goals, the restrictions, and overall what the UN can and cannot do.

Delivery

<http://www.globalhumanitarianassistance.org/workstream/themes/delivery>

Global Humanitarian Assistance

This article discusses delivery agencies such as the UN, the Red Cross, the Red Crescent Movement, and NGO's, and their overall contributions to humanitarian aid.

U.S Foreign Aid

<http://borgenproject.org/foreign-aid/>

This page provides statistics to how much the United States gives to foreign aid. It includes charts, graphs, and a brief description of how US foreign aid is managed. The most important segment of this page is the chart on new ODA of countries which agreed to give .07% of GNI, and how much that actually gave.

A/Res/25/2626

<http://www.un-documents.net/a25r2626.htm>

This is a pdf of UN resolution 25/2626, which created the .07% quota of ODA for developing nations.

Foreign Aid for Development Assistance

<http://www.globalissues.org/article/35/foreign-aid-development-assistance#Almostallrichnationsfailthisobligation>

Shah, Anup 2014

This article discusses the highest grossing nations agreement to give .07% of their GNI to ODA, focusing on how that quota is almost never met, despite increases in GNI of those nations.

The Economics of Post Conflict Aid

<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/cat/longres.cfm?sk=16180.0>

Demekas, Dimitri G. 2002

This article focuses on the economic side of humanitarian aid, assessing the risks, benefits, and overall effects of different forms of post-conflict aid. A long portion of the paper is focused on comparing the long term effects of humanitarian aid versus reconstruction aid, shining light on how the UN agencies could be more effective in creating sustainable development in post-conflict countries.

Sorensen Distinguished Lecture on the United Nations (Repeated Link- See above)

<http://www.cfr.org/international-organizations-and-alliances/sorensen-distinguished-lecture-united-nations/p35961>

World Health Organization



History of World Health Organization

“Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.” -World Health Organization, 1948

The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency in the United Nations led by the World Health Assembly. It provides leadership in understanding, documenting, and addressing the health problems that face the world. From recommending new ways to treat AIDS/HIV patients in Africa to delivering life-saving vaccinations to people in the deepest parts of the Amazon, the WHO’s work is as diverse as it is far-reaching. There are 193 member states that currently follow the Organization’s constitution and support its humanitarian efforts. Each country has its own needs and challenges that the WHO and its 34-member Executive Board try to meet.

The Organization is responsible for fulfilling its core functions of leading in matters paramount to health, determining the needed areas of research and knowledge, specifying standards, producing substantive policy options, providing support to its programs and projects, and monitoring disconcerting health situations around the world. It is especially concerned with combating infectious diseases and promoting general health of people in developing countries. The WHO in order to improve health opportunities worldwide uses a six-point agenda. These include:

- promoting development
- fostering health security
- strengthening health systems
- enhancing partnerships
- improving performance
- harnessing research, information, and evidence

These core functions are the guiding framework for the WHO and are set out in greater detail in the 11th General Programme of Work. Effective from 2006 to 2015, this program helps countries meet their Millennium Developmental Goals by working to eliminate the gaps in social justice, responsibility, implementation, and knowledge. Meanwhile, it focuses on reducing poverty, building health security, promoting gender equality, harnessing the developmental powers of science and technology, and other issues that have great potential in making a difference in troubled countries.

The WHO also serves as a primary resource for data and statistics involving water facts, disease, causes of death, life expectancy, mortality, diabetes, HIV/AIDS, immunizations, maternal and neonatal care, nutrition, and many more things. This information can be accessed on the Internet through the Global Health Observatory (GHO), the WHO Global InfoBase, and the Global Health Atlas. The Organization has all of its positions and opinions on the education, treatment, and prevention of health related issues accessible on the Internet along with its governing constitution and other important documents that are relevant to a delegate’s research and preparation for this committee.

World Health Organization Topic 1: Preventing and treating antimicrobial resistance

Background

The World Health Organization defines antimicrobial resistance as “resistance of a microorganism to an antimicrobial drug that was originally effective for treatment of infections caused by it.”¹²⁵ Antimicrobial resistance is a natural occurrence in which the microbes reproduced are mutating or acquiring genetic information from other microbes. The treatments that are used to treat the infections caused by these microbes begin to lose effectiveness as the amount of resistant microbes increase.

There are four types of antimicrobial resistances:¹²⁶

- *Antibacterial resistance*: resistance that affects antibiotics and other antibacterial drugs.
- *Antiviral resistance*: resistance that affects medicines such as medicines used to treat HIV.
- *Antiparasitic resistance*: resistance that affects medicines such as medicines used to treat malaria.
- *Antifungal resistance*: resistance that affects medicines used to treat *Candidiasis*, or commonly known as yeast infections.

Past UN Actions

In April 2014, the World Health Organization released *Antimicrobial Resistance: Global Report on Surveillance 2014*. Before the report antimicrobial resistance was a prediction for the future, but WHO has revealed that it is already serious threat in every region in the world. Important findings of the report are high rates of resistance in bacteria such as *Escherichia coli* which causes infections such as bloodstream infections and pneumonia.¹²⁷ WHO argues that the key tools to fight antimicrobial resistance is to:

- track and monitor the problem,
- to prevent infections from occurring through better hygiene and access to clean water, and
- to allow tools for healthcare professionals to survey emerging resistance in the microbes.

WHO has future plans to develop a global action plan for antimicrobial resistance that includes improving global surveillance of resistant microbes and addressing the inadequacy of data sharing.¹²⁸

Following the World Health Organization’s report, the World Health Assembly passed resolution 67.25 in May 2014, recognizing the economic and health consequences that antimicrobial resistance provides and stressing that awareness should be raised. Strategies for containment of antimicrobial resistance introduced in resolutions by the World Health Assembly and the World Health Organization have yet to be implemented.¹²⁹ The resolution welcomes the establishment of a tripartite collaboration between the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), and the World Health Organization. The resolution also urges Member States to increase political awareness and to develop or strengthen national plans for the containment of antimicrobial resistance.¹³⁰

¹²⁵ World Health Organization. "Antimicrobial Resistance." WHO. N.p., Apr. 2014. Web. 4 Apr. 2015.

¹²⁶ World Health Organization. "Antimicrobial Resistance: Global Report on Surveillance 2014." WHO. N.p., Apr. 2014. Web. 1 Apr. 2015.

¹²⁷ Ibid.

¹²⁸ Ibid.

¹²⁹ Resolution WHA67.25

¹³⁰ Ibid.

In May 2015, a draft global action plan requested by the World Health Assembly at the Sixty-seventh World Health Assembly the previous year was submitted. The development of the plan was led by the WHO Secretariat. The goal of the draft global action plan is to encourage Member States to develop their own national plans to prevent and treating antimicrobial resistance in line with the five global strategic objectives:¹³¹

1. To improve awareness and understanding of antimicrobial resistance;
2. To strengthen knowledge through surveillance and research;
3. To reduce the incidence of infection;
4. To optimize the use of antimicrobial agents; and
5. Develop the economic case for sustainable investment that takes account of the needs of all countries, and increase investment in new medicines, diagnostic tools, and other interventions.

Post-2015 Millennium Development Goals

Currently, five out of eight Millennium Development Goals are affected by the recent emergence of antimicrobial resistance. With Millennium Development Goals 4,5,6,7, and 8 being affected by the threat of antimicrobial resistance. This is one of the reasons the WHO has identified antimicrobial resistance as one of the three greatest threats to global health¹³².

Case Study: Malaria in Venezuela

The reappearance of malaria in Venezuela has caused a halt in the nation's progress of achieving the goal of reducing child mortality rates and combating malaria. Once declared malaria-free half a century ago, Venezuela is now faced with a new strain of malaria.¹³³ Child deaths are commonly caused by malaria. In 1990, Venezuela observed deaths from malaria at the rate of 237.72 deaths per the population of 100,000.¹³⁴ Due to Venezuela intensifying the control measures of surveilling malaria death rates had decreased to 114.7 deaths per the population of 100,000 in 2008.¹³⁵ However, in 2012 51, 264 cases of malaria were reported showing the increase of the disease by 10.26%.¹³⁶ A number of these cases have gone undiagnosed as a result of the perception that the country was malaria free. In one case a construction worker was not diagnosed with malaria until months after being infected because medics did not test for it. His doctors reported, "We tested for dengue and tuberculosis, but it never occurred to us it could be the return of a disease that has been absent throughout our professional lives."¹³⁷ The new strain of malaria has not been proven to be deadly, but has caused alarm because it is not known as to how it was reintroduced. Along with malaria, other diseases such as dengue and tuberculosis are reappearing in Venezuela.

Conclusion

The reappearance of these diseases in Venezuela, and in multiple other nations, can be credited to antimicrobial resistance. Proper surveillance and prevention measures are lacking in multiple parts of the

¹³¹ Resolution A68/20

¹³² First UN Report on Antibiotic Resistance Reveals 'serious Threat' to Global Public Health." UN News Center. UN, 30 Apr. 2014. Web. 1 Apr. 2015.

¹³³ López, Virginia. "Venezuela's Mosquitoes Bite Back as Malaria Returns after Half a Century." The Guardian. Guardian Global, 6 May 2014. Web. 9 Apr. 2015.

¹³⁴ "Cumpliendo Las Metas De Milenio 2012." (n.d.): n. pag. Sept. 2013. Web. 10 Apr. 2015.

¹³⁵ Ibid.

¹³⁶ Ibid.

¹³⁷ López, Virginia. "Venezuela's Mosquitoes Bite Back as Malaria Returns after Half a Century." The Guardian. Guardian Global, 6 May 2014. Web. 9 Apr. 2015.

world. Leaving antimicrobial resistance unrestrained could mean the regression of the progress of the Millennium Development Goals. The United Nations has only recently taken action to combat antimicrobial resistance, however no major action or strategy has been developed to fully realize the severity of this looming health crisis. As of December 2014, there exists a collaboration between FAO, OIE, and WHO, and a budget has been approved by the WHA. The main goal of the United Nations and these organizations is to raise awareness of resistant microbes.

Questions to consider

- What practical ways can you nation develop for the containment and prevention of antimicrobial resistant bacteria and illnesses?
- How can Member States effectively share information regarding successful strategies used to prevent and treat antimicrobial resistance?
- How can your nation raise awareness on antimicrobial resistance?
- How can adapting the Millennium Development Goals to include awareness of antimicrobial resistance further promote Member States to reach their goals or create concern for the Member States?

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"Cumpliendo Las Metas De Milenio 2012." Sept. 2013. Web. 10 Apr. 2015.

http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/MDG/english/MDG%20Country%20Reports/Venezuela/CUMPLIENDO LAS METAS DEL MILENIO_23-09-13.pdf

This is a report provided by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in Spanish. The report is Venezuela's progress report of their Millennium Development Goals in 2012. It covers much of the nation's progress between the years of 2002-2008 and what measure have worked and failed in order for them to reach the UN's MDGs for 2015.

"First UN Report on Antibiotic Resistance Reveals 'serious Threat' to Global Public Health." UN News Center. UN, 30 Apr. 2014. Web. 1 Apr. 2015.

<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=47691#.VSgtSfnF-Qw>

A study done by WHO reveals that antibiotic resistant bacteria are not a prediction anymore, it is happening. WHO Assistant Deputy Director-General Keiji Fukuda states that, efforts need to be made to prevent infections and prevent the antibiotic resistance

López, Virginia. "Venezuela's Mosquitoes Bite Back as Malaria Returns after Half a Century." The Guardian. Guardian Global, 6 May 2014. Web. 9 Apr. 2015.

<http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2014/may/06/venezuela-mosquitoes-bite-back-malaria-returns>

In this article, the reappearance of malaria in Venezuela is discussed. In the 1960s, Venezuela declared the nation as malaria free, but now there are occurrences where construction and mine workers are now being infected. Health officials are learning how to prevent the spread of the malaria from these work sites to impoverished areas. Health officials are shocked at its reappearance as they have not been trained about preventing and treating the disease that once was believed to be eradicated from the country.

Resolution A68/20

http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA68/A68_20-en.pdf?ua=1

Draft global action plan introduced before the World Health Assembly that has set five strategic objectives to ensure the continuation of preventing and treating infectious diseases while using medicines responsibly. The draft action plan expects that nations will develop their own plans in combatting antimicrobial resistance.

Resolution WHA67.25

http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA67/A67_R25-en.pdf

The resolution requests that the organization at each level is engaged in promoting work on containing resistance and strengthening collaborations between WHO, OIE, and FAO. The resolution also requests that a global action plan is drafted.

World Health Organization. "Antimicrobial Resistance: Global Report on Surveillance 2014." WHO. N.p., Apr. 2014. Web. 1 Apr. 2015.

