



MMUN 58
Work of the Conference

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**Topic: Ensuring Access to Affordable, Sustainable, and
Reliable Energy for All**

**Adopted by: The General Assembly Plenary
[on the report of the Second Committee]**



The General Assembly,

- 1 NOTING that 85 percent of rural populations lack access to energy, as outlined within the
- 2 International Energy Agency's (IEA) *Energy Access Outlook 1017*, and the need for increased
- 3 access to affordable sustainable and reliable energy as stated within target point 7.1 of
- 4 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7,
- 5
- 6 FURTHER NOTING the need for investment in green energy technology, as noted within the
- 7 *Accra Agenda for Action*,
- 8
- 9 RECALLING the need for financing for sustainable, renewable, and affordable energy to ensure
- 10 that all people have access to energy as stated in *A/RES/72/224*,
- 11
- 12 AWARE that deficient access to energy can impede efforts to strengthen human development as
- 13 referenced in the *Energy Access Outlook 2017*,
- 14
- 15 REAFFIRMING the internationally agreed upon SDG 5, as well as *A/RES/72/224*, which links
- 16 the need for increased participation of all populations in sustainable development efforts,
- 17 including sustainable energy while ensuring the international community is bridging the social
- 18 inequalities in all current environmental and energy related endeavors,
- 19
- 20 RECOGNIZING the need for collaboration at multiple levels as addressed in the Rio+20 final
- 21 document *The Future We Want*, in order to promote the integration of energy technology
- 22 through the avenue of public-private partnerships,
- 23
- 24 FURTHER RECALLING the European Commission's analysis on the promotion of the use of
- 25 energy from renewable resources, supported by the IEA in 2008, which concluded that well-
- 26 adapted feed-in tariff regimes are generally the most efficient and effective support schemes for
- 27 promoting renewable electricity,
- 28
- 29 REITERATING the precedent set in *Agenda 21*, which states the need for increased cooperation
- 30 at all levels in efforts to promote sustainability, including within energy sectors, thus further
- 31 achieving international sharing of best practices,
- 32
- 33 RECOGNIZING renewable energy resources and facilities are expensive and sometimes
- 34 unaffordable to many low-income Member States, as noted by the World Bank's report
- 35 *Towards a Sustainable Energy Future for All*,
- 36
- 37 COGNIZANT of the ongoing global efforts to mobilize additional resources for development
- 38 and contributing to the achievement of the SDGs and the *Paris Agreement*,

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FURTHER RECALLING the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs' report on improving Sustainable Energy Access to Rural Areas, which emphasizes that 1.8 billion people do not have access to stable, clean, and affordable electricity,

ENSURING that national development plans include the development of clean energy technology in accordance with the *Paris Agreement*, stating differentiated capabilities of Member States,

HAVING EXAMINED the global impact of non-renewable, non-sustainable sources of energy, as highlighted by the *Paris Agreement*,

NOTING the varying transition times for Member States to move towards renewable sources, and certain regional drawbacks,

1. ASKS the World Bank to expand its existing Lighting Africa Programme, especially within developing regions, in an effort to better assist Member States in providing renewable energy, into rural areas;
2. ENCOURAGES the implementation of public-private partnerships in developing Member States, similar to the Karot Hydroelectric Project, which encourages investment in sustainable energy tax breaks, in order to increase access to sustainable energy for all;
3. INVITES the World Bank to further partnerships with regional development banks, in order to mobilize finances in efforts to increase energy access, especially within developing countries;
4. CALLS UPON a partnership between United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and the United Nations Mechanism for Inter-Agency Collaboration in the Field of Energy (UN Energy), to provide the education necessary to implement sustainable energy technologies, with an aim to furthering household access to sustainable energy;
5. FURTHER CALLS UPON the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization's science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) and Gender Advancement Programme to include more vulnerable populations as educators, such as women, as STEM is essential to the creation of new energy technologies that are essential when accessing energy;
6. RECOMMENDS that all willing and able Member States establish low-cost energy contracts, similar to feed-in tariffs, which spur continued growth and development of renewable energy sources;
7. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that regional organizations create programmes modeled after Turkey's TiKA programme, which aims to increase public-private partnerships and cooperation to bring energy infrastructure, and thus further access to energy to all;

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8. SUGGESTS that able Member States incorporate domestic government treasury-issued bonds as an alternative to fund efforts to adopt renewable energy sources, especially when it is inconvenient or intangible for Member States to use international and global financial institutions;
9. FURTHER INVITES the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation to ensure energy know-how to build up the capacity of Member States to ensure access to sustainable, reliable, and affordable energy for all in line with SDG 7;
10. REQUESTS UN Energy, in collaboration with the Global Environment Facility, to create support initiatives modeled after France’s Airline Solidarity Tax to be utilized for ensuring renewable and sustainable energy to developing countries;
11. FURTHER RECOMMENDS Member States establish bodies similar to the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland, which provides energy grants to promote sustainable energy in rural areas;
12. FURTHER SUGGESTS that Member States incorporate national policies that ensure access to sustainable and renewable energy sources within their national development plans in an effort to promote sustainability and ensure the reduction of greenhouse emissions, thus better meeting their intended nationally determined contributions and further achieving the SDGs by 2030;
13. SUPPORTS regional organizations in aiding Member States to establish renewable, sustainable means of energy by the implementation of programs, such as Germany’s Energiewende Programme, that supplement fossil fuels for renewable fuels in a stepwise fashion;
14. FURTHER SUGGESTS expanding funding mechanisms, such as the Global Partnership on Output Based Aid, that help fund and design specific programs to promote sustainable development projects.

**Topic: Ensuring Access to Affordable, Sustainable, and
Reliable Energy for All**

**Adopted by: The General Assembly Plenary
[on the report of the Second Committee]**



The General Assembly,

- 1 ACKNOWLEDGING *A/RES/64/640*, which endorses an accountability system for the United
2 Nations Secretariat and states the importance of strengthening accountability systems,
3
- 4 HAVING CONSIDERED the work of the former Secretary General Ban-Ki Moon in launching
5 the Sustainable Energy for All Initiative (SE4ALL) in 2011, which led to the creation of the
6 Global Tracking Framework, a 5-tier measurement that tracks progress on sustainable energy
7 goals, in 2013,
8
- 9 UNDERSCORING the relationship between energy access and the United Nations Industrial
10 Development Organization (UNIDO) mission, as outlined in the 2013 *Lima Declaration*, to
11 build resilient infrastructure and promote sustainable industrialization,
12
- 13 GUIDED BY the South-South Global Assets and Technology Exchange (SS-GATE) that
14 provides a global and sustainable platform for exchanges of technology, assets, services, and
15 financial resources among all sectors for inclusive growth of developing and developed Member
16 States,
17
- 18 NOTING WITH SATISFACTION the implementation of renewable energy, including solar, in
19 educational facilities, which promotes primary and secondary school attendance and completion
20 in various Member States from less than 50 percent to almost 100 percent,
21
- 22 NOTING Sustainable Development Goal 9, to facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure
23 development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical
24 support,
25
- 26 SEEKING the help of SE4ALL Global Tracking Network to create an accountability pathway
27 and act as a platform to share information,
28
- 29 RECOGNIZING the need for a facilitation of effort between the public and private sectors of
30 Member States to expand grids for strengthening infrastructure and further development,
31
- 32 BEARING IN MIND that *A/RES/72/224* mentions over 3 billion people in developing
33 countries, especially in rural areas, rely on biomass for cooking and heating despite the adverse
34 health effects and the impact it has on rural populations,
35
- 36 UNDERSTANDING that intergovernmental cooperation across all sectors, including
37 international, national, and regional, institutions are crucial to creating funding mechanisms for
38 Member States,

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GRAVELY CONCERNED that an estimated 70 percent of Pacific Islander households do not have access to electricity, which is equivalent to access rates in sub-Saharan Africa and slightly below the average for low income countries,

RECALLING the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda*, which provides a new global framework for financing sustainable development by aligning all financing flows and policies with economic, social and environmental priorities,

1. RECOMMENDS that Member States abide by their respective nationally determined contributions set forth in the 2015 *Paris Climate Change Agreement* to ensure that global commitments are met in coordination with Member States' efforts to ensure access to energy for all;
2. IMPLORES all willing and able Member States to contribute information to the SE4ALL Global Tracking Framework in order to share information on the level of energy development and foster accountability to uphold the previously agreed upon goals and initiatives with reports on said information shared by means of a bi-annual meeting;
3. CALLS UPON UNIDO to work with Member States to implement economic diversification plans in order to assist them in creating national energy policies and strategies to promote sustainable development;
4. REQUESTS SS-GATE to work in cooperation with Member States to foster South-South, North-South, and triangular cooperation by means of sharing of best practices and technology transfer in order to foster development and alleviate poverty in rural areas;
5. FURTHER REQUESTS that UN-Energy help Member States facilitate the implementation of education for sustainable development, especially education in energy, as a means to make sure those traditionally more susceptible to access inequalities are accounted for;
6. FURTHER CALLS UPON the International Energy Agency to further provide access to capacity building programmes for all willing and able Member States in order to assist in implementing energy infrastructure projects and policy to continue the provision of sustainable, reliable, and affordable energy for all;
7. ENCOURAGES every Member State to create an individualized energy profile that:
 - a. Is drafted by their governments,
 - b. Consists of fuel imports, exports, renewable energy used, amount of energy used, statistics on energy access, and carbon intensity information,
 - c. Is accessible through the SE4ALL Global Tracking Framework,

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- d. Allows for analysis that can lead to better use of available energy resources and employment of new methods;
- 8. FURTHER REQUESTS UN Energy to facilitate the coordination of Member States’ public and private sectors such that they can develop and expand an advanced on-grid, micro-grid, and off-grid energy network project to help Member States develop and maintain the necessary infrastructure to ensure sustainable development;
- 9. FURTHER ENCOURAGES the UNDP to expand their renewable energy distribution programs to rural areas that are heavily reliant on the burning of biomass in order to reduce the negative health impacts of such fuel usage and provide sustainable, affordable, and reliable alternatives to energy for all;
- 10. WELCOMES the support of international, regional, and national financial and private institutions to provide Member States the financial capacity to fully implement each Member State’s respective energy access plans and sustainability programs;
- 11. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that the UNDP aid developing states, including least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked States, in implementing on-grid systems as a means to increase the access to reliable and sustainable energy;
- 12. FURTHER ENCOURAGES the Global Environment Facility, under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, to assist with the financial implementation of energy projects and policy in order to ensure access to sustainable, reliable, and affordable energy for all.

**Topic: Ensuring Access to Affordable, Sustainable, and
Reliable Energy for All**

**Adopted by: The General Assembly Plenary
[on the report of the Second Committee]**



The General Assembly,

1 ACKNOWLEDGING the need for an appropriately-paced implementation of the objectives set
2 out in the *Paris Agreement* as well as the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, which
3 allows Member States to individually determine appropriate infrastructure development and
4 energy security measures in order to protect national and international economic stability,
5

6 EMPHASIZING the importance of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7, specifically the
7 importance of encouraging Member States to create or develop efforts to ensure access to
8 affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy for all,
9

10 RECALLING the forward-looking platform for International Concerted Disaster Reduction
11 developed by the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction emphasized in the
12 *Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World*,
13

14 UNDERSTANDING the necessity to organize the independent efforts of Member States into a
15 cohesive network for technological and data sharing to facilitate economically sustainable
16 energy development initiatives and ensure global progress and efficient resource allocation,
17

18 NOTING the United Nations Development Program's 2017 *Strategy Note on Sustainable*
19 *Energy*, which emphasizes the importance of affordability, reliability, and sustainability of
20 energy for the poor and the role of individual energy solutions for developing nations, especially
21 in light of conflict and disaster recovery efforts aimed at improving livelihoods and social
22 inclusion,
23

24 FULLY AWARE of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
25 (UNDESA) 2017 thematic focus on recognizing the importance of energy's role in eradicating
26 poverty, advancing healthcare, providing education, ensuring water supply, and the
27 industrialization of countries in the light of climate change,
28

- 29 1. CALLS UPON relevant United Nations bodies and programs to facilitate the
30 coordination of Member States such that they can work together to develop and advance
31 electricity grid infrastructure projects and to help Member States meet economic and
32 technological sustainability objectives, through the creation of the Energy Infrastructure
33 Development Committee under the UNDESA that will:
34
 - 35 a. Be a centralized and standardized funding pathway for energy infrastructure
36 development projects within individual developing Member States, encouraging
37 those particular Member States to further develop their energy reliability through
38 infrastructure investment in hopes of developing safe and reliable energy

39 infrastructure, provide funding and an international cooperation framework for
40 support, and delve into research for future development, to promote
41 economically conscious, sustainable energy development,
42

- 43 b. Work to improve international cooperation in electricity grid infrastructure
44 research and development and disaster preparedness technologies, including the
45 development of renewable and non-renewable energy production methods,
46 energy storage banks, micro-grid development, cybersecurity measures, and anti-
47 terrorism protections;
48

49 2. AUTHORIZES the creation of an Energy Infrastructure Development Committee under
50 the parent organization of UNDESA, which will be:

- 51 a. Funded by the existing UNDESA budget,
52
53 b. Headed by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs,
54
55 c. Have membership to be selected from Member States or existing UNDESA
56 personnel by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs;
57
58

59 3. URGES the Energy Infrastructure Development Committee to develop a standardized
60 project development proposal process to allow Member States to apply for support or
61 funding and to designate project outcomes and goals, therefore implementing consistent
62 and equal practices and procedures into the framework for all Member States;
63

64 4. RECOMMENDS cooperation between the World Bank, the Energy Infrastructure
65 Development Committee, the International Energy Agency, and the Sustainable Energy
66 for All Global Tracking Framework to create an Energy Infrastructure Development
67 Assessment Report for each energy infrastructure development project financed by
68 UNDESA through the Energy Infrastructure Committee throughout the duration of the
69 project and upon project completion, aimed at assessing:
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- 71 a. The degree to which the project achieved its objectives and outputs as set out in
72 project documents and plans to rectify project shortcomings in case of failure to
73 meet predetermined objectives designated within the project proposal,
74
75 b. Other significant outcomes and impacts that can contribute to global data and
76 information sharing in order to increase the Energy Infrastructure Development
77 Committee's ability to effectively help other Member States with potential
78 energy infrastructure development projects;
79

80 5. ENCOURAGES international cooperation in the sharing of best practices, research, and
81 development, and the promotion of efforts to grow the global electrical grid
82 infrastructure's reliability and security through any applicable initiatives, especially in the
83 face of increasing environmental and economic instability affecting all Member States;
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6. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that all willing and able Member States contribute expertise, knowledge, and additional funding, but notes that all energy infrastructure development projects selected to receive funding and support from the Energy Infrastructure Development Committee will be developing nations;
 7. CONFIRMS the funding source for the Energy Infrastructure Development Committee is the existing budget of the UNDESA and allows for additional voluntary contributions from Member States;
 8. TRUSTS the Energy Infrastructure Development Committee to review and select proposed projects on an annual basis and in order to do so requests that the Committee convene tri-annually.