<http://www.who.int/drugresistance/documents/surveillancereport/en/>

This report was produced between Member States and the WHO. The report provides the current state of antibiotic resistance globally. The report focuses on seven bacteria and covers on the use of antibiotics used to treat them. It states what health professionals can do to fight resistance and what individuals on their own can do to prevent it.

World Health Organization. "Antimicrobial Resistance." WHO. N.p., Apr. 2014. Web. 4 Apr. 2015.

<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs194/en/>

Fact sheet produced by the WHO

World Health Organization Topic 2: Combatting HIV/AIDS **Post-2015**

Background

The fight against the HIV/AIDS virus has been long and devastating. Since the first reported cases of the virus in 1981 HIV/AIDS, continues to plague the world.¹³⁸ Globally, it is estimated that 35.3 million people are living HIV-positive.¹³⁹ According to World Health Organization (WHO) Health Topics on HIV/AIDS the virus can be, "transmitted through unprotected sexual intercourse, transfusion of contaminated blood, sharing of contaminated needles, and between a mother and her infant during pregnancy, childbirth and breastfeeding."¹⁴⁰ Although the virus has been considered in policy decisions for many years, it is time for the global community to unite in intensifying efforts to eradicate the virus and mitigate its destructive impacts.

Under the guidance of the sixth Millennium Development Goal (MDG 6) the United Nations (UN) has worked tirelessly to eradicate the disease, which- according to the World Bank- disproportionately impacts people in the developing world.¹⁴¹ Global action against HIV/AIDS has seen dramatic results. Since 2000, the percentage of newly infected individuals has fallen by 38 percent amongst adults and 58 percent amongst children. UNAIDS (a joint UN program on HIV/AIDS) is on track to reduce the current number of newly infected persons by 75%, and deaths by 65% before 2020.¹⁴² Unfortunately, despite remarkable efforts, 2015 is coming to an end and the virus continues to devastate the developing world. The UN, along with many other organizations, believes that combatting HIV/AIDS should continue to be highlighted in the post-2015 agenda.

¹³⁸ AIDS.gov, *A Timeline of AIDS*.

¹³⁹ The United Nations, *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2014*, (2014).

¹⁴⁰ World Health Organization, *HIV/AIDS*.

¹⁴¹ The World Bank, *Millennium Development Goals*.

¹⁴² New York Times, *Health Groups Say AIDS No. 1 Killer of Adolescents in Africa*. 2015.

Past Prevention Action and Shortcomings

Because HIV/AIDS has such a widespread impact on society as a whole, the UN has taken a multipronged approach to combatting the disease. The 2011 Security Council Resolution 1983 calls for bilateral action and universal coordination in all circumstances, noting specifically post-conflict situations. This resolution places additional value on gender equality and its importance in ensuring the empowerment of women as a tool to fight the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Finally, this resolution encourages the UN to intensify its efforts to prevent HIV/AIDS by, for example, assuming a harsher stance towards sexual misconduct on peacekeeping missions.¹⁴³ General Assembly Resolution (A/RES/69/111) supports multilateral collaboration between the Economic Cooperation Organization and health-related UN bodies. It is important to think of the financial support needed when safeguarding health provision efforts, notably HIV/AIDS.¹⁴⁴ The Economic and Social Council noted, in resolution E/CN.6/2014/L.5, the importance of all governments, non-state actors, and organizations commitment and leadership when fighting the HIV/AIDS epidemic.¹⁴⁵ Universal cooperation is a general theme amongst these resolutions, which addresses the problem of HIV/AIDS. It is important for the whole global community to work together to eradicate this disease; without worldwide support progress cannot be made. The majority of the UN's attention to HIV/AIDS is focused in MDG 6. The goal aims to halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015 and to ensure universal access to treatment by 2010. While the disease has not been stopped, there has been a great decline in the number of newly infected persons. Between 2001 and 2012 the number of newly infected persons declined by 44 percent. Moreover, there are an estimated 9.5 million people receiving treatment in the developing world today.¹⁴⁶ Although the MDG 6 will not be met by 2015 there are major improvements to HIV/AIDS prevention being made worldwide. HIV/AIDS is unmistakably important to the international community.

The greatest concentration of newly infected victims and people living with the virus is found in sub-Saharan Africa. The New York Times reported that due to the increase in gender violence in this area, more women are newly infected each year than men.¹⁴⁷ Less than 30 percent of young people living in sub-Saharan Africa have access to HIV/AIDS prevention education. Key populations (LGBT, drug users, sex workers, etc.) are at the greatest risk for contraction.¹⁴⁸ In many developing countries, these key populations are marginalized and thus cut off from necessary prevention resources.

Children infected with HIV are not receiving the necessary medication they need in order to mitigate the progression of the HIV virus. WHO stated in a recent report that, "Of 12000 patients who accessed ART (antiretroviral therapy) in MSF (Médecins Sans Frontières International) projects, only 700 (6%) were children (below 15 years) as of March 2004."¹⁴⁹ Children are dying from this violent disease at a preventable rate. The Millennium Development Goals Report for 2014 estimated that, "Almost 600 children died everyday of AIDS-related causes in 2012."¹⁵⁰ This is due to a shortage in cost efficient HIV tests for children 18 months or younger, and a lack of affordable Anti-Retro Viral drugs (ARVs) for children. Adults taking ARVs will consume one or two pills daily; however, children have to have a special cocktail of ARVs to alleviate certain side effects that are common in children specifically. WHO has published guidelines for children's medication; however, many developing nations cannot afford to specially medicate children.¹⁵¹ WHO goes on to say, "Medicines for children are often outside the reach

¹⁴³ SCR 1983(2011)

¹⁴⁴ A/RES/69/111

¹⁴⁵ (E/CN.6/2014/L.5)

¹⁴⁶ The United Nations, *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2014*, (2014).

¹⁴⁷ New York Times, *Health Groups Say AIDS No. 1 Killer of Adolescents in Africa*. 2015.

¹⁴⁸ Development in Action. *World AIDS Day: HIV and Post-2015 Development*. 2014.

¹⁴⁹ World Health Organization, *AIDS Treatment for Children*.

¹⁵⁰ The United Nations, *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2014*, (2014).

¹⁵¹ World Health Organization, *AIDS Treatment for Children*.

of many families, and the cost of treating one child is often as much as six times more than an adult.”¹⁵² It is important to consider not only adult universal access to treatment but also universal access to children, which can be significantly more difficult to achieve.

Needs for Post-2015 Agenda

The UN's Agenda

In a recent report by Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon (A/68/825) he urges the UN to focus on achieving five specific goals in the post-2015 agenda. These five goals are to:¹⁵³

- ensure health care provisions be placed in rural communities,
- focus on a human rights based approach to health care,
- secure safe and effective data sharing between member states,
- strengthen national budgeting in all member states,
- support the response of non-state actors.

The Secretary-General expressed his belief that meeting these goals will move the international community closer to eradicating the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Universal Access to Treatment

Taking ARVs when HIV-positive can mitigate the infected person's risk of developing AIDS. AIDS is the most severe stage of the disease and can be delayed with proper medication, ensuring a longer and fuller life for those living with the disease. Furthermore, the use of ARVs can dramatically decrease the chance of mother-to-child transmission.¹⁵⁴ In relationships where one partner is HIV-positive, scientists have found that when the infected partner uses ARVs and the non-infected partner uses Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) drugs, there is 96 percent effectiveness in transmission prevention.¹⁵⁵ These scientific findings should direct future efforts towards universal access to treatment. The G8 (Canada, European Union, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, United Kingdom, and United States) has pledged to achieve universal access to treatment in the near future.¹⁵⁶ Access to medication not only assists those already living with the disease but also helps guarantee the prevention of further spreading.

UNAIDS and other non-state actors

UNAIDS has created a strategy called *Getting to Zero*, which is a fast-track approach to combatting HIV/AIDS. The organization believes a rapid response through investments and rights-based action will ensure zero new infections, zero AIDS-related deaths, and zero discrimination. The program was projected to be completed in the year 2015; however, UNAIDS has recently decided to extend this plan another six years and meet their goal by 2021.¹⁵⁷ UNAIDS continues to work alongside organizations such as: WHO, WFP (World Food Programme), UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund), UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), The World Bank, and others, to promote a multilateral approach to combatting HIV/AIDS.¹⁵⁸

UNAIDS has been working with twenty-five youth organizations to launch ACT 2015. This initiative hopes to guarantee that the eradication HIV/AIDS is included in the post-2015 agenda. These organizations believe that youth are the key to ensuring the successful eradication of the HIV/AIDS virus.

¹⁵² Ibid.

¹⁵³ A/68/825

¹⁵⁴ The New York Times. *UN: Children Lag Sharply in Antiretroviral Effort*. 2014

¹⁵⁵ United Nations: 2015 Time for Global Action, *New Studies 'Significant Breakthrough' in HIV Prevention, Says UN Agency Combating Virus*.

¹⁵⁶ Catholic Aid For Overseas Development (CAFOD). *HIV and AIDS in the Post-2015 Agenda*.

¹⁵⁷ UNAIDS, *Overview - UNAIDS 2016-2021 Strategy*.

¹⁵⁸ UNAIDS *UNAIDS Cosponsors*.

Young people need to challenge existing conditions and circumstances in order to create an aspiring post-2015 response.¹⁵⁹

In the post-2015 era, the eradication of HIV/AIDS will remain an important part of the UN's agenda. However, the UN needs to make changes in order to achieve the complete eradication of the disease. HIV/AIDS is most prevalent in developing nations; therefore, it is important that state and non-state actors financially support these nations. UNAIDS partners with many non-state actors already working in the respective region to ensure a rapid response. If universal access to treatment is made possible it would mitigate the amount of people newly infected, in turn halting the spread of the disease. In order for a quick and productive attack on AIDS to take place, greater collaboration between nations and organizations is necessary. Every nation and organization will need to work together. HIV/AIDS is a horrific virus that must be combated from every angle. Eradication is dependent on economic, educational, humanitarian, bilateral, and multilateral assistance.

Questions

- UNAIDS proposed *Getting to Zero* by 2021. This plan calls for global action and resources. The G8 stated they want to see access to universal treatment in the near future. It is important to remember that universal access includes access to children, which makes achieving this goal much more difficult. How can this committee ensure swift access to universal treatment and ARVs?
- Sub-Saharan Africa is the most affected by the HIV/AIDS virus. Infrastructures in this region are not conducive to creating a strong approach to prevention and eradication of the virus. Many groups, for example key or at-risk populations and women, have no access to educational prevention programs. Consider how special attention can be given to this area of the world.
- Despite the global effort to successfully eradicate HIV/AIDS worldwide by 2015, the virus is still prevalent in much of the developing world. How can we improve upon the MDG to ensure a successful agenda is created for the post-2015 agenda? How can policy be improved to ensure that the next deadline for the HIV/AIDS agenda is met?
- Noting the importance of ARVs and other treatments in achieving HIV/AIDS eradication, how can the global community increase the funding allocated to universal access? How can the UN encourage both a global partnership for success between member states and between non-state actors? This virus has had the greatest impact on the developing world; however, the developing world is reliant on the help of developed nations. How can we ensure there is a global effort from all nations and organizations?
- There is an obvious trade-off between investing in treatment programs and prevention-oriented programs. How should member states approach this process to ensure the best approach to eradication is considered in the post-2015 agenda?

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<http://papersmart.unmeetings.org/ecosoc/csw/csw58/documents/>

This draft resolution reaffirms the work being done by nations to halt and reverse the effects of HIV/AIDS worldwide. However, the resolution expresses concern for women and children in instable environments. Living in violent situations can correspond with the presence of HIV/AIDS. It commends the work being done and calls for the development of a post-2015 framework, to ensure the continuation of HIV/AIDS prevention programs. The draft resolution encourages governments to get involved and strengthen programs within their own borders.

¹⁵⁹ Development in Action. *World AIDS Day: HIV and Post-2015 Development*. 2014.

UN Secretary General, *Towards Ending the AIDS Epidemic: Meeting the 2015 Targets and Planning for the Post-2015 Era* (A/68/825). Retrieved 9 April 2015 from:

<https://papersmart.unmeetings.org/ga/68th-session/plenary-meetings/documents/official-documents/a68825/>

The first section of this report states the progress (internationally) in the elimination of HIV/AIDS pre-2015. It speaks optimistically about the possibility of eradicating the disease as a whole in the near future. Reaching this goal seems ever more possible for the international community because of the resources that are now becoming available. The report states some of the HIV/AIDS post-2015 goals, which include healthcare provisions being places closer to rural communities, ensuring a human rights-based approach to health care, guaranteeing an adequate and updated data sharing system, strengthening national budgeting to include more funding be allocated to health care, and supporting non-state actors in their response. It is important to take from past action and recognize its shortcomings in order to better prepare for the future. The goal post-2015 should ultimately be eradication.