Topic: Nuclear Non-Proliferation in the Middle East

**Adopted by: The General Assembly Plenary
[on the report of the First Committee]**



The General Assembly,

1 COGNIZANT of Article 2.7 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which states that nothing
2 contained in the Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are
3 essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Member States to
4 submit such matters to settlement under the Charter, especially as it relates to nuclear non-
5 proliferation,
6

7 UNDERLINING the importance of international peace and security, particularly as it relates to
8 the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, as stated within *S/RES/2310*, as well Article 1 of the
9 *Charter of the United Nations*, which calls for the maintenance of international peace and
10 security, which is especially pertinent within the Middle East,
11

12 REITERATING the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism Border Security Initiative,
13 which helps Member States implement the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and relevant
14 Security Council Resolutions and assists with cooperative border management, cross-border
15 surveillance, and the prevention of travel of foreign terrorist fighters,
16

17 RECOGNIZING the emergence of non-State actors in the Middle East and the dangers
18 presented by their possible access to nuclear and fissile materials, especially through the
19 vulnerability of transnational nuclear trade, as noted by the 1540 Committee,
20

21 FURTHER COGNIZANT of Article 4 of the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear*
22 *Weapons* (NPT), which emphasizes the fact that peaceful uses of nuclear technology is an
23 inalienable right of all Member States, as well as the need to protect and secure such peaceful
24 uses through competent legislation as stated in the Sustainable Development Goal 16.a,
25 especially as relates to the Middle East,
26

27 FURTHER RECOGNIZING the need for increased border security to prohibit the illicit
28 movement and transfer of nuclear material across borders, especially as it is related to non-State
29 actors, as emphasized within *S/RES/1624*, which calls on all Member States to cooperate in
30 order to strengthen the security of their international borders by enhancing counter-terrorism
31 efforts,
32

33 NOTING *A/RES/72/31*, which outlines the importance of enhancing the confidence of Member
34 States to improve their ability to establish a nuclear weapon-free-zone (NWFZ) within the
35 Middle East, including by encouraging normal relations between Member States which will
36 help uphold international peace and security,
37

38 RECALLING *S/RES/1540* and the Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF)
39 report of the Working Group on Preventing and Responding to Weapons of Mass Destruction

40 Attacks entitled *Interagency Coordination in the Event of a Terrorist Attack Using Chemical or*
41 *Biological Weapons*, which highlights the importance of Member States working together to
42 combat terrorism related to the nuclear proliferation,
43

44 REAFFIRMING the importance of Article 3 of the NPT, which emphasizes that States Party to
45 the treaty should enter into comprehensive safeguard agreements with the International Atomic
46 Energy Agency (IAEA) to ensure compliance with the treaty as well as ensure that all nuclear
47 programs are of peaceful nature and contributing to the growth and development of nuclear
48 science and technology,
49

50 DEEPLY CONCERNED by the IAEA's *2017 Fact Sheet on Incidents of nuclear and other*
51 *radioactive material out of regulatory control* that contained 270 incidents since 1993 that
52 involved a confirmed or likely act of illicit nuclear material trafficking,
53

54 OBSERVING the fact that State actors pose as much of a threat to world peace as non-State
55 actors and reaffirms SDG 16.6, which sets an international goal of developing effective,
56 accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels,
57

58 UNDERSTANDING the primary goal of the establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East, as
59 reaffirmed by *A/RES/72/38* which is the primary source of preliminary disarmament strategy
60 and the cutoff of fissile materials,
61

62 AWARE of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research Meeting Series on the
63 Verifiable Declaration of Fissile Materials Stocks: Challenges and Solutions, where they
64 examined challenges to declarations of fissile material stocks,
65

66 FURTHER REAFFIRMING the international framework of the NPT, being mindful of all
67 articles and facets of the treaty, including the goal of total disarmament amongst all signatories,
68 including those in the Middle East,
69

70 STRESSING the importance of the IAEA *Action Plan on Nuclear Safety*, which calls for the
71 strengthening and maintenance of nuclear security worldwide, which can be threatened by the
72 use of and resulting end products from dual-use technologies by non-State actors,
73

74 FULLY AWARE of *S/RES/2341*, which emphasizes the importance of secure nuclear facilities
75 for the prevention of terrorists potentially acquiring fissile material,
76

- 77 1. RECOMMENDS a series of regional workshops to discuss strategies of combating
78 border management and dual-use export controls, as modeled by the United Nations
79 Counter Terrorism Center workshops in Morocco, Australia, and Austria discussing
80 cooperative border management practices for enhanced border security;
81
- 82 2. CALLS FOR increased cooperation between the IAEA Technical Cooperation Program
83 and Member States to create capacity building measures that better enable Member
84 States to participate in multilateral export control regimes, including regimes established
85 by the Australia Group and the Nuclear Suppliers Group, to better enable the

- 86 implementation of guidelines for control of nuclear and nuclear-related exports;
87
- 88 3. WELCOMES further cooperation between the IAEA's School for Drafting Regulations
89 on Radiation Safety as well as the IAEA's Legislative Assistance for Nuclear Security
90 program, to ensure that all Member States have the capacity to implement safe and
91 secure peaceful uses and regulations within national legislation, especially as it pertains
92 to Member States within the Middle East;
93
- 94 4. ENCOURAGES INTERPOL's Integrated Border Management Task Force to develop
95 and enhance existing efforts to mitigate the transfer and trade of illicit fissile materials
96 and equipment, thus contributing to the non-proliferation of such nuclear materials, and
97 in the end, enhancing confidence building within the Middle East and securing
98 international borders;
99
- 100 5. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that the United Nations Office on Disarmament Affairs
101 (UNODA) establish a UNODA regional disarmament branch within the Middle East,
102 modeled after the African Regional Center for Disarmament and the Regional Center of
103 Peace, Disarmament, and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, to facilitate
104 confidence building measures between Members within the Middle East, with the end
105 goal of furthering negotiations, including those that may result in the establishment of a
106 NWFZ in the Middle East;
107
- 108 6. ASKS the United Nations Counter Terrorism Task Force to implement regional
109 workshops to assist Member States through training and logistical support in building
110 secure border forces to combat non-state actors from moving freely within the region
111 and to limit the potential proliferation of illicit nuclear material and equipment;
112
- 113 7. REQUESTS that all Member States adhere to the IAEA's additional protocols and work
114 to increase transparency efforts in ensuring their compliance with IAEA comprehensive
115 safeguards agreements, and whenever ever possible enter into voluntary IAEA
116 safeguards to promote confidence building measures throughout the international
117 community;
118
- 119 8. SUGGESTS Middle Eastern States partner in software-based simulation exercises of
120 theft of radioactive sources based on the Middle East Scientific Institute for Security as a
121 training program with a view to raise capacity, build confidence and increase
122 transparency;
123
- 124 9. ENDORSES the adoption of the *Chemical Weapons Convention*, particularly Article 9,
125 which address consultations, cooperation and fact finding, as well as the Organisation
126 for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons' Rapid Response and Assistance Mission in
127 relation to the IAEA and its purview over nuclear weapons, in order to further bolster
128 cooperation and transparency from all Member States and further sharing of best
129 practices;
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- 131 10. FURTHER RECOMMENDS the eventual establishment of a NWFZ in the Middle East
132 as it is vital to guarantee extra safeguards in order to not only promote nuclear non-
133 proliferation, but to also improve monitoring and securing of fissile materials in order to
134 prevent handling of nuclear technology by non-State actors;
135
- 136 11. FURTHER ASKS the Missile Technology Control Regime to work in coordination with
137 Member States within the Middle East to establish annual reporting mechanisms;
138
- 139 12. FURTHER ENCOURAGES increased investment for energy research initiatives by all
140 willing and able Member States through relevant funding mechanisms such as the Asian
141 Infrastructure Investment Bank and the International Monetary Fund towards non-
142 progenitor generating reactors as to provide future access towards single-use and
143 peaceful nuclear technologies in order to reduce the availability of fissile material to
144 non-State actors;
145
- 146 13. SUPPORTS the partnership of Member States with organizations, including the
147 Financial Action Task Force and the Australian Transaction and Reporting Analysis
148 Centre, to counter the financing of terrorism, especially the financing of proliferation, on
149 all levels by simultaneously confronting the issues of money laundering, kidnapping for
150 ransoms, oil harvesting, and cryptocurrencies, which contribute to the ability of non-
151 State actors to acquire nuclear material and equipment;
152
- 153 14. FURTHER ENCOURAGES the IAEA's Education and Training Appraisal initiative to
154 work specifically with Member States within the Middle East to enhance their peaceful
155 uses of nuclear energy education and training infrastructure so as to ensure that Member
156 States have competent and effective leaders in the realm of their peaceful nuclear uses;
157
- 158 15. FURTHER ENDORSES regional bodies, such as the African Union and the European
159 Union, to work in conjunction with the IAEA's ReNuAL Project to further allow
160 Member States to take advantage of the comprehensive renovation or upgrading of
161 equipment to effectively ensure secure facilities promoting dual-use technology.

Topic: Nuclear Non-Proliferation in the Middle East

**Adopted by: The General Assembly Plenary
[on the report of the First Committee]**



The General Assembly,

- 1 EXPRESSING ITS APPRECIATION for Article 13 of the *Charter of the United Nations*,
2 which promotes global cooperation in the development of international law and with respect to
3 the United Nations values of transparency and international engagement for solving global
4 issues, such as nuclear weapons in the Middle East,
5
6 HAVING EXAMINED Article 29 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which allows the
7 Security Council to establish the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, an action that
8 was taken under *S/RES/621*, and the possibility of repurposing this for the Middle East region in
9 line with Rule 28 of the *Provisional Rules of Procedures of the Security Council*,
10
11 GUIDED BY *S/RES/1540* and its establishment of the 1540 Committee and relevant regional
12 and sub-regional organizations, through which the United Nations Office of Disarmament
13 Affairs (UNODA) assists Member States in their efforts to fully implement the key
14 requirements of the resolution including the preparation of voluntary national implementation
15 and capacity building plans,
16
17 RECOGNIZING the importance of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and Article IV
18 of the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons*, wherein all parties are allowed the
19 right to obtain nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, and the commitment to the IAEA's
20 Medium-Term Strategy that is focused on facilitating access to nuclear energy powers and using
21 transparency throughout the development and improvement of nuclear programs among all
22 Member States,
23
24 1. RECOMMENDS the General Assembly First Committee create an Ad-Hoc Committee
25 for the purpose of creating regional, open discussion about nuclear technology and
26 disarmament in the Middle Eastern region, modeled after the Ad-Hoc Committee
27 established by *A/RES/71/151*, to address an international convention on terrorist
28 bombing and nuclear terrorism;
29
30 2. ENCOURAGES Member States to further coordination and cooperation with the Special
31 Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process to help oversee and maintain
32 relationships with States to promote confidence-building, peace, and stability within the
33 Middle East region;
34
35 3. ENDORSES the participation of Member States in preventing the funding of terrorist
36 organizations, as outlined in *S/RES/1977* that established the Trust Fund for Global and
37 Regional Disarmament Activities, by incentivizing the Middle Eastern countries to deny
38 non-State actors resources;
39

- 40 4. INVITES Member States to increase access to funding through the usage of financing
41 provided to nuclear power programs in accordance with the IAEA and partnering with
42 other regional organizations such as the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace,
43 Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean and the United
44 Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa to gain financing abilities
45 to build safe nuclear power plants which promotes Sustainable Development Goal
46 (SDG) 7, which promotes the access to affordable and sustainable energy, and SDG 9,
47 which focuses on building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive sustainable
48 industrialization and hastening innovation.

Topic: Literacy, Education, and the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 4

**Adopted by: The General Assembly Plenary
[on the report of the Third Committee]**



The General Assembly,

- 1 GUIDED BY the *Charter of the United Nations*, specifically Article 1.3, which establishes the
- 2 need to engage in international cooperation to solve issues of a social, humanitarian, and
- 3 cultural nature, and recognizing the previous work done to achieve the Millennium
- 4 Development Goals regarding education,
- 5
- 6 CONSIDERING the need for funding and resources to support educational programs in
- 7 developing nations and the need for the developed nations of the world to increase contributions
- 8 to these developing nations through organizations such as the Global Partnership for Education
- 9 (GPE),
- 10
- 11 EMPHASIZING the assistance of Member States in the provision of health products such as
- 12 vaccinations for children in educational facilities, where families and children could benefit
- 13 from a healthy environment,
- 14
- 15 RECOGNIZING that access to sustainable transportation, such as roads and improved systems
- 16 of transportation, creates security in accessing schooling opportunities,
- 17
- 18 FURTHER RECOGNIZING the importance of ensuring adequately trained teachers in order to
- 19 promote quality education for students by fostering inclusive learning environments, as noted in
- 20 Article 57 of the *Incheon Declaration*,
- 21
- 22 REALIZING the importance of providing educational supplies to teachers and the
- 23 need for cooperation between United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- 24 (UNESCO) and education ministries,
- 25
- 26 UNDERSTANDING that the key to promoting cooperation and peace between nations is the
- 27 understanding of the cultures and identities of the peoples of those nations, to be achieved
- 28 through multicultural exchanges, as stated in the UNESCO *World Report on Cultural Diversity*,
- 29
- 30 FURTHER RECOGNIZING that information and communications technologies (ICTs) often
- 31 yield the opportunity for vital education-focused programs and supported by non-
- 32 governmental organizations (NGOs), such as Teachers Without Borders and the
- 33 International Council for Open and Distance Education,
- 34
- 35 FURTHER EMPHASIZING the necessity of data collection through sector analysis of
- 36 educational facilities to assess funds according to needs of Member States, as stated in the
- 37 *Incheon Declaration and Framework for Action*,
- 38