The Associated Press. *Health Groups Say AIDS No. 1 Killer of Adolescents in Africa*. The New York Times. The New York Times, 17 Feb. 2015. Retrieved 6 April 2015 from:

<http://www.nytimes.com/aponline/2015/02/17/world/africa/ap-af-kenya-aids-adolescents.html>

Many organizations dealing with HIV/AIDS prevention and aid have stated that the sub-Saharan Africa region is most affected by the disease. This article mentions not only the devastating statics of HIV/AIDS prevalence in sub-Saharan Africa, but also makes mention that the disease is spreading fast among women than among men. Due to the increase in gender violence and inequality in sub-Saharan Africa more females are reported newly infected than males per year. ARVs can greatly reduce the chance of HIV/AIDS being transferred from the mother to her child during birth. UNAIDS has set many goals for combatting HIV/AIDS post-2015 that rely on educational programs. They hope to reduce the amount of newly infected adolescents by 75 percent, and reduce AIDS-related deaths by 65 percent before 2020.

The Associated Press. *UN: Children Lag Sharply in Antiretroviral Effort*. The New York Times. The New York Times, December 1, 2014. Retrieved 9 April 2015 from:

<http://www.nytimes.com/aponline/2014/12/01/world/ap-un-united-nations-global-aids.html>

Reportedly at the end of 2014 only 24 percent of HIV-positive children were receiving ARVs and 38 percent of HIV-positive adults were receiving ARVs. The UN's global effort to provide children with ARVs is being condemned. According to the article it is harder to supply children with ARVs, because they require a smaller dosage and additional medication to offset the strong side effects of the drug. The amount of newly infected children has drop by more than half since 2002. UNAIDS has worked hard to supply mothers with ARV medications in order to reduce the risk of Mother-to-Child transmission. Over all progress is being made in regards to HIV/AIDS prevention.

HIV and AIDS in the Post-2015 Agenda. Catholic Aid For Overseas Development (CAFOD). [Website]. Retrieved 2 April 2015 from:

<file:///Users/ruthanneholiday/Downloads/CAFOD%20HIV%20post-2015%20briefing.pdf>

The goal of the CAFOD in their post-2015 agenda is to focus exclusively on health and access to essential medicines. In the UN General Assembly Special Session in 2001 NGOs pledged to increase overall the amount of ARVs reaching infected persons. Their target was to supply 3 million people with ARVs by 2005; however, the G8 (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, United Kingdom, United States, and the EU) has pledged to achieve universal access to treatment in the near future. More that 8 million people currently have access to ARVs. CAFOD believes poverty is central to combatting the HIV/AIDS epidemic. They plan to target

development in growing economies and to ensure resilience and empowerment. In order to achieve MDG 6 the CAFOD believes the international community must tackle MDG 8- Developing a Global Partnership.

World AIDS Day: HIV and Post-2015 Development. Development in Action. 1 Dec. 2014. [Website.] Retrieved 6 April 2015 from:

<http://www.developmentinaction.org/world-aids-day-hiv-and-post-2015-development/>

December 1st is known internationally as World AIDS day. This article recalls the creation of MDG 6 in 2000. The world has seen significant progress since 2000 in combatting HIV/AIDS. The percentage of people being newly infected with HIV has fallen by 38 percent and 58 percent amongst children. AIDS related deaths have decreased by 35 percent. As the 2015 deadline comes to an end, the global community has made sure to include HIV/AIDS prevention in the new SDG framework. The hope is to eradicate the HIV/AIDS epidemic by the year 2030. The article goes on to state challenges in reaching this goal, which include: HIV/AIDS disproportionately affects women, less than 30 percent of young people living in sub-Saharan Africa have access to HIV/AIDS prevention education, and key populations (LGBT, drug users, sex workers, etc.) are still at greater risk of contraction. There is a global need for the promotion of sexual reproductive rights and sexual education worldwide. 25 youth organizations and UNAIDS have worked together to launch ACT 2015, which is an initiative that works to ensure the post-2015 global commitment to HIV/AIDS prevention.

UNAIDS, Overview - UNAIDS 2016-2021 Strategy. Retrieved 2 April from:

http://www.unaids.org/en/resources/campaigns/20150301_strategy_consultation/overview

UNAIDS has requested that the 2011-2015 Strategy report "Getting to Zero" be extended to 2021. The goal of UNAIDS is to ensure a "fast-track" approach, which relies on investments and rights-based action. The organization believes that unless a more rapid response is ensured over the next six years then results are not guaranteed. In order to eradicate the disease resources and responses need to rapidly and consistently attack the problem.

New Studies 'Significant Breakthrough' in HIV Prevention, Says UN Agency Combating Virus. United Nations: 2015 Time for Global Action. Retrieved 2 April from:

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/blog/2015/02/new-studies-significant-breakthrough-in-hiv-prevention-says-un-agency-combating-virus/>

The use of PrEP drugs in homosexual relationships has proven to be effective in decreasing the risk of HIV transmission. When the HIV-free partner uses PrEP drugs and ARVs are taken by the HIV-positive partner researchers found 96 percent effectiveness in transmission prevention. The results of the previously mentioned studies can help to accelerate the 2030 goal of HIV/AIDS eradication. Many organizations are working alongside UNAIDS to ensure a global partnership for prevention.

A Timeline of AIDS. AIDS.gov. US Department of Health & Human Services, [Website]. Retrieved 16 April 2015 from:

<https://www.aids.gov/hiv-aids-basics/hiv-aids-101/aids-timeline/>

AIDS Treatment for Children. World Health Organization. Retrieved 6 May 2015 from:

<http://www.who.int/3by5/paediatric/en/>

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<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2014%20MDG%20report/MDG%202014%20English%20web.pdf>

UNAIDS Cosponsors. UNAIDS. Retrieved 8 May 2015 from:
<http://www.unaids.org/en/aboutunaids/unaidscosponsors>

Contemporary Security Council



History of the Security Council

The United Nations Security Council is one of the six Principal Organs of the United Nations and is the only Principal Organ with authority to make binding resolutions for Member States.

The Security Council has 15 members, five of which are permanent members:

China

France

Russian Federation

United Kingdom

United States of America

These permanent members - the P5 - each possess a veto on any measure considered by the Security Council. The ten non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by the General Assembly for two year terms and do not possess veto power. The ten current non-permanent members and the year their terms end are:

Angola (2016)

Chad (2015)

Chile (2015)

Jordan (2015)

Lithuania (2015)

Malaysia (2016)

New Zealand (2016)

Nigeria (2015)

Spain (2016)

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (2016)

States that are members of the United Nations but not of the Security Council may sit in on discussions and take part in mediation but are not allowed to vote on resolutions passed by this body.

According to Article 24 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Security Council's primary responsibility is to maintain international peace and security. The function, powers, and procedural guidelines for the Security Council are outlined in Chapter Five of the Charter of the United Nations, and Chapters Six and Seven outline the procedures for mediating international conflicts.

When the Security Council is advised about a situation threatening international peace or security, the Council will first attempt to affect a peaceful solution. However, if violence has already broken out, then the Security Council will help mediate between the parties involved by issuing cease-fires, implementing sanctions or sending United Nations troops to enforce Security Council resolutions. It is important to note that presence of conflict doesn't guarantee that the Security Council will intervene. During the Cold War, the Security Council was often unable to act given the competing interests of veto-bearing P5 members. In the post-Cold War era, the Security Council has become more active, responding to conflicts in Iraq, Somalia, and Bosnia in the 1990's, Afghanistan, and North Korea in the 2000's, and most recently, Libya in 2010, to name a few.

Security Council Topic 1: The United Nations' Response to Extremist Terrorist Groups

Background

The first major challenge facing the international community when dealing with the issue of terrorism is the creation of a definition. Asking the international community, namely the United Nations, to codify a definition of terrorism has been incredibly controversial. Some fear being branded as "terrorist" simply by pursuing a level of self-determination, leading to a narrow definitional model. Conversely, many larger players in the international community push more ardently for a broader definition of terrorism, which may be utilized, to stamp out threats around the globe. The axiom that one man's freedom fighter is another man's terrorist proves to be the bedrock of disagreement.

As the arbiter of international consensus, the United Nations has been hard pressed to clearly articulate a definition of terrorism on which Member States and the international legal community may act. Both the General Assembly¹⁶⁰ and the Security Council¹⁶¹ have their own definitions. While both these definitions may be viewed as comprehensive, they are equally complicated and convoluted. Possibly, the simplest way to define the scope of international terrorism is to use examples.

There are four general categories that attacks may fall into: international, local, homegrown, and non-traditional. International attacks are those that generally come first to mind. Incidents such as the 9/11 Attacks in the United States or the London Bus Bombings highlight an effort to cross borders and attack a high-profile international target. Local attacks are different; they utilize fear to instill legitimacy on the local level. Examples can stretch from the politically motivated IRA in Northern Ireland to religiously driven beheadings and ritual killings like those used by the Islamic State. Homegrown attacks are of a different character. These are typically violent outbursts used to bring attention to an issue of importance, be it local or international. The Charlie Hebdo Attacks in early 2015 and the Oklahoma City Bombing in 1995 are prime examples. Finally, non-traditional attacks constitute anything outside the traditional realm of violent activity that still seeks to instill fear. Cyberterrorism and financial terrorism are two means that have become increasingly prominent in the realm of international terrorism.

The lack of a codified, clear, and cogent international definition means that terrorism can encompass a great deal. Most prominent, and proving to be the most difficult to combat, is the radical religious terrorism perpetuated by the likes of al Qaeda and the Islamic State. Analyzing the history and strategic culture of each organization highlights the increasing problem facing the international community.

Al Qaeda¹⁶²

Since 2001, the international community has been focused on rooting out the threat of al Qaeda (AQ). The organization successfully attacked two US embassies, bombed the USS Cole, and flew commercial airliners into the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. Attacks of this nature fit comfortably within any definition of religious international terrorism. Despite international effort, the threat of AQ continues. Fundamentally, this is due to the unique strategic culture Osama bin Laden created.

Today, there is no longer a single AQ: "It is better viewed as an ideology metastasizing through multiple 'al-Qaedas,' franchises that import the original message of the proto-al-Qaeda and adapt it to local and national exigencies."¹⁶³ AQ has been forced to reimagine itself by the international effort against it, but the foundational message has remained: the war will be long, requiring patience and careful calculation; it will be a defensive war, proving legitimate morally and culturally; and it will be an intelligent war, allowing for flexibility in methodology.

This flexibility has proved to be critical. It has allowed the organization to remain prominent and effective. Bin Laden's understanding of jihad as a global endeavor has prompted many theorists to characterize his thinking as a focus on the far enemy—the immediate threat is the western ideology accepted by many in the Islamic community. This led the focus to be global, on the far enemy rather than any local concern. This ideology has not changed. Reading the literature in which AQ claimed responsibility for the Charlie Hebdo attacks in Paris, it is clear that the strategic focus of AQ persists.

¹⁶⁰ <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/51/a51r210.htm>

¹⁶¹ <http://www.unrol.org/files/n0454282.pdf>

¹⁶² For an in depth account of bin Laden and al Qaeda, see *The Looming Tower* by Lawrence Wright.

¹⁶³ Long, Jerry M. "Does Al Qaeda Have a Strategic Culture." *Strategic Culture and Weapons of Mass Destruction*. Ed. Jeannie L. Johnson. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2009. 201-18. Print. *Initiatives in Strategic Studies: Issues and Policies*.

A focus on the far enemy allows for AQ to be flexible in operation and organization. During the early years, bin Laden and Zawahiri required that all attacks be approved, financed, and organized by them. After the death of bin Laden and the spread of AQ ideology and operatives around the world, the organization is much more decentralized, allowing a new level of local autonomy.

*The Islamic State*¹⁶⁴

The Islamic State (IS) is a noticeably different organization. Zarqawi, the organization's founder, cut his teeth during the same Afghan jihad in which bin Laden participated. Throughout the Afghan campaign, bin Laden attempted to become a universal figure; however, Zarqawi was not interested. Instead of partnering with bin Laden, Zarqawi charted his own course.

Comparing the two strategic cultures and goals can highlight the fundamental difference between the two organizations. As has been stated, AQ views the focus of jihad as a global effort to eliminate the apostate far enemy by "cutting off the head of the snake."¹⁶⁵ Meanwhile, IS targets on the near enemy. The goals are similar, but the focus is on the cleansing of the Islamic community and the holding of concrete political power: "Essentially, this [amounts] to a difference between a more strategic versus doctrinaire outlook as well as differing attitudes toward the role of institution building and governance."¹⁶⁶

While AQ has been able to rebrand its version of jihad locally¹⁶⁷, IS has always placed a precedence on the local over the global. Zarqawi was killed in an American attack in 2006, but al-Baghdadi has taken his place. Zarqawi was willing to work with AQ in many instances, even though the two leaders readily agree, but al-Baghdadi has proven more staunch in his independence.