39 DECLARING the importance of safety within schools, including the ability of local and
40 national security actors to respond when called upon,
41
42 AFFIRMING Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4, specifically target 4.a, and the need to
43 create inclusive opportunities for all peoples when creating educational infrastructure,
44
45 FURTHER RECOGNIZING the shared responsibility that willing Member States and
46 corresponding local communities have in providing early childhood education, as described
47 in the *Moscow Framework for Cooperation and Action*,
48
49 RECALLING the *Recommendation concerning the Status of Teachers*, which states that the
50 quality of education lies in the hands of the teachers, and that teachers need to be qualified in
51 order to promote better learning within the classroom,
52
53 FURTHER UNDERSTANDING that the key to promoting cooperation and peace between
54 nations is the understanding of the cultures and identities of the peoples of those nations, to be
55 achieved through multicultural exchanges,
56
57 OBSERVING the progress and sentiments made by UNESCO in line with the *Convention on*
58 *the Rights of the Child* in regard to ensuring all basic rights are met including food security, a
59 barrier to education for children,
60
61 NOTING the importance of technical and vocational education and training (TVET), and the
62 necessity for specialized technical skills within both developed and developing nations and the
63 ability for one to pursue unique and improved opportunities through their increased skill set,
64
65 FURTHER RECALLING Article 26 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR),
66 which ensures the right to education, the full development of the human personality, and the
67 strengthening of respect for human rights,
68
69 REAFFIRMING the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against*
70 *Women*, which states that all women have equal rights, opportunities and should have access to
71 resources, including education,
72
73 FURTHER RECOGNIZING the importance of local and community education and its role in
74 increasing awareness for gender equality issues, as stated in the *Beijing Declaration and*
75 *Platform for Action*,
76
77 AWARE that there are currently close to 3 million child marriages a year, which may hinder
78 married women from pursuing and/or continuing their education,
79
80 ALARMED that 69 million teachers are needed by 2030 to meet the demands of a growing
81 population according to UNESCO's report on massive teacher shortages at the primary and
82 secondary levels,
83

84 CONVINCED that Member States must remain cognizant of their cultural values, yet respect,
85 recognize, and consider concerns of other Member States with regards to educational
86 frameworks,
87

88 REITERATING the importance of individual national cultural values in the achievement of
89 SDG 4,
90

91 FURTHER AFFIRMING the much-needed global awareness and need for educational options,
92 such as vocational training, that are marketable and economically relevant for people, as
93 explained by the United Nations Counter Terrorism Center,
94

95 FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING the importance of achieving SDG 4 through accessible
96 educational frameworks for underprivileged populations while respecting national sovereignty,
97

98 FURTHER RECOGNIZING the need to respect and include diverse cultural values and the
99 societal importance of vocational training as per the UNESCO UNEVOC 2014-2015 Biennial
100 Report,
101

102 BELIEVING that TVET is a form of education that not only provides access to life-long skills
103 but also maintains the ability of Member States to produce effective, skilled populations from a
104 young age,
105

106 FULLY AWARE that at least 750 million youth and adults cannot read and write, according to
107 the 2017 *UNESCO Literacy Report*,
108

109 FURTHER UNDERSTANDING that the key to promoting cooperation and peace between
110 nations is the understanding of the cultures and identities of the peoples of those nations, as
111 stated in the *UNESCO World Report on Cultural Diversity*,
112

113 FURTHER NOTING that early childhood education and childcare facilities can enable children
114 of willing Member States to have greater learning opportunities by preparing them for further
115 educational levels, as mentioned in section 2.D of the *Report of the World Conference on*
116 *Education for All: Meeting Basic Learning Needs*,
117

118 EXPRESSING ITS APPRECIATION for the efforts of UNESCO and the work they have done
119 in implementing strategies for assessing educational systems,
120

121 FURTHER REAFFIRMING the United Nation's commitment to promoting human rights for all
122 people, including girls and women, as outlined in the UDHR,
123

124 1. ENCOURAGES Member States to intensify efforts towards increasing contribution to
125 global education through organizations such as the GPE in order to strengthen education
126 systems in developing countries;
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2. CALLS FOR evaluations of student learning and resource allocation through regional examination councils such as the Programme for the Analysis of Education Systems, which has been used to conduct education sector diagnoses in sub-Saharan Africa;
 3. REQUESTS the Gavi Alliance, the World Health Organization, and UNESCO to provide technical and logistical assistance to developing Member States in implementing water, sanitation, hygiene, and vaccinations initiatives within educational facilities to promote the health and wellbeing of children in schools and further incentivize families to send their children to school;
 4. RECOMMENDS further capacity building initiatives for national ministries of education through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and UNESCO in order to:
 - a. Share best practices through forums such as the African Union Commission, including how to best equip school administrators with the knowledge on emergency preparedness and on how to guarantee children’s safety in schools, especially within regions experiencing conflict,
 - b. Provide educational supplies based on regional necessities in order to implement bilingual educational programs within Member States in line with Article 26 of the *Vienna Declaration*,
 - c. Facilitate the creation of primary education frameworks which address national sustainable educational goals and are in line with SDG 4,
 - d. Provide technical assistance to national education ministries in creating and implementing national grade-specific assessments on student learning outcomes to guide educational policy making and track progress towards achieving SDG 4;
 5. CALLS UPON willing Member States to implement policy guided by UNESCO’s *Teacher Policy Development Guide* to create and implement annual quality assessment measures for teacher training regarding professional guidelines and skills-based curriculum to ensure high quality education at all levels;
 6. FURTHER RECOMMENDS UNESCO to work with national education ministries in incorporating and adapting the UNESCO World Heritage in Young Hands teacher resource kits, which serve as professional development tools to implement culturally relevant multidisciplinary curriculum, to provide teachers with creative resources that foster students’ appreciation of culture and its contribution to sustainable development, furthering the realization of target 4.7 on education for sustainable development and global citizenship;
 7. FURTHER ENCOURAGES the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and relevant NGOs, such as Construction for Change, to provide expertise on public transportation and infrastructure to Member States that are in line with national

- 174 development plans to ensure access to schools and learning opportunities, especially for
175 those in hard-to-reach areas;
176
- 177 8. ADVISES the UNDP to assist willing Member States to develop new or improve
178 existing energy infrastructure to grant greater access to ICTs, which can enable formal
179 and informal education programs, including those supported by relevant NGOs;
180
- 181 9. SUGGESTS UNESCO introduce and broaden access to ICTs in willing Member States
182 and developing regions with less access to technology in the classroom to further the
183 implementation of SDG 4, specifically target 4.4;
184
- 185 10. FURTHER ENCOURAGES the UNDP to work with Member States on the construction
186 of schools and provision of specialized facilities that accommodate all peoples,
187 especially those with disabilities, to ensure that schools are accessible to all;
188
- 189 11. FURTHER REQUESTS that Member States work with UNESCO and relevant NGOs,
190 including those that support training of trainers and focus on community engagement in
191 the promotion of training teachers for more quality education, by:
192
- 193 a. Integrating teacher training and the equitable hiring of teachers within
194 developing nations in order to improve the overall quality of local teachers and to
195 ensure educational access to all,
196
- 197 b. Expanding UNESCO's support of local education groups, working specifically in
198 training teachers locally in Member States, in order to improve to the
199 accountability of teachers and teacher training programs and to meet the regional
200 goals outlined in the Dakar Framework;
201
- 202 12. INVITES UNESCO's International Taskforce on Teachers for Education to focus efforts
203 on recruiting and training early childhood education teachers, especially in rural areas,
204 so as to prepare students for success in primary school and reduce student dropout rates;
205
- 206 13. FURTHER RECOMMENDS educational exchange programs between Member States at
207 their own discretion, especially for the purpose of creating new and culturally-
208 experienced teachers and facilitating multicultural interaction and understanding on
209 regional and global levels, as modeled after the ELAN-Afrique Initiative;
210
- 211 14. ASKS that the World Food Programme expand its School Canteen via Cash Vouchers
212 program within Member States to enable equitable access to nutritious food delivered in
213 a culturally-sensitive manner;
214
- 215 15. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that UNESCO work with Member States to provide
216 capacity building measures to draft national framework plans which address deficiencies
217 in literacy and numeracy;
218