IS has made concrete land holdings and political influence the most important aspect of its efforts. Bin Laden saw the establishment of a caliphate as something not to be seen for years, but IS sees it as a modern and immediate imperative. In northern Iraq and Syria, IS has captured large swaths of land and resources.¹⁶⁸ The threat of IS is twofold: (1) They pose a threat to regional stability as a cross-border conflict in between Syria and Iraq pits many smaller factions against one another in an increasingly complicated field of players, and (2) the organization has resorted to brutal terror tactics to instill fear in both the local population and the international community—notably the beheadings of American and western journalists, the burning of the Jordanian pilot, and the partnership with other regional terrorist cells such as al-Shabbab and Boko Haram.

United Nations Action

AQ and IS highlight the incredibly complicated field of international terrorism. The two organizations are dramatically different strategically and organizationally, but both revert to similar terror based tactics. It becomes amazingly difficult for the international community to respond to terrorist organizations with such diverse goals and cultures. Equally perplexing is the breadth of what can be considered a terrorist attack. The United Nations acted against terrorism as early as 1972. Resolutions since then, though admirable, often cite the same language communicating international commitment to combat all forms of terrorism. The Security Council has done a better job of being more targeted in its application:

¹⁶⁴ For a holistic discussion of IS, see "What ISIS Really Wants" by Graeme Wood (<http://www.theatlantic.com/features/archive/2015/02/what-isis-really-wants/384980/>)

¹⁶⁵ Zelin, Aaron Y. "The War between ISIS and Al-Qaeda for Supremacy of the Global Jihadist Movement." (2014): n. pag. Reserach Notes. The Washington Institute for Near East Policy, June 2014. Web. 10 Apr. 2015.

¹⁶⁶ Ibid.

¹⁶⁷ Watts, Clint. "Jihadi Competition After Al Qaeda Hegemony. *Foreign Policy Research Insititute*. Foreign Policy Research Institute, n.d. Web. 10 Apr. 2015.

¹⁶⁸ http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2014/06/12/world/middleeast/the-iraq-isis-conflict-in-maps-photos-and-video.html?_r=0

Afghanistan – 1998,¹⁶⁹ Tanzania and Kenya – 1998,¹⁷⁰ and a number of responses to 9/11.¹⁷¹ Overall, these resolutions have been generally responsive rather than preemptive.

In 2006, the United Nations agreed on a UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, prompted by the Secretary General's remarks earlier that year.¹⁷² This strategy includes a plan of action, efforts to stem the spread of terrorism, prevent attacks, build member states' capacity to combat terrorism, and to protect human rights.¹⁷³ Equally important, the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) was established in 2005 to foster interagency cooperation in combatting terrorism. Currently, thirty-four international agencies participate in CTITF,¹⁷⁴ making up working groups ranging from preventing conflict and supporting victims to combatting financing and human rights violations.

The Security Council has long condemned terrorism in any and all forms. However, it has been very limited in its ability to act substantively against organizations like al Qaeda and IS. While resolutions are incredibly important to communicate international consensus, the efforts of the United Nations have been generally ineffectual in combatting international terrorism.

Questions to Consider

- What constitutes terrorism? Does an attack require a loss of life to qualify as an attack?
- How can terrorism be prevented? What may the Security Council do to bolster its efforts to prevent terrorist attacks?
- What may the Security Council require Member States to do in order to prevent or combat terrorism?
- What regional and international mechanisms may be used to counter the advance of international terrorist organizations such as AQ and IS?
- How can the Security Council incorporate regional perspectives into counter-terrorism efforts?
- How can the Security Council address cross-border and multi-state scenarios, such as IS in Iraq and Syria?
- Other important considerations: Religious Moderation, Financing of Terror Operations, Foreign Fighters

Bibliography

"United Nations General Assembly Adopts Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy." United Nations Action to Counter Terrorism. United Nations, n.d. Web. 10 Apr. 2015.

This article contains the resolution adopted by the General Assembly that outlines the UN plan to counter international terrorism. Recommended actions include steps to prevent the spread of terrorism, prevent the advent of new terrorist organizations, and to strengthen the United Nations' role in the elimination of terrorism.

"International Legal Instruments." United Nations Action to Counter Terrorism. United Nations, n.d. Web. 10 Apr. 2015.

¹⁶⁹ [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1214\(1998\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1214(1998))

¹⁷⁰ [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1189\(1998\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1189(1998))

¹⁷¹ <http://www.un.org/en/terrorism/sc-res.shtml>

¹⁷² <http://www.un.org/en/terrorism/strategy-counter-terrorism.shtml>

¹⁷³ Ibid.

¹⁷⁴ <http://www.un.org/en/terrorism/ctif/entities.shtml>

This page is a perfect landing page for every international legal framework that addresses international terrorism. It provides an overview of each international convention and adds links to each of the documents themselves. The documents linked range from 1963 to 2010, and as such provides a comprehensive historical outline of UN action in regards to terrorism.

Wood, Graeme. "What ISIS Really Wants." The Atlantic. Atlantic Media Company, 15 Feb. 2015. Web. 10 Apr. 2015.

Graeme Green outlines the historical development of ISIS and their major goals as an organization. This article is likely the most comprehensive outline of ISIS and gives readers a foundational understanding of the organization.

Long, Jerry M. "Does Al Qaeda Have a Strategic Culture." Strategic Culture and Weapons of Mass Destruction. Ed. Jeannie L. Johnson. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2009. 201-18. Print. Initiatives in Strategic Studies: Issues and Policies.

Dr. Long outlines the development of al Qaeda's usage of the strategic culture as a tool of recruitment and providing the narrative to members. It provides a theoretical backing for the organizations mindset.

Long, Jerry M., and Alex Wilner. "Delegitimizing Al-Qaida." International Security 39.1 (2004): 126-64. Print.

Dr. Long continues his discussion of al Qaeda and its narrative as it is used in recruiting, providing individual and organizational identity, and granting a public ethos. He then goes on to outline a model for delegitimizing the narrative that al Qaeda has accepted.

Zelin, Aaron Y. "The War between ISIS and Al-Qaeda for Supremacy of the Global Jihadist Movement." (2014): n. pag. Reserach Notes. The Washington Institute for Near East Policy, June 2014. Web. 10 Apr. 2015.

Zelin outlines the historical development of ISIS from its beginnings as an offshoot of AQ and its development into a unique body under al Baghdadi. Important contributions and commentary is given to the issue of the two organizations disagreements and what the future may hold as the rivalry continues.

Watts, Clint. "Jihadi Competition After Al Qaeda Hegemony. Foreign Policy Research Insititute. Foreign Policy Research Institute, n.d. Web. 10 Apr. 2015.

Watts provides important commentary on the fragmented nature of international terrorist alliances. Zelin outlines the important dichotomy between AQ and ISIS, but Watts sheds light on other organizations as well, including Boko Haram and the growing dislocated center of power of international terrorism.

"Main Page." Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. United Nations, n.d. Web. 10 Apr. 2015.

The CTITF is the United Nations body tasked with assisting member states with the implementation of international and regionally based counter terror policies. Though the bulk of implementation falls to Member States, the CTITF provides guidance and resources. This page is a landing page for the organization and provides a place to find all necessary information regarding the organization and its efforts. Including documentaries, resolutions, and statements. Below are the links to the specific areas of the site:

Projects: <http://www.un.org/en/terrorism/ctitf/projects.shtml>

Projects include everything from countering bio and chemical attacks to raising awareness. This is the headquarters for CTITF programs.

Statements: <http://www.un.org/en/terrorism/ctitf/statements.shtml>

Statements archive that dates back to 2010 from both the Secretary General and the Chairman of the CTITF in response to the issue of terrorism.

Reports and Publications: <http://www.un.org/en/terrorism/ctitf/reportsandpubs.shtml>

A resource that houses holistic studies on a wide range of issues regarding terrorism. The majority of these reports come from the projects section mentioned above.

Resolutions: <http://www.un.org/en/terrorism/ctitf/resolutions.shtml>

Links to all highly relevant GA and SC resolutions on the issue of terrorism

Security Council Topic 2: The International Drug Trade and Security

Past UN Action:

As early as the 1960's the United Nations became involved in the discussion of international illicit drug trade. There have been three major conventions relating to illicit drugs in the United Nations history including the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961), the Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971) and the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988). The conventions have created documents that help define terminology related to illicit drug trade, urge Member States of the United Nations to criminalize certain behavior pertaining to illicit drugs and help to clarify jurisdictional issues for illicit drug activities. These conventions, however, have not been ratified by all Member States at this point in time, although many subsequent resolutions have called for the universal adoption of these documents.

In 1997 the UNODC or United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime was founded through the merging of the United Nations Drug Control Programme and the Centre for International Crime Prevention. This office creates annual reports about illicit drug trade and organized crime in nations and regions of the world. The three main goals of the UNODC are to create projects that help capacity building efforts in nations riddled with drug trade issues, to conduct research on the connection between drugs and crime and to work with States in order to help them adopt treaties, conventions and legislation relating to drugs and crime.

Recently there was a report issued by the Security Council that discussed the important links between organized crime and illicit drug trade. This document, S/2012/777 (2012), gives many suggestions on how to approach the drug trade and security issue including through capacity building measures such as poverty reduction and strengthening the rule of law within nations. This report also showed important research about the hand-in-hand relationship between terrorism, illegal arms trade and drugs. Finally, most recently there was a resolution passed by the Security Council, S/RES/2195 (2014), which stresses the need to combat terrorism and organized crime in the context of drug trade through border control, capacity building in order to investigate and prosecute criminals in organized crime, fight against government corruption, work together regionally and internationally and sharing information about drug trade through international communication and a Secretary-General report.

Current Situation:

Illicit drug trade and the crime associated with it is a global issue; however, in order to narrow the scope of this issue we will examine two of the primary producers and sellers of drugs in different regions of the world and how they affect security of borders and citizens both within their borders and beyond through the measures they are taking in illicit drug trade.

Case Study 1: Mexico

Mexico is one of the world's leading producers of marijuana and cocaine in the Western hemisphere. They are on the trade route for drugs that are coming from South America as well to enter into the U.S. market for these products. Within Mexico there is an extensive network of drug cartels that control the movements of these illicit products including the Sinaloa cartel which is the largest and Los Zetas cartel which is the most violent¹⁷⁵.

These cartels extend beyond Mexico and often have familial ties and networks within government and the police force. Increasing violence has come from several factors including the crackdown on drug cartels and increasing security measures on the Mexico-U.S. border. While these measures have had good intentions, it has only made it more difficult for the drug cartels to transport their products, therefore motivating them to use more extreme measures including violence and bribery. These barriers to trade also have increased prices and profits for cartels. In Mexico, it has been particularly difficult to combat the organized crime because the cartels have infiltrated the government system and often threaten those who do try to combat them. The increased profits over recent years have also allowed drug cartels to pay-off officials, and the drug cartels are able to pay more than their salaries would ever be. Since Mexico also has a high level of income inequality and poverty, these bribes create a powerful incentive for citizens and officials alike to aid the cartels by turning a blind eye to their activities.

Another factor to consider in security and drug trade in Mexico is the U.S. market. Drug trade is driven by the consumer which is the United States, not Mexico. As long as there are barriers to trade and a market to sell to, the cartels will continue to profit and take extreme measures to increase these margins. In recent years there have been attempts to legalize or decriminalize marijuana in several states of the U.S. which would allow production within their borders and cut into drug cartel profits.

Case Study 2: Afghanistan

Afghanistan is the world's leading producer of opium which is used to create heroin. Their production reached an all-time high in 2014 and they produce more opium than the rest of the world combined¹⁷⁶. In Afghanistan, in contrast to Mexico, there is a large domestic market for opium products and addiction is a major problem. Afghanistan feeds the European and Asian markets as well.

Afghanistan's drug trade is also closely tied to organized crime and terrorist organizations. The Taliban and anti-government groups have profited from opium trade, and money laundering is a significant concern¹⁷⁷. The region has a history of political instability which has also made it difficult to combat the security issues associated with drug trade. Money laundering to terrorist organizations and other anti-government groups has funded the supply of weapons with billions of dollars each year going toward these groups and their agendas. This creates a serious security threat because this illegitimate money is then being used on the black market to fund illegal arms trade. This makes it difficult to track where these transactions are occurring.

According to estimates by the United Nations Drug Control Programme the opium industry in Afghanistan is worth between \$400 and \$500 billion dollars¹⁷⁸. Although it is not legitimate, the opium industry is such a large part of the Afghani economy and undermines the legitimate economic sectors and government. This also raises issues of rule of law and how effectively these drug trade groups and associated organized crime can be combatted.

¹⁷⁵ <http://www.businessinsider.com/mexicos-7-most-notorious-drug-cartels-2014-10>

¹⁷⁶ <http://listerux.com/top-10-countries-known-for-producing-opium/>

¹⁷⁷ <https://www.cia.gov/Library/publications/the-world-factbook/fields/2086.html>

¹⁷⁸ <http://www.globalresearch.ca/the-spoils-of-war-afghanistan-s-multibillion-dollar-heroin-trade/91>

The international drug trade has long plagued developing and developed nations and has directly threatened the security of entire regions. With the case of Mexico, the drug trade has connected cartels from South, Central, and North America and has caused hundreds of thousands of deaths and completely destabilized governments from threats and corruption. The drug trade in Afghanistan has done the same in Central Asia, allowing the Taliban to continue to thrive and spread its violence and corruption into Pakistan. What these case studies show is that where the international drug trade spreads, so too does violence and massive corruption, and if left unchecked these cartels and drug traders can severely threaten developing nations by hindering their governments, population, economy, and in some cases their military.

Questions to Consider:

As you prepare for conference, there are several major factors and questions to consider to help narrow the scope of your possible solutions:

How is the drug trade specifically related to other security concerns such as terrorism, illegal arms trade and violence?

How could addressing the consumption side of the issue affect violence associated with drug trade and organized crime?

How can governments be more effective in combating organized crime within their borders?

What measures can the Security Council take to achieve universal ratification of the previous conventions on drugs?

How can jurisdictional issues be addressed when a substance is legal in a nation that borders a nation where the substance is illegal?

Bibliography

1. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/drug-trafficking/index.html>

This source is from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. It has relevant information about what past action the UN has taken as well as tabs that give details with regional information on Drug Trafficking. This can be especially helpful if the students need help finding policies that their nations have implemented that may have worked in the past to help combat crime related to drugs. This website also provides a summary on the major treaties relating to drug trade.

2. [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2195%20\(2014\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/2195%20(2014))

This is a resolution S/RES/2195 (2014) from the Security Council which discusses the close link between drug trade and other organized crime in relation to terrorism. It calls for strengthening border security, ratification of certain treaties related to narcotics and cooperating to combat organized crime in general.

3. http://www.unodc.org/pdf/convention_1961_en.pdf

This is the document that came out of the Convention on Narcotic Drugs in 1961. It has a detailed list of who has ratified it, and sub-sections which go into detail about different types of drugs.

4. http://www.unodc.org/pdf/convention_1971_en.pdf

This is the document that came out of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. This document is useful in that it defines through its many articles topics ranging from scientific use of substances, package warning labels, trade and combating illicit activity.

5. http://www.unodc.org/pdf/convention_1988_en.pdf

This is the document that resulted from the Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. This one more than any other delves into legal issues such as jurisdiction, trade zones and regulation of drugs internationally.

6. <http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un-documents/drug-trafficking-and-security/>

This website has links to all UN documents relating specifically to Drug Trafficking and Security. It includes Security Council meeting records, presidential statements, secretary general reports and press statements.

7. http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/s_2012_777.pdf

This report goes into depth about the links between illicit drug trade and terrorism, arms trade and other activities that are threats to international and national security. It discusses capacity building measures and gives recommendations for action to be taking to combat drug trade and associated issues.

8. <https://www.globalpolicy.org/nations-a-states/failed-states.html>

This source has many articles about many different nations around the world and how they may be classified as failed states. This is important, because it gives detailed information on different regions and the necessary infrastructure and changes that can allow them to combat security issues and issues relating to organized crime. Understanding the sources of these problems will be vital in helping the Security Council come up with resolutions.

9. <http://www.globalresearch.ca/cocaine-heroin-cannabis-ecstasy-how-big-is-the-global-drug-trade/5381210>

This source provides a concise chart that breaks down drug trade in each region. Shows how the areas connect and what paths they take in order to conduct illicit trade and information on the major players or kingpins within the drug trade industry.

10. <http://www.interpol.int/Crime-areas/Drugs/Drugs>

This website has links to news articles from all around the world relating to illicit drug trade. This can help students to find current events in their country about this topic.

Historical Security Council, I: 1995



Historic Security Council: Bosnian Crisis in 1995

Notes on the Simulation:

Do not presume to know anything that your member-state would not know in mid-July 1995. Delegates should not expect history to unfold exactly as it did in 1995. For the purpose of the simulation there will be counterfactual incidents and events.

The members of the Security Council for the duration of the simulation are:

Argentina	Botswana	China
Czech Republic	France	Germany
Honduras	Indonesia	Italy
Nigeria	Oman	Russian Federation
Rwanda	United Kingdom	United States of America

Bosnia & Herzegovina will also have the option to participate as a non-voting observer, pursuant to UN Security Council rules: <http://www.un.org/en/sc/members/>.

Background:

It is 11 June 1995, and you have been summoned for an emergency Security Council Meeting concerning the crisis situation in Bosnia. Since war broke out in Yugoslavia in 1992 after the fall of communism, ethnic conflict has raged on as Serbs, Croats, and Muslim nationalists each claim parts of the same territory and rally for their own independent state. The nationalist leader of Serbia, Slobodan Milosevic, has been calling for a “Greater Serbia.” Bosnian Croats and Muslims, in fear of Milosevic taking their land, have been calling for Bosnian independence. Bosnian Serb nationalists have begun a campaign of ethnic cleansing in attempts to create a “pure” Serbian territory.¹⁷⁹ The UN Protective Force (UNPROFOR) has been in the region since mid-1992 in order to stabilize the situation, but have not been successful. The UN has also imposed an arms embargo on the region in attempts to cut off the flow of arms to the combatants.¹⁸⁰

Due to the pattern of hostilities by the Bosnian Serb army in which it has been taking territory by the use of force and “ethnic cleansing,” the Security Council passed Resolution 819 in April 1993, officially deeming Srebrenica as a safe area “which should be free from any armed attack or any other hostile act.” This resolution called for the immediate cessation of armed attacks by Bosnian Serb forces and their immediate withdrawal from the area surrounding Srebrenica. Resolution 819 also calls for immediate steps to be taken to increase the presence of UNPROFOR in Srebrenica and its surrounding area.¹⁸¹ This set the precedent for the declaration of “safe areas” and was followed by the establishment of five other safe areas in the towns of Zepa, Gorazde, Tuzla, Sarajevo, and Bihac in order to provide refuge for Muslims and Croats fleeing Serb advances. However, the UN has yet to come to a consensus as to how to best protect these safe areas without using force or infringing upon state sovereignty.¹⁸²

¹⁷⁹ Mount Holyoke, “The Bosnian War (1992-1995).” <https://www.mtholyoke.edu/~bonne20s/causes.html>

¹⁸⁰ U.S. Department of State Office of the Historian, Milestones 1993-2000, “The War in Bosnia, 1992-1995.” <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1993-2000/bosnia>

¹⁸¹ United Nations Security Council Resolution 819 (S/RES/819), 16 April 1993. <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N93/221/90/IMG/N9322190.pdf?OpenElement>

¹⁸² Gendercide Watch, “Case Study: Srebrenica Massacre, July 1995.” http://www.gendercide.org/case_srebrenica.html

Srebrenica has now been under siege for more than three years. While Security Council resolutions established six “safe areas” and provided for the placement of UN troops in them, they did not make clear whether those troops could use force to protect the population or only in self-defense. In 1994, the Security Council issued “Report of the Secretary-General Pursuant to Resolution 844,” which said that the UN troops were authorized to use force to protect the safe areas, but could not *guarantee* the protection of the safe areas due to lack of troops. For these past years under siege, the Serbs have been using tactics such as denial of food, water, electricity, and proper medical supplies to weaken the population within the enclave of Srebrenica.¹⁸³ On July 2, U.S. forces in Zagreb were asked to initiate an airlift operation in order to supply humanitarian aid to Srebrenica, but this request was denied because it posed a security risk for U.S. pilots who would be put in danger when flying over Serb-controlled areas.¹⁸⁴ On July 6, Serb forces launched a full-scale offensive on Srebrenica at 3:15am.

Tens of thousands of civilians are taking refuge in Srebrenica under the protection of only six hundred lightly armed Dutch UNPROFOR.¹⁸⁵ Two days ago, Serb forces let in a huge amount of fuel when they had been barring any entry before. Over the past few days, more than thirty of these Dutch soldiers have been taken hostage by Bosnian Serb troops as they encroach into the Srebrenica safe area and take control of UN observation posts one by one. Most civilians have flooded to the center of the city as the Bosnian Serb troops close in. We, the Security Council, condemned the attack on the Srebrenica hospital yesterday in which 30,000 people were forced to evacuate and begin fleeing towards the UN base at Potocari.¹⁸⁶ There is general panic on the streets of Srebrenica today and large crowds of civilians have formed at the Dutch positions.¹⁸⁷

Questions to guide your research:

- What actions should the Security Council take to remedy the UNPROFOR hostage situation?
- How have the “safe areas,” although created with good intentions, become UN-administered ethnic ghettos and perfect targets for Bosnian Serb troops? Why aren’t these “safe areas” safe?
- How can we increase communication and effectiveness between UN, NATO, and other international groups’ forces? UNPROFOR on the ground are calling for airstrikes but receiving slow or unsatisfactory responses from NATO even while this situation is of the utmost urgency. What can be done to fix this communication problem?
- Were there any signs that Bosnian Serb forces were planning a summer offensive against the Srebrenica safe area? What are the precursors to ethnic conflict or ethnic cleansing (i.e. separating men from women and children)? How can the UN detect ethnic cleansing before it happens in order to prevent it? UN forces in Srebrenica experienced continual pushback from Serb forces for years before the massacre. The Serbs halted resources from entering Srebrenica, refused Dutch troops entry into the town to replace their counterparts, and continually hampered UNPROFOR peacekeeping effectiveness. Should UN forces have seen these as signs of an impending attack? What could they have done to stop it?
- When is the UN able to use force? See UN Charter.
- Is a stronger push from the international community needed? Are people ignoring this massacre as it is taking place?
- Should the Security Council consider sanctions or other methods to reprimand the Bosnian Serb forces?

¹⁸³ Human Rights Watch, “The Fall of Srebrenica and the Failure of UN Peacekeeping: Bosnia and Herzegovina,” Volume 7, No. 13, October 1995.

¹⁸⁴ Human Rights Watch

¹⁸⁵ BBC News, “Timeline: Siege of Srebrenica,” 17 May 2012. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-18101028>

¹⁸⁶ Human Rights Watch

¹⁸⁷ BBC News

- How does the situation in Bosnia affect my nation?

Notes on the Simulation:

Directives are statements released by the committee, which need to be specific, but not as specific as working papers for they are a means to an action in the short term. They require a majority vote to pass, but private directives may just be sent up to the chair.

Communiqués are a means of communications to between a country, organization, a person, or even a committee which are useful during negotiations or need for intelligence. They need a majority to pass, but do not need to be voted on if they are private.

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During the session if there are any wires to delegation or press releases from the current situation they are encouraged to be used in speeches and actions.

Bibliography

U.S. Department of State history of the War in Bosnia

“Milestones: 1993-2000, The War in Bosnia, 1992-1995.” U.S. Department of State Office of the Historian. 31 October 2013. <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1993-2000/bosnia>

This source is a great place to start researching the War in Bosnia because it does not focus simply on the massacre at Srebrenica, but begins its analysis in 1992 and recounts the conflict from its inception to its end. This source gives the historical context for why and how the massacre at Srebrenica took place.

Security Council Resolution 819 Establishes Srebrenica as first “safe area”

United Nations Security Council Resolution 819 (S/RES/819). 16 April 1993. <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N93/221/90/IMG/N9322190.pdf?OpenElement>

This resolution is incredibly significant for two reasons. First, it specifically calls what the Bosnian Serb forces are doing “ethnic cleansing.” It is important to keep in mind that the UN is using the term “ethnic cleansing” this early in the Bosnian conflict. Secondly, this resolution established the first safe area in Srebrenica, setting the precedent for the establishment of the other “safe areas” in later resolutions. This resolution: “Condemns and rejects the deliberate actions of the Bosnian Serb party to force the evacuation of the civilian population from Srebrenica and its surrounding areas as well as from other parts of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as part of its overall abhorrent campaign of ‘ethnic cleansing’.”

Comprehensive Report on UN Failings in “The fall of Srebrenica”

Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to the General Assembly resolution 53/35, The fall of Srebrenica (A/54/549). 15 November 1999. <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N99/348/76/IMG/N9934876.pdf?OpenElement>

This is an in-depth analysis of the situation in Bosnia prior to, during, and after the Srebrenica massacre in July 1995 and focuses on evaluating the failure of the UN’s safe area policy. This report examines the UN’s actions in response to this crisis and gives a detailed, day-by-day account of how it failed to secure the “safe area” where Bosnian Muslims were supposed to take refuge. This report is comprehensive in scope and is very significant in analyzing the UN Security Council’s actions during this crisis because in

it the UN takes responsibility for its many failures throughout the crisis and notes the lessons that the international community can draw from this event.