- 219 16. FURTHER SUGGESTS that the regional development banks work with Member States
 220 to provide monetary aid to facilitate the creation of pre-primary education for the full
 221 development of the child;
 222
- 223 17. FURTHER CALLS UPON the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to oversee
 224 that SDG 4 is set to be met by:
 225
- 226 a. Recommending domestic applications of TVET in accordance with each Member
 227 State’s values and needs,
 228
 - 229 b. Helping Member States to create TVET programs that are beneficial in ensuring
 230 that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote a sustainable
 231 development starting with youth,
 232
 - 233 c. Recommending the pursuit of ongoing education if so chosen by each Member
 234 State,
 235
 - 236 d. Working with UNESCO to expand UNEVOC to all willing Member States to
 237 improve access to technical and vocational education and training for students no
 238 longer wishing to continue education within the classroom setting after
 239 secondary education,
 240
 - 241 e. Working with the International Labour Organization and the UNESCO
 242 International Centre for TVET to promote public private partnerships focused on
 243 offering hands-on career training and TVET programs as alternatives to
 244 traditional secondary education programs, in order to achieve targets 4.3 and 4.4;
 245
- 246 18. FURTHER ENCOURAGES UNESCO and the United Nations Entity for Gender
 247 Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) to work together to assist
 248 willing Member States in drafting and implementing national legislation that prohibits
 249 discrimination against women in education in order promote women and girls’
 250 participation in education at all levels;
 251
- 252 19. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that UNESCO create programs modeled after those such
 253 as HerVOICE that will educate women in local communities about the importance of
 254 education, including effects that child marriage can have and how women can participate
 255 in politics for the benefit of education while being culturally sensitive and respecting
 256 Article 2.1 of the *Charter of the United Nations*;
 257
- 258 20. FURTHER SUGGESTS that UN Women model programs after CARE, an education-
 259 based NGO which focuses on the education of men and boys and how they can
 260 positively impact the communities in which they live in through furthered education on
 261 the importance of women, including programs that discourage child marriage, which can
 262 affect the prosperity of communities;
 263

- 264 21. FURTHER INVITES UN Women to work with Member States to implement programs
 265 like Education is Power in order to educate women how to be teachers and include
 266 topics like gender based violence and cultural sensitivity into student and teacher
 267 curricula in order to achieve target 4.6 of the SDGs;
 268
- 269 22. FURTHER ASKS Member States to emphasize the importance of early childhood
 270 education by:
 271
- 272 a. Supporting the implementation of these programs where they are scarce due to
 273 lack of government funding and/or necessary monies to accomplish such
 274 programs,
 275
 - 276 b. Recognizing the importance of primary education and promoting literacy to
 277 encourage better-educated populations while ensuring safety,
 278
 - 279 c. Drawing attention to the lack of safety, which previously prevented a variety of
 280 nations from providing accessibility to any type of education;
 281
- 282 23. PROMOTES the need to immediately create safe school environments before
 283 implementing any sort of educational framework by:
 284
- 285 a. Imploring Member States to prioritize the safety that must be implemented along
 286 with the educational frameworks,
 287
 - 288 b. Urging national action to provide safety to ensure a healthy learning environment
 289 by having private sector actors and NGOs further invest in safety resources
 290 within local communities;
 291
- 292 24. FURTHER ENCOURAGES Member States, private sector actors, and community-
 293 based organizations to promote training, teaching, employment, and the development of
 294 educational infrastructure;
 295
- 296 25. PROPOSES that Member States consider alternative educational frameworks, such as
 297 TVET, in order to eliminate disparities in education through vocational training for
 298 vulnerable populations by participating in domestic TVET programs that preserve
 299 cultural values;
 300
- 301 26. FURTHER REQUESTS Member States to allocate funding to their respective ministries
 302 of education in order to help facilitate progress towards universal access to free
 303 education in least developed countries by:
 304
- 305 a. Abolishing school fees in developing countries by following the *Six Steps to*
 306 *Abolishing Primary School Fees Operational Guide* provided by UNICEF,
 307
 - 308 b. Increasing the enrollment and retention rates with the aid of the guidelines listed
 309 in the *Dakar Framework for Action*,

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- c. Expanding educational access to remote and rural areas by implementing existing resolutions such as *E/2004/48* and *A/HRC/8/4*;

27. FURTHER ENCOURAGES UNESCO to assist educational ministries within Member States by conducting annual workshops and disseminating information to train existing and future teachers to ensure that educators have relevant knowledge and experience in order to best meet the needs of students as noted in SDG target 4.c;
28. ENDORSES UNICEF assisting Member States in implementing the Care for Childhood Development Package through the establishment of culturally-appropriate workshops that promote stronger relationships among families to enhance the early learning opportunities for children to increase their social development regarding SDG target 4.2.1;
29. FURTHER SUGGESTS that UNICEF model a program after Kidogo, an NGO working in Eastern Africa, to be implemented in willing Member States, using the Hub and Spoke model to better implement SDG target 4.2, by:
 - a. Focusing on providing childcare and early education opportunities through hubs, or centers for childcare,
 - b. Implementing spokes, which are social-franchising programs to support local women that provide dual entrepreneur opportunities as well as teacher and childcare provider training for women;
30. FURTHER CALLS UPON UNESCO to work as a point of contact for willing Member States wishing to utilize programs in this resolution, select the most appropriate experts to work with each individual country, and collaborate with appropriate NGOs and UN bodies to implement the clauses of this resolution, by:
 - a. Establishing an educational reform program where UNESCO will select experts in educational reform and establish them in Member States who desire educational reform,
 - b. Collaborating with Member States to establish experts in educational reform within their government and work with said experts to establish a cohesive educational framework that fits the Member State's priorities and cultural values, with Members States not being required to opt into this program,
 - c. Allocating resources on a country-by-country basis, with no Member State being denied;
31. URGES Members States to work to reduce all inequity, especially in education, so as to meet the SDGs.

Topic: Human Rights of the Palestinian People in the Occupied Territory, including East Jerusalem

**Adopted by: The General Assembly Plenary
[on the report of the Fourth Committee]**



The General Assembly,

- 1 DEEPLY CONCERNED that, according to a 2013 World Bank study, Palestinians lose
2 resources worth at least 3.4 billion USD per year due to Israeli diversion of humanitarian aid,
3
4 REITERATING Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR), which
5 establishes that everyone has the right to access to food, water, and shelter, which undoubtedly
6 applies to the 1.6 million Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East
7 Jerusalem (oPt) who are food insecure as was noted in the United Nations Office on the
8 Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan for the
9 occupied Palestinian territory,
10
11 BEARING IN MIND the importance of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, which states
12 that access to safe water and sanitation and sound management of freshwater ecosystems are
13 essential to human health, environmental sustainability, and economic prosperity,
14
15 RECALLING Goal 2 of the SDGs, as well as the fact that 815 million individuals go hungry
16 every day, and that all Member States and territories have a right to adequate food and
17 agricultural practices in order to facilitate proper food security for all,
18
19 FURTHER BEARING IN MIND the difficulties that the Palestinian peoples face in accessing
20 clean water as stated in the OCHA's reports on water, sanitation, and hygiene, as well as *Gaza:
21 10 Years Later*, which highlights that only 3.8 percent of water needs are being met in the
22 Occupied Palestinian Territory (oPt) and that 26 percent of all diseases within Gaza originate
23 due to polluted water supply,
24
25 ALARMED BY the fact that up to 95 percent of the population residing in Gaza may be at risk
26 for water-borne diseases, according to *A/72/90-E/2017/71*,
27
28 DEEPLY CONCERNED BY the prediction that by 2020, zero percent of the water in the Gaza
29 Aquifer will be safe for drinking, according to the July 2017 UN Country Team report *Gaza:
30 Ten Years Later*,
31
32 FURTHER ALARMED BY the number of Palestinian workers from the West Bank having to
33 enter Israel through 15 different checkpoints along the Green Line, with checkpoint 300 alone
34 receiving over 15,000 workers daily,
35
36 FURTHER RECALLING SDG 8, which calls for the promotion of sustained, inclusive and
37 sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all,
38