New York Times on 1999 UN Report on Its Failings During Massacre

Crossette, Barbara. "U.N. Details Its Failures to Stop '95 Bosnian Massacre." *The New York Times*. 16 November 1999. <http://www.nytimes.com/1999/11/16/world/un-details-its-failure-to-stop-95-bosnia-massacre.html>

This New York Times article covers the release of a self-critical UN report (above) on 15 November 1999 which details the UN's failures to stop the massacre at Srebrenica four years prior. This article does a good job of explaining in simple language how and why the UN failed to prevent the massacre of thousands of Bosnian Muslims. This article is helpful in that it explains how the UN views its own decisions and actions during this conflict in hindsight.

Human Rights Watch Report on Failure of UN Peacekeeping in Bosnia

"The Fall of Srebrenica and the Failure of UN Peacekeeping: Bosnia and Herzegovina." *Human Rights Watch*. October 1995. <http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/bosnia1095web.pdf>

This Human Rights Watch Report was published only three months after the massacre at Srebrenica took place and is a very good resource for a general summary of what happened and the human rights abuses that occurred. Because this is not a UN source, it gives an unbiased description of what happened and is unforgiving in its criticisms of the UN peacekeeping mission. This source is a good place to start to get an understanding of the massacre, the UN's failings, and requests for reparations for the victims and accountability for the perpetrators. This source begins its analysis at the beginning of the conflict in Bosnia, so it is a good place to start to understand the historical context in which the massacre at Srebrenica occurred.

Security Council Report on Situation in Bosnia Prior to Massacre

Report of the Secretary-General Pursuant to Security Council Resolutions 982 (1995) and 087 (1995). S/1995/444. 30 May 1995. http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/1995/444

This report by the Secretary-General describes the tense and hostile situation just one month before the massacre occurred. The Secretary-General notes the lack of cooperation of the Bosnian Serb army and the continued lack of diplomatic progress in ending hostilities. It calls for stricter enforcement of the exclusion zone and for UNPROFOR to try new tactics to curb violence. This report outlines the intense situation in the region and how the UN was already failing to keep peace before the massacre occurred.

Security Council Resolution Demanding Withdrawal of Bosnian Serb Forces

UN Security Council Resolution 1004 (S/RES/1004). 12 July 1995. [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1004\(1995\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1004(1995))

This resolution was passed on the second day of the massacre at Srebrenica. This resolution demands that the Bosnian Serb forces withdraw from the safe area immediately, respect UNPROFOR personnel, and allow humanitarian aid to come in to help the civilian population. This resolution illustrates the urgency of the situation and how the UN Security Council reacted in the middle of this massacre.

Security Council Meeting Record, Day Two of Massacre

Security Council Meeting Record (S.PV/3553). 3553rd Meeting, Wednesday, 12 July 1995, 1.05pm, New York. http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/PV.3553

This is a record of the Security Council meeting on the second day of the massacre. The agenda of this meeting was solely to discuss the situation on Bosnia and Herzegovina. This document illustrates the urgency, frustration, and tragedy of the situation, which can be seen in the conversations and debates between Member States contained in this meeting record. The fifteen Member States discuss the massacre as it is happening and debate between UN neutrality and taking action.

Security Council Meeting Record, Day After Massacre

Security Council Meeting Record (S/PV/3554). 3554th Meeting, Friday, 14 July 1995, 1.30pm, New York. http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/PV.3554

This is a record of the Security Council meeting on the day after the massacre ended. At this meeting the president of the Security Council, Mr. Martinez Blanco of Honduras, makes a statement on behalf of the council which condemns the ethnic cleansing in Srebrenica, reaffirms that those committing such acts will be held responsible, and reiterates its demands made in Resolution 1004.

Security Council Resolution Demanding Access for International Aid Groups

UN Security Council Resolution 1010 (S/RES/1010). 10 August 1995.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1010\(1995\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1010(1995))

This Security Council resolution reaffirms its commitment to settle the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina, notes grave violations of humanitarian and international law, and demands that the Bosnian Serb party give immediate access to representatives from UNHCR and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). It also urges the release of any detained persons and reiterates that all perpetrators of the massacre will be held individually responsible for their acts.

Press Release of Speech by Kofi Annan at Memorial Ceremony in Sarajevo

“UN Bosnia experience one of most ‘difficult and painful’ in its history says Secretary-General to memorial ceremony in Sarajevo.” UN Press Release (SG/SM/7168). 11 October 1999.

This press release is the transcript of Kofi Annan’s speech at the Bosnia and Herzegovina memorial ceremony in Sarajevo on 11 October 1999. In this speech Annan offers his heartfelt condolences to the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina and. This document is significant because it illustrates the emotionality and tragedy of this event, noting how it still plagues Bosnia and Herzegovina four years later.

Statement by President of Security Council Concerning Situation in Zepa

Statement by the President of the Security Council (S/PRST/1995/3). 20 July 1995.

A week after the original massacre, the president of the Security Council made this statement outlining its demands and positions on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Specifically, the president is deeply concerned by the situation in and around Zepa and notes concern for the plight of the civilian population there. The president reaffirms its condemnations of all violations of humanitarian and international law and again calls for the Bosnian Serbs to cooperate with UNPROFOR, the UNHCR, and international humanitarian aid groups.

Security Council Resolution Supporting the General Framework Agreement for Peace

UN Security Council Resolution 1031 (S/RES/1031). 15 December 1995.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1031\(1995\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/1031(1995))

Although the United Nations did not play a significant role in the process of drafting the General Framework Agreement for Peace between the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosnian Serbs, this resolution outlines and affirms this peace agreement. This resolution also reaffirms that all states must cooperate with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, setting up how the UN will deal with prosecuting the perpetrators in this crisis in the future.

Historical Security Council II, 1965



Historical Security Council: Indo-Pakistani War of 1965

Notes on the Simulation:

Do not presume to know anything that your member-state would not know in early September of 1965. Delegates should not expect history to unfold exactly as it did in 1965. For the purpose of the simulation there will be counterfactual incidents and events.

The members of the Security Council for the duration of the simulation will be:

Bolivia	China	Cote d'Ivoire
France	Jordan	Malaysia
Netherlands	United Kingdom	United States of America
Uruguay	USSR*	

**The role of the USSR will be played by the delegation representing the Russian Federation in the contemporary committees.*

India and Pakistan will also have the option to participate as a non-voting observers, pursuant to UN Security Council rules: <http://www.un.org/en/sc/members/>.

Background:

It is 7 September 1965, and you have been summoned for an emergency meeting of the Security Council. It has been four days since U Thant, the Secretary General of the UN, announced that the ceasefire agreement between Pakistan and India had collapsed.¹⁸⁸ Relations between India and Pakistan have been deteriorating all summer and hostilities have been ongoing since August 5th, when 25,000 Pakistani soldiers entered the Indian city of Kashmir disguised as locals. These soldiers encouraged the residents to rebel against the Indian government and return to their Muslim roots. While the insurgency was unsuccessful, it led to a bloody summer of invasions and aerial bombardments, which culminated last night when the Indian Army invaded West Pakistan.¹⁸⁹

The conflict is motivated by a decades old territorial dispute. In 1947 India and Pakistan gained their Independence from the United Kingdom with the passing of the Indian Independence Act of 1947.¹⁹⁰ The act provided for a partitioning of India and Pakistan in which Kashmir was allowed to accede to the nation of its choosing. Kashmir became part of India, and fighting commenced later that year. The government of Pakistan argued that Kashmir, being predominantly Muslim in population, should be governed by a Muslim nation.

The 1948 Security Council took several steps in an effort to end hostilities. In January, resolution 39,¹⁹¹ which established the United Nations Commission to India and Pakistan (UNCIP), was adopted. The UNCIP was tasked with mediating the dispute.¹⁹² The UNCIP worked for about four months without any

¹⁸⁸ Report 15 of 3 September 1965

¹⁸⁹ For more information about what happened that day, refer to the following BBC site:

http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/september/6/newsid_3632000/3632092.stm.

¹⁹⁰ Text of the India Independence Act of 1947: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Geo6/10-11/30>

¹⁹¹ Resolution 39: [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/39\(1948\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/39(1948))

¹⁹² The Security Council has authority to settle disputes by means laid out in Article 33 of . Has authority to recommend terms of settlement to the parties (Article 37 and 38) if requested or if Security Council thinks dispute endangers international security/peace. Also has authority under Article 29 to establish subsidiary organs to promote peaceful settlement of disputes.

major success. In April the Security Council adopted resolution 47,¹⁹³ which increased the UNCIP and recommended that observers be brought in. Three months later, in July of 1948, representatives from India and Pakistan signed the Karachi Agreement¹⁹⁴ and established a ceasefire line. This line was to be overseen by UN military observers. In 1951 the United Nations Military Observance Group (UNMOGIP) was given the role of observing, reporting, and investigating claims of ceasefire violations along the ceasefire line. The UNMOGIP remains to this day. It was this same group that reported to the Secretary General that the ceasefire line had been broken four days ago.

Tips for Research:

When looking for a solution, consider that this problem was created when an external power imposed its designs on the region. With the India Independence Act of 1947, The United Kingdom combined two noncontiguous regions with little regard to ethno/culture differences between the peoples of those regions. These differences are very old and – in a society that is very conscious of their heritage – are not easily assuaged. As stated above, the Karachi Agreement of 1949, which was mediated by the UN, established a ceasefire line. This agreement was a success for the UN in that it put a stop to the fighting, but it was a failure in that it was only a temporary fix. The territorial dispute was never truly resolved. The Pakistani government still maintained its stance that it had a rightful claim over Kashmir.¹⁹⁵ In the spirit of maintaining lasting international peace and security, it should be your goal to seek permanent solutions where possible. How, then, can the Security Council work to solve this problem at its core?

The Security Council of 1948 made numerous failed attempts at reconciling the two nations before the Karachi Agreement was established. Consider why these attempts failed and what you might do to avoid making the same mistakes. How effective were the addition of UN observers and mediators? What made them effective or ineffective?

It is also important to review your role as the Security Council. Know what you are and are not authorized to do as a body and recognize your limitations. Also review the articles of Chapters V and VI of the UN charter,¹⁹⁶ which outline your general mandate (Chapter V) and function in the settlement of disputes (Chapter VI). Seek to follow the guidance laid out in these Articles, while avoiding actions that are not in purview of your committee. If a proposal deviates from these the chair may send you back to revise your position at his/her discretion.

Questions to guide your research:

Would a Regional Solution be More Effective?

Article 52 of Chapter VI of the UN Charter encourages the Security Council to let regional organizations settle local disputes. Would an internal solution be more effective than an external one? If so, how could the Security Council facilitate/assist such an organization?

What is Best for Kashmir?

Many Kashmiris feel marginalized and discriminated against by the government of India. The Indian Government itself does not invest in Kashmir, as it is so isolated from the rest of the country. For this same reason, Kashmir has begun to develop a culture of its own – separate from both Pakistan and India. In the interest of seeking a lasting peace, how should this effect your conversations?

¹⁹³ Resolution 47: [http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/47\(1948\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/47(1948))

¹⁹⁴ The Karachi Agreement:

http://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/IN%20PK_490729_%20Karachi%20Agreement.pdf

¹⁹⁵ Religious and cultural tensions contribute greatly to the hostilities: <http://adst.org/2014/07/kashmir-and-the-1965-indo-pakistani-war/>

¹⁹⁶ UN Charter can be found at <http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/>

Facilitating Communication between Nations

Especially during this time, miscommunication or a misunderstanding of intentions can lead to disaster. It is important that a dialogue is kept between India and Pakistan to avoid unneeded violence – such as an unprovoked counterstrike. How can the Security Council increase communication between India and Pakistan?

Guaranteeing of Agreements

India and Pakistan may be more willing to enter into negotiations if they know that they will be held accountable to their agreements. The UN may facilitate this so long as national sovereignty is not undermined. Both countries, then, could be encouraged to agree to the use of third-party UN inspectors.¹⁹⁷

How Does this Affect my Member-State?

Regional stability is in the interest of every member-state. It is also worth considering the economic impact these nations have on your own member-state. What kinds of imports and exports are India and Pakistan involved in? Does your member-state engage in trade directly or indirectly with India and Pakistan?

Notes on the Simulation:

Directives are statements released by the committee, which need to be specific, but not as specific as working papers for they are a means to an action in the short term. They require a majority vote to pass, but private directives may just be sent up to the chair.

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India – Pakistan Background

<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/past/unipombackgr.html>.

"United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM) - Background." *UN News Center*. UN. Web. 24 Apr. 2015.

This source is a historical account of the India/Pakistan crisis, including action taken by the UN's Security Council. This includes a detailed description of the UNMOGIP, the hostilities of 1965, and the establishment of UNIPOM.

The India – Pakistan War of 1965

<https://history.state.gov/milestones/1961-1968/india-pakistan-war>.

"The India-Pakistan War of 1965 - 1961–1968 - Milestones - Office of the Historian." US Department of State. Web. 24 Apr. 2015.

¹⁹⁷ Pursuant to Article 33, the Security Council may recommend appropriate procedures or methods of settlement of disputes, (including mediation). Articles 37 and 38 of Chapter VI of the Charter also authorize the Security Council to recommend terms of settlement to the parties.

From the U.S. Department of State, Office of the Historian, this source gives a more detailed account of both the build up to the conflict and the resolution of it. This source explains the religious tension, which played a big role in the dispute. It also cites the partitioning of two noncontiguous regions in the process of England's decolonization of South Asia as a catalyst for the conflict and details the role the Soviet Union and the United States played in the conflict.

Indian Independence Act 1947

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Geo6/10-11/30>.

"Indian Independence Act 1947." *Indian Independence Act 1947*. Legislation.gov.uk, n.d. Web. 24 Apr. 2015.

This is the text of the Indian Independence Act 1947, which accorded Kashmir the right to accede either to India or Pakistan. Kashmir's decision was, in large part, the cause of the conflict.

Security Council Resolution 39 (1948)

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/39\(1948\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/39(1948))

"United Nations Official Document." *UN News Center*. UN. Web. 24 Apr. 2015.

This is the text of Security Council Resolution 39 (1948), which established UNCIP (or the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan). This Commission was formed for the purpose of investigating and mediating in the 1948 dispute over Kashmir.

Security Council Resolution 47 (1948)

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/47\(1948\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/47(1948)).

"United Nations Official Document." *UN News Center*. UN. Web. 24 Apr. 2015.

Security Council Resolution 47 (1948) was meant to supplement Resolution 39, and called for new measures to address the ongoing India/Pakistan dispute. This included the addition of UN observers, who were supposed to help stop the fighting.

Karachi Agreement

<http://peacemaker.un.org/indiapakistan-karachiagreement49>

"DOCUMENT RETRIEVAL." UN Department of Political Affairs, Web. 24 Apr. 2015.

This is the text of the Karachi Agreement, which established a ceasefire line. This line was to be monitored by military observers. These military observers became the Military Observance Group in India and Pakistan, or UNMOGIP. This group continued even after UNCIP ended in 1951.

Security Council Resolution 91 (1951)

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/91\(1951\)](http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/RES/91(1951)).

"United Nations Official Document." *UN News Center*. UN. Web. 24 Apr. 2015.

This is Security Council Resolution 91 (1951), which gave UNMOGIP authority to continue to observe the ceasefire in Kashmir and the demilitarization of the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

1965: Indian Army Invades W Pakistan

http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/september/6/newsid_3632000/3632092.stm.

"1965: Indian Army Invades W Pakistan." *BBC On This Day*. BBC. Web. 23 Apr. 2015.

On the 6th of September 1965 the Indian Army invaded West Pakistan. Again, the conflict was motivated by a territorial dispute (this one over the Rann of Kutch). This is a BBC report of what happened that day.

Kashmir and the 1965 Indo-Pakistani War

<http://adst.org/2014/07/kashmir-and-the-1965-indo-pakistani-war/>

"Moments in U.S. Diplomatic History." *Association for Diplomatic Studies and Training*. Web. 24 Apr. 2015.

This article is part of the United States Association for Diplomatic Studies and Training and is specifically dedicated to the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965. This article will be useful in painting a picture of the "current" situation and what the Security Council needs to resolve.

The Security Council & Mediation

<http://peacemaker.un.org/peacemaking-mandate/security-council>.

"The Security Council & Mediation." *Security Council & Mediation*. UN Department of Political Affairs, Web. 24 Apr. 2015.

This site outlines the Security Council's role in mediating disputes. This will be helpful in providing precedent for any action the historical Security Council may wish to take.

Delegate Handbook



Baylor MUN Delegate Policies

Code of Conduct

Delegates are expected to remain in character at all times during committee sessions by adhering to the policies and interests of their assigned country. This entails displaying respect for the opinions and ideals of fellow delegates, even if these opinions and ideals conflict with their own priorities or the interests of their own assigned country.

Decorum

Delegates are expected to maintain decorum by displaying utmost courtesy and professionalism at all times. Delegates are expected to behave as professional adults both in respect for fellow delegates, respect and courtesy toward Baylor MUN staff, and respect for the facilities at Baylor MUN. In this regard, delegates are responsible for their own trash and may not bring food into the committee rooms. After each committee session, each delegate is to clean his/her own area before leaving the room.

Note Passing

Note passing is allowed, except during voting procedure. Note passing allows delegates to send formal notes to fellow delegates in order to ask questions, inform another delegate about an opinion or to ask for support for your own resolution, and as such it is an extremely effective tool to network for your resolution. As note passing is intended to support the diplomatic discussion, informal, personal, or notes otherwise deemed inappropriate will be collected by the chair and the delegate may be dismissed from committee immediately, at the discretion of the chair.

Attire

All clothing must portray professionalism and modesty. If a delegate's attire is deemed inappropriate by Baylor MUN staff, the delegate will be asked to leave the session and return with appropriate attire. In preparation for the conference, if the appropriateness of a certain outfit is in question, the delegate should opt for more professional attire.

- Standard delegate attire for the conference is business jacket, slacks (or skirts for women), dress shirt (with tie for men) and dress shoes.
- Shorts, ball caps, jeans, sneakers, and sunglasses are considered too casual.
- It is not appropriate for delegates to display any national symbols such as flags, pins, crests, etc. on their person during sessions. UN symbols are acceptable.
- Western business dress is preferred. Traditional dress is only permitted for international delegates in whose native countries professional business dress includes traditional cultural dress. Baylor MUN will not tolerate any delegate's attempt to portray a character using traditional cultural attire as costume.

Awards Philosophy

Awards are not intended to promote a spirit of hostile competition. Rather, they recognize excellence in committee, which is evaluated based upon consideration of the Delegate's participation in all aspects of the committee's work in formal session and unmoderated caucus. The best delegates will be those who stay in character as their assigned country and contribute not simply through giving speeches but also through working alongside other students to negotiate and formulate resolutions.

There will be awards given for Best Delegate in each committee as well as for the overall "Best Country Delegation," which recognizes excellence across committees. There will be awards given for Best Large Delegation and Best Small Delegation, which take into consideration the overall excellence of the entire

team while factoring in the total number of students on the team. The categories for these awards will be announced prior to the conference once registration is closed and the size of the delegations is known. Past examples are available on the website. Finally, there will be an award for Position Papers, which are optional, completed prior to conference, and considered separately from the at conference awards.

Academic Dishonesty and Other Unauthorized Assistance

Plagiarism will not be tolerated, nor should “prewritten” resolutions be brought to conference. Resolutions should be the product of work at the conference. While advisors and coaches are welcome to attend the sessions as observers, they should not interfere with the formal proceedings or participate in caucuses. Delegates may ask their advisors or coaches questions during a suspension of the meeting, but at no time should advisors or coaches take part in writing or editing the Delegates’ resolutions.

Electronics Policy

In our attempt to foster environmental husbandry, delegates may use laptops, iPads, etc. during unmoderated caucus to access research completed *before* conference that is saved on the computer in lieu of bringing paper copies of this material. However, these devices may not be used during formal session. Internet access will not be available in the conference rooms, nor should delegates use their own internet plans on their tablets or phones at any time. If delegates have questions about resolution content, they are welcome to ask their chairs or rapporteurs for guidance.

At no time should Delegates be using cell phones during committees. Delegates are encouraged to leave their phones with their adult chaperones to eliminate the temptation to send texts or check phones during committee.

Baylor Model United Nations Parliamentary Procedure

Rules

Rules Philosophy

These rules will be used for all committees at the Baylor Model United Nations High School Conference. Each conference on the high school and collegiate level adopts its own rules of procedure. This set of rules was formulated with two primary goals in mind: 1) to simulate as closely as possible the procedures of the United Nations, and 2) to provide rules that make the most of the limited time available at conference.

Rules are intended to make sessions run smoothly and thus should not be abused or used in such a way that disrupts the primary purpose of the conference, which is to have an informed consideration of important global issues. Members should be familiar with these rules when they arrive at conference and should not rely on “points of information” to learn the rules at conference.

Rule 1: Duties of the Chair

The chair of the committee will open and close the committee’s meetings, oversee the debate and discussion, enforce the rules of procedure, delegate speaking privileges, count votes, and announce results. The chair may also propose motions including closing the speaker’s list, closing debate, and suspending or adjourning the meeting.

Rule 2: Conference Agenda

The Secretariat establishes the topic agenda for each committee, which is announced prior to the conference on the website and is outlined in the committee background guides. No additional topics may be added to the agenda during committee sessions, unless the committee’s agenda is specified as an “open” one.

Rule 3: Quorum

The chair may open a meeting or allow a procedural vote when at least one-fourth of the committee is present. However, one-half of the committee is required to be present before substantive votes shall be taken.

Rule 4: Voting

Each Member State will have one vote. Members who are “present and voting” must vote on all resolutions and amendments; others may abstain during substantive votes. All members must vote on all procedural motions (e.g. setting the time limits for speakers, setting topic order for the agenda). Votes shall be cast by show of placards unless a member requests a roll-call vote. However, the chair may deny the request for a roll-call vote if it is clear this is being requested to be disruptive, or if the privilege is abused. During voting procedure, proper decorum will be maintained, and members may not speak, pass notes or leave and enter the room.

Rule 5: Agenda Setting in Committee

Members of the committee may vote on the order in which to address the agenda topics, requiring a simple majority in order to pass. Proposed agendas will be voted on in the order they were first received.

Rule 6: Time Limits for Speeches

The committee shall vote on the time limit for the speaker after setting the agenda. The chair may appoint two members, one for and one against, to speak on the time limit proposed before putting the motion to vote; these speeches will be limited to 30 seconds. The committee needs a simple majority to set a limit

on the speaker's time. The chair may entertain additional motions later during the session to change the speaker's time at his/her discretion.

Rule 7: Formal Session and the Speaker's List

Once the agenda is set and speaker's time decided, the chair will create a speaker's list for members to address the committee in an orderly fashion during formal sessions of committee; this is the process that is used by the United Nations during their sessions. Speakers will be given the floor in the order that their names appear on this list. Members may withdraw themselves from the speaker's list at any time and request to be added to the list by sending a note to either the chair or rapporteur. However, members may not trade spots on the speaker's list with other delegations, nor may they request to be added to the speaker's list if they are already on the list and are waiting to speak. After a delegate has spoken and are removed from the list, they may immediately request to be added again via a note to the chair or rapporteur.

After a speech is given, there will not be a formal period for questions or "points of inquiries" for the individual who delivered the speech. These queries can be made via note to the delegate or addressed during unmoderated caucus. At the chair's discretion, after a number of speeches are delivered, the chair will ask if there are any motions. At this time, delegates may request a suspension of the meeting for an unmoderated caucus or other motion that is in order. If there are no motions, the speeches will continue as ordered on the speaker's list.

Members of the committee may vote to close the speaker's list by earning a majority vote according the amount of members present and voting. This means no additional names can be added to the list. Members of the committee may vote to reopen the speaker's list by the same qualifications given there was at least one member remaining on the speaker's list. Once the speaker's list is exhausted, the committee automatically moves into the voting process.

Rule 8: Unmoderated Caucusing and Suspension of the Meeting

At this conference "unmoderated caucuses" will be utilized for the purpose of facilitating discussion among delegates as they work together to write resolutions. Unmoderated simply means that unlike "formal sessions" which are organized using the speaker's list, the chairs and rapporteurs will not recognize delegates and give them "turns" to speak. Rather, the Members will need to work cooperatively and engage in small group negotiation at this time. *Note that unmoderated does not mean unsupervised.* The chairs and rapporteurs will circulate in the room and observe the caucusing process to see that students are both being diplomatic and participating in the caucus. Unmoderated caucuses are a *key* part of the awards evaluation process. Members who are rude to fellow delegates, overbearing and attempt to dominate the caucus, or do not contribute to discussion in these caucuses will hinder their chance for an in-committee award, even if they are the best public speaker in formal session. Bottom line: being a good public speaker is not the only part of success at a Model UN conference.

To request an unmoderated caucus, members should move for a "Suspension of the Meeting" and specify an amount of time requested for caucusing. For example, a delegate may say, "I move for a 15 minute suspension of the meeting for a caucus". This motion requires a second, and there will be no speakers for or against these motions. As these are procedural votes, all delegates must cast a vote, and if a majority of the delegates vote in favor of the motion, the formal session is suspended and an unmoderated caucus begins immediately.