39 FURTHER REITERATING SDG 7, which seeks to ensure access to affordable, reliable,
40 sustainable and modern energy for all,

41
42 EMPHASIZING Article 17 of the UDHR concerning the right to own property,

43
44 RECOGNIZING the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) and its role in the
45 development of the Palestinian economy and ensuring the freedom for the movement of
46 Palestinian refugees,

47
48 NOTING Article 23 of the UDHR, that indicates everyone, without discrimination, has the right
49 to equal pay for equal work,

50
51 FURTHER NOTING that in the oPt, in 2015 alone, 38.6 percent of wage earning employees
52 working in private sectors earned less than the minimum wage in Palestine, according to the
53 Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics Labour Force Survey Results During, 2017,

54
55 FURTHER EMPHASIZING Article 15 of the UDHR, which states that everyone has the right
56 to a nationality, and that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the
57 right to change his nationality,

58
59 HIGHLIGHTING *A/RES/72/134*, which notes the need to protect the resources of the
60 Palestinian people as lack of access to resources hinders development,

61
62 SUPPORTING the recognition by the international community of the legitimate plight of the
63 Palestinian people in procuring a sovereign Palestinian State, as noted in *A/RES/43/177* and
64 *A/RES/72/240*, as well as *S/RES/181* and *S/RES/242*,

65
66 RECOGNIZING that to date, 136 of the 193 Member States of the United Nations recognize
67 Palestine as a sovereign nation within the region of the Middle East,

- 68
69 1. SUGGESTS that the occupying power create a hospitable environment for entities such
70 as the World Food Programme and their Network, Humanitarian Response Depot
71 (UNHRD), in order to provide for the right to a sustainable livelihood, to establish:
72
73 a. An environment conducive to pre-positioning by the Network to store emergency
74 supplies and support networks for at-risk areas including the oPt,
75
76 b. The ability to provide items including those necessary for a sustainable
77 livelihood such as medical kits, shelter necessities, and ready to consume food,
78
79 c. The sites necessary, including, but not limited to, for providing humanitarian aid
80 in all socioeconomic sectors within a territory;
81
82 2. CALLS FOR UNRWA to promote agricultural development and food security within
83 the oPt and other regions hosting Palestinian refugees by partnering with organizations,

84 including the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), that operate within the region,
85 particularly by:

- 86
- 87 a. Taking in the recommendations on food security as proposed by the Committee
88 on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, particularly
89 expanding into other areas hosting Palestinian refugees, such as the occupied
90 Syrian Golan Heights,
91
- 92 b. Furthering partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil
93 society organizations (CSOs), such as Gaza Urban and the Peri-Urban
94 Agriculture Project, to further their efforts to provide producers in urban settings
95 with an improved agriculture processing sector, train these producers, and
96 advocate for public policy that supports urban agriculture initiatives in the oPt;
97
- 98 3. FURTHER CALLS FOR Member States to increase their voluntary financial
99 contributions in order to strengthen and better support the UNRWA and its programs in
100 order to offer aid, relief, and assistance to Palestinian refugees in the oPt;
101
- 102 4. REQUESTS for the Israeli government to work in tandem with United Nations bodies
103 and NGOs to ensure water security for Palestinians by:
- 104
- 105 a. Allowing UNRWA to create a program modeled after successful NGOs,
106 including Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor, to provide for greater access
107 to clean water in the oPt through their distribution of water purification and
108 management systems,
109
- 110 b. Providing access to the minimum amount of 7.5 liters of clean, drinkable water
111 required for survival per day per household as specified by the World Health
112 Organization (WHO) 2013 report on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene,
113
- 114 c. Allowing Palestinian access to water resources such as the central grid in order to
115 help develop the agricultural business and production sectors;
116
- 117 5. CALLS UPON UNRWA to partner with relevant NGOs and CSOs, such as those
118 supported by the United Nations Global Protection Cluster, to educate Palestinian
119 civilians on proper management practices for water treatment facilities, and focusing on:
- 120
- 121 a. Equitable water distribution between Israel, the Gaza Strip, and the West Bank
122 based on population, in order to equitably provide water resources,
123
- 124 b. Transportation of clean water to isolated rural and urban areas by United Nations
125 Children's Fund (UNICEF) partners and volunteers as seen in operations in Syria
126 and Sudan, as UNICEF has provided sanitarian aid to refugee camps in Syria,
127 and can do the same for the refugee camps in Palestine and for its general
128 population,
129

- 130 c. Education for Palestinians on the proper use of water, sanitation, and hygiene
 131 resources in order to uphold the human right of the Palestinian people to access
 132 water freely,
 133
- 134 d. The ability for existing United Nations bodies, such as the United Nations
 135 Development Programme (UNDP), to collaborate with the aforementioned
 136 entities to encourage educative efforts through the use of demonstrations and the
 137 distribution of instructional pamphlets,
 138
- 139 e. Providing instructional pamphlets be constructed for ease of use by both literate
 140 and illiterate Palestinian persons within their respective communities, to offer a
 141 more egalitarian solution;
 142
- 143 6. RECOMMENDS that the WHO's Regional Center for Environmental Health, which
 144 works in the Eastern Mediterranean region to reduce premature death and morbidity due
 145 to environmental factors, partner with NGOs such as the Cooperative for Assistance and
 146 Relief Everywhere, which operates to provide clean water and sanitation infrastructure,
 147 to provide the people in the oPt with conditions that would provide potable water in the
 148 long term;
 149
- 150 7. ASKS the government of Israel to allow for the unrestricted freedom of movement for
 151 the Palestinian people within and between the oPt, especially as it relates to accessing
 152 healthcare, education, and employment, particularly by the gradual deconstruction of
 153 checkpoints and movement blockades, limiting the construction of new checkpoints, and
 154 ensuring the expediency of processing at checkpoints, in order to uphold the right of the
 155 Palestinians in the oPt to the freedom of movement;
 156
- 157 8. APPROVES of the generous offer by certain Member States to provide financial,
 158 technical, and logistical assistance towards the UNDP's work in the oPt, which will be
 159 earmarked for increasing access to energy for the Palestinian people, particularly those
 160 in the Gaza Strip, by rebuilding critical energy infrastructures and power grids;
 161
- 162 9. FURTHER ASKS the Department of Political Affairs to train United Nations and other
 163 uniformed personnel operating in the oPt on the protection of new energy infrastructure
 164 construction, including power grids;
 165
- 166 10. URGES all willing and able Member States to increase financial and logistical assistance
 167 to UNRWA in order to ensure that UNRWA will have the capacity to adequately
 168 provide aid to Palestinian Refugees, as UNRWA plays a crucial role in promoting the
 169 Palestinian people's right to development;
 170
- 171 11. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that the Human Rights Council establish a Palestinians
 172 Properties Rights Protection Committee (PPRPC) under its own auspices, which will
 173 discuss methods for the international community to:
 174

- 175 a. Work with the government of Israel current existing laws that prevent arbitrary
 176 control and takeover any Palestinians' property to more fair laws that protect the
 177 sovereignty of Israel while protecting peaceful Palestinians' rights as well,
 178
- 179 b. Rebuild or re-establish any property or infrastructure destroyed by the occupying
 180 power in consultation with relevant United Nations bodies such as the United
 181 Nations Industrial Development Organization and the International Bank for
 182 Reconstruction and Development;
 183
- 184 12. INVITES cooperation with the UNRWA in the assurance of equal employment
 185 opportunities between Palestinians and Israelis, including by:
 186
- 187 a. Enabling vocational training centers to include necessary sharing of best-
 188 practices of relevant technical and vocational education and training to assist
 189 Palestinians in getting better vocational jobs,
 190
- 191 b. Calling for equal remuneration for Palestinians and Israelis holding the same
 192 jobs,
 193
- 194 c. Providing equal representation in labor unions,
 195
- 196 d. Facilitating sharing of information relevant to the purpose of the PPRPC;
 197
- 198 13. FURTHER URGES the World Bank to review regional and national development banks
 199 that provide funding for projects in the oPt as well as in other regions to find new and
 200 innovative ways to assist marginalized and vulnerable Palestinian groups to increase
 201 their economic independence;
 202
- 203 14. FURTHER ASKS UNRWA to work with local communities to house volunteers from
 204 UNICEF working in the oPt towards education for the Palestinian people, so as to find
 205 new and cost-effective methods of education, while focusing on science, reading,
 206 writing, and vocational skills;
 207
- 208 15. FURTHER CALLS UPON the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist the
 209 Palestinian Authority to improve judicial infrastructure, such as the building of
 210 courthouses, and promote access to information and communication technologies for the
 211 creation of identification documentation, in order to promote freedom of movement of
 212 the Palestinian people as well as creation conditions conducive to self-determination and
 213 right to a nationality;
 214
- 215 16. FURTHER REQUESTS that the Security Council review all applications submitted by
 216 the Palestinian government for Statehood to ensure the application of Palestinians'
 217 human rights;
 218
- 219 17. EMPHASIZES the need for all Member States to continue to provide assistance and
 220 support to the Palestinian people in their realization of self-determination, independence,

- 221 and freedom through international cooperation and aid from the United Nations on
222 issues that may arise in this discussion;
223
- 224 18. FURTHER ASKS all willing Member States to continue to uphold the responsibility to
225 protect and ensure that the human rights of the Palestinian people are realized through
226 access to water, food, infrastructure, healthcare, and education is refined until the
227 establishment of a sovereign Palestinian State;
228
- 229 19. EMPHASIZES that the right to health has been recognized by all Member States via one
230 or more international human rights treaties and the importance of the use of programs
231 modeled after the Venezuelan-Cuban Barrio Adentro program, which provides medical
232 assistance through health educational activities through collaboration between developing
233 countries, to increase access to healthcare resources and personnel in the oPt;
234
- 235 20. CONDEMNS Israel for the continuous neglect and mistreatment of thousands of
236 Palestinian people over the last decade, including approximately 150 missiles launched
237 into the Gaza strip per day, and shames them for refusing to take ownership for the
238 human right violations produced by the Israeli government;
239
- 240 21. FURTHER REQUESTS the Secretary-General to submit a report on the topic of The
241 Human Rights of the Palestinian People in the Occupied Territory, including East
242 Jerusalem to the next session of the General Assembly to ensure ongoing international
243 discussion on the topic.

**Topic: Emerging Trends in United Nations Response to
Natural Disasters**

**Adopted by: The General Assembly Plenary
[without reference to a Main Committee]**



The General Assembly,

- 1 NOTING the increased need for coordination of international humanitarian assistance and
2 response to natural disasters, as they are an increased international threat, and the rise of
3 frequency and intensity of natural disasters as stated in the Secretary General's report *SG/58/I*,
4
5 GUIDED BY the international humanitarian coordination system in *A/RES/46/182* and the
6 Humanitarian Reform of 2005, which created the Cluster Approach under the United Nations
7 Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA),
8
9 AFFIRMING the United Nations Chronicle analysis on improving United Nations response to
10 humanitarian crises, which states that United Nations agencies have struggled to provide relief
11 based on neutral or balanced terms and in line with what each Member State requires,
12
13 ACKNOWLEDGING the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction* and the emphasis on
14 the need for the increased implementation and creation of national disaster risk reduction plans
15 and policy,
16
17 FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING Indonesia's Vulnerability Analysis Monitoring Platform for
18 the Impact of Regional Events, which addresses underlying disaster risk drivers, inter alia,
19 poverty and inequality, climate change and variability, unplanned and rapid urbanization, poor
20 land management, and non-risk-informed policies,
21
22 EMPHASIZING the need for increased coordination of financial assistance for the effectiveness
23 of international disaster responses, prioritizing health concerns during and after disasters, as
24 outlined within the *Hyogo Framework for Action*,
25
26 FURTHER GUIDED BY Article 1.3 of the *Charter of the United Nations* in efforts to
27 coordinate response to solve problems of an economic, social, and cultural concern, particularly
28 as it relates to quickly and effectively responding to natural disasters in the context of UN
29 peacekeeping operations,
30
31 DEEPLY CONCERNED by the ineffectiveness, instability, and lack of political neutrality that
32 accompanied previous peacekeeping missions, as mentioned in *S/2017/840* on the stabilization
33 mission and justice support in Haiti,
34
35 RECOGNIZING that all regions of the world require different response mechanisms in the
36 event of a natural disaster, and highlighting Priority 2 of the *Sendai Framework*, which
37 emphasizes the importance of good management, especially in relation to peacekeeping,
38

39 FURTHER RECOGNIZING the importance of maintaining education immediately after
40 national disasters, as stated in the *Incheon Declaration*,
41
42 AWARE that Article 28 of the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (CRC) tasks Member
43 States to ensure regular attendance at schools,
44
45 FURTHER NOTING that food insecurity increases in times of disaster and that it is imperative
46 that humanitarian actors respond quickly as outlined in the *Rome Declaration on Food Security*,
47
48 COGNIZANT that all individuals have the right to life and personal security, as noted in Article
49 3 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR), and that vulnerable populations,
50 including women, face unique barriers concerning their liberty and safety of the individual,
51 especially in times of crisis,
52
53 FURTHER EMPHASIZING that Article 9 of the CRC states that children have the right to live
54 with their parents and that disasters have the potential to separate families,
55
56 FURHTER DEEPLY CONCERNED that, according to *United Nations International Strategy*
57 *for Disaster Reduction* (UNISDR), people in unsafe schools, hospitals, and health facilities are
58 at the greatest risk of losing their lives when a disaster strikes,
59
60 RECALLING *A/RES/72/132*, which notes that children and other vulnerable populations are
61 disproportionately affected by natural disasters and the need to draw attention to standard of
62 living in the wake of natural disasters,
63
64 FURTHER