Rule 9: Working Papers, Draft Resolutions, and Amendments

A "working paper" is the rough draft of a resolution that students work on in caucuses. In order to achieve the status of a "draft resolution", these working papers must have a requisite number of sponsors or

signatories. For this conference, 20% of the committee members present must be listed as either a sponsor or signatory before the paper becomes a draft resolution. The specific number required to achieve this 20% will be announced in committee. All working papers and amendments will be submitted to the chair or rapporteur before being distributed to the whole committee. Once the chair or rapporteur checks the working paper to see that it has proper sponsorship and all of the proper components (i.e. preambular and operative clauses), the working paper becomes a “draft resolution” and is distributed to the committee.

Amendments to the draft resolution must be approved by all of the resolution’s sponsors; approval of signatories is not required. If all of the sponsors do not agree to an amendment, the full committee shall vote on the amendment, and if it passes by a majority vote, it becomes part of the draft resolution. This amended draft resolution must then be voted on and receive approval of the majority of members before it becomes a “resolution”. If the amendment fails, the original version of the draft resolution will be voted on, and if it achieves approval by the majority of the members, it becomes a “resolution”.

Rule 10: Precedence of “Disruptive” Motions

Disruptive motions are those that will alter the regular committee proceedings by ending or postponing discussion in some way. The following represents the order in which these motions take precedence with one being the highest in priority:

1. Point of Order and Information
2. Suspension of the Meeting (discussed above – rule 8)
3. Adjourn the debate on the topic
4. Closure of debate
5. Closure of speaker’s list (discussed above – rule 7)

Members of the committee may raise points of order to bring the chair’s attention to an error in procedure. Points of information may be raised if the delegate is confused about procedures. If a delegate is disruptive to committee proceedings and abuses points of information, the chair reserves the right to refuse to acknowledge these requests.

Members may move to adjourn the debate on the current topic. This means that all discussion on the current topic ends, including any debate on draft resolutions. The chair shall entertain two speakers for and two against a motion to adjourn the debate. After these speeches, the motion shall be put to a vote. If two-thirds of the committee members present votes to adjourn the topic, discussion ends immediately on this topic and beings for the next topic. If a two-thirds majority vote is not achieved, then the business of the committee resumes where it left off with motions on the floor, speaker’s list, etc. Later, the committee may vote to resume discussion of the topic, and this shall occur by the same process – motion, second, speakers for and against, and a two-thirds majority vote.

Members may call for a closure of debate, which takes precedence over the speaker’s list. This means that all discussion on the current topic ends, and any motions on the floor are put immediately to a vote. The chair may appoint two members to speak for or in opposition to the closure, after which the committee shall vote. The committee needs a two-thirds majority for closure of debate. Note that closure of the debate occurs automatically once the speaker’s list is exhausted.

Rule 11: Technology Policy

Use of computers or iPads is prohibited during formal session. Using the internet on any laptops or iPads brought into committee is prohibited at all times. All research should be completed before conference.

Delegates are welcome to use laptops or iPads for typing working papers during unmoderated caucuses or to access their research completed before conference that is saved on the computer. If students do this, they must bring a flash drive to transfer the files to the rapporteur's computer, as internet will not be available in the conference rooms. However, laptops are not required, nor will any student be penalized if they do not type their working paper. Resolution worksheets and paper will be provided for handwriting working papers, and the rapporteurs will type these resolutions once they are accepted as draft resolutions.

At no time should Delegates be using cell phones during committees. Delegates are encouraged to leave their phones with their adult chaperones to eliminate the temptation to send texts or check phones during committee.

Rules of Procedure (Short From)

Motion	Purpose	Debate	Vote
**Point of Order	Correct an error in procedure	None	None
**Point of Information	Request clarification of rules	None	None
**Appeal of the Chair	Challenge a decision of the Chair	None	Majority
Suspension of the Meeting	Suspends the meeting for recess to allow informal discussions	None	Majority
Adjournment of Debate	Ends discussion on the topic without a vote and moves to the next topic (sometimes referred to as “tabling” the topic)	2 pro/ 2 con	2/3
Closure of Debate	Move to immediate vote	2 pro/ 2 con	2/3
** Amendments and 1st Vote of Division of the Question	Vote on sections separately prior to voting on entire draft resolution or report segment	2 pro/ 2 con	Majority
**Roll Call Vote	Vote by roll call, rather than show Placards	None	None
**Adopt by Acclamation	Pass a draft Resolution or draft Report Segments a body by consensus	None	ALL
Reconsideration	Re-open debate on an issue (Motion must be made by member who voted for “Adjournment of Debate”)	2 con	2/3 majority
Set the Speakers Time	Set or change the Speakers’ Time Limit	1 pro/ 1 con	Majority
Close the Speaker’s List (also applies reopening the list)	No additional speakers can be added to the speakers’ list once the list is closed.	None	Majority
Adoption of the Agenda	Approval of agenda order	None	Majority

**** Only these Motions are accepted during voting procedure**

Writing a Resolution

The anatomy of a resolution:

A *resolution* is a formal statement adopted by one of the organs of the United Nations. Resolutions have diverse purposes and forms depending upon both which body is adopting the resolution and the issue at hand. A resolution could simply be an official statement taking a stand on a particular issue. Other resolutions make recommendations for policies that nations could develop, or the resolution could charge a subsidiary group within the United Nations with researching and reporting on a particular issue. In the case of the Security Council, a resolution can demand that a nation take action or face sanctions.

Resolutions typically have two sections. The first section is composed of *perambulatory clauses*, which announce the purpose of the resolution and acknowledge past action in a particular area, including referencing prior resolutions. The most important part of the resolution is the *operative clauses*. These announce the action that the committee recommends be taken to address a particular issue. Wording of these clauses is important for the overall tone and impact of the resolution. For example, if the committee “recommends” action, this signifies less urgency than “requesting” that particular steps be taken. Only the Security Council should use strong language such as “demands”, as they are the only body whose resolutions are binding on member nations under the UN Charter. While resolutions need not have the same number of perambulatory and operative clauses, the most effective resolutions will have symmetry and a logical structure.

Common Preambulatory Clauses:

Affirming
Appreciating
Bearing in mind
Desiring
Expecting
Having adopted
Noting with deep concern
Noting with regret
Realizing
Seeking
Welcoming

Common Operative Clauses:

Adopts
Approves
Authorizes
Calls upon
Declares
Encourages
Invites
Reaffirms
Recommends
Suggests
Urges (*suitable only for Security Council)

The process of writing a resolution:

One of the goals of this Model UN conference is to work with other delegates to discuss solutions to world problems and to reach a compromise suitable to as many nations as possible. As member states begin to come to a consensus on the solution to a topic during informal debate they should begin to work on writing a *working paper*, which simply refers to your rough drafts of a resolution.

The main authors of a resolution are known as *sponsors*. It is understood that these individuals approve of the plans set forth in the working paper, and they plan to vote in favor of this draft resolution when it reaches the committee floor. Along with sponsors a resolution may have *signatories*. Signatories are individuals who may or may not agree with all of the proposals made in a resolution and are not necessarily expected to vote in favor of the draft resolution when it reaches the floor; however, they wish for the topic to be debated and voted upon by the full committee.

No successful resolution can be the work of a single delegate or even a few delegates. Indeed, to be approved by the dais as a **draft resolution** at this conference, 20% of the committee members present must be listed as either a sponsor or signatory on the working paper. Draft resolution simply refers to a working paper that has been approved by the dais and that may be presented to the entire committee for debate and vote. The most successful resolutions will have many sponsors and signatories. However, there can be trade-offs to consensus. As the number of sponsors increases, it is more likely that the content of the resolution becomes narrower in order to gain broad support.

When the draft resolution is debated in the committee, it is not uncommon for **amendments** to be proposed. The process for proposing amendments varies depending upon whether or not all of the original sponsors approve of the amendment. If all of the sponsors approve, the amendment automatically becomes part of the draft resolution. If all of the sponsors do not approve of the amendment, this amendment must be voted on separately by the committee prior to voting on the draft resolution itself. Rules concerning amendments and voting are explained in the parliamentary procedure section above.

When a draft resolution is voted on and approved by the committee, it may then be formally called a **resolution**. Knowing the difference between a working paper, a draft resolution and resolution will enable delegates to better understand and properly use parliamentary procedures.

Guidelines for Resolution Writing at Baylor MUN:

Pre-written resolutions

Since the purpose of resolutions is to demonstrate your ability to work alongside other delegates to reach mutually agreed upon compromises, resolutions should be the product of the work of delegates at conference. **Thus, no prewritten resolutions should be brought to conference, as this is contrary to the conference goals.**

Role of advisors at conference

While advisors and coaches are welcome to attend the sessions as observers, they should not intervene in the formal proceedings or participate in caucuses. Delegates may ask their advisors or coaches questions during a suspension of the meeting, but at no time should advisors or coaches take part in writing or editing the delegates' resolutions.

Electronics policy

In our attempt to foster environmental husbandry, delegates may use laptops, iPads, etc. during unmoderated caucus to access research completed *before* conference that is saved on the computer in lieu of bringing paper copies of this material. However, these devices may not be used during formal session. Internet access will not be available in the conference rooms, nor should delegates use their own internet plans on their tablets or phones at any time. If delegates have questions about resolution content, they are welcome to ask their chairs or rapporteurs for guidance.

Resolution writing

Students should formulate working papers during unmoderated caucuses. Delegates will be provided with resolution worksheets and paper for handwriting their working papers, and the rapporteurs will type these for the delegates once they are accepted as draft resolutions. If students wish to use their computers as they draft their working paper, they should bring a USB flash drive to transfer the files to the rapporteur's computer for final editing. However, laptops are neither required nor expected, and students who bring computers and type their working paper will not receive any special advantages in committee award scoring over those who handwrite their working papers.

2015 Position Paper Guidelines

A *position paper* is a short, succinct statement of your nation's opinion on a given issue. Writing a position paper is a great way to prepare for conference, as it requires that you research and formulate responses in advance of conference. It also provides you with a plan that you can then share with other delegates at conference as you work on writing a resolution. A position paper is different from a speech, however. Delegates who simply read their position papers in committee will be less successful orators than those students who speak extemporaneously, using their speaking time to engage issues presented in other delegates' speeches and to communicate to the entire committee progress made in your working groups during unmoderated caucus.

Writing a position paper is optional, and it will have no bearing on the awards scoring at conference. If your school wishes to complete a position paper, it must be submitted by 5:00 PM (CST) on Wednesday, October 28, 2015 to baylorunivmun@gmail.com. Submissions will be accepted beginning October 1st.

Position Paper guidelines – Follow carefully to be eligible for awards

- **Format:** papers should be ½ to 1 single-spaced typed page per committee including any footnotes you choose to include. *If you write more, the judges will read the first page only.* Papers should use 11 or 12 pt. Times New Roman Font and 1 inch margins. In the header, include your school's name and the nation you are representing. Include headings within the document to identify the committee and topics addressed. Use page breaks in your document to separate committees. (See sample document template on our website for guidance.)
- **Content:** papers should state your nation's position on the issue. For example, discuss your nation's history on this issue, or any resolutions or conventions you have supported in the past. The information in these papers should not simply restate the information provided in the committee background guides. It should be a reflection of the research you have done on the nation you are representing.
- **Submission:** *Combine the papers for all of the committees into a single document per delegation.* Thus, if your school is representing multiple nations, you should submit one document *per* nation not one document per school or multiple documents per nation. Documents will be accepted in these formats: .doc, .docx, or .pdf. Submit position paper documents to: baylorunivmun@gmail.com by 5:00 PM (CST) on Wednesday, October 28. We will begin formally accepting submissions on October 1st and for papers sent on this date or following, you will receive a confirmation email within two business days. If you receive no confirmation email, this means there was an error with your submission.
- **Judging:** Awards will be given to the top three nations who submit a *complete* set of position papers. *A complete position paper must include positions for each of the topics for all of the committees your member nation is participating in at the conference to be eligible.* Check the matrix on our website for the list of committees each member nation participates in. Papers will be judged based upon these criteria:
 - *quality of analysis;
 - *demonstration of research excellence;
 - *consistency with your nation's past policies;
 - *recommending policies that are within the constraints of the UN;
 - *recommending policies that take into account the constraints of geopolitical blocs your nation is a member of (e.g. NATO, EU, OAS);
 - *and quality of the writing/presentation of the ideas, including grammar.
- **Academic Integrity/Citation:** The papers should be the work of the delegates. Plagiarism, including copying and pasting from internet sources, will result in disqualification for the entire delegation's position paper. A bibliography is not required, but students may cite specific documents using footnotes, if they use direct quotes. If footnotes are used, they will be counted as part of the page length.

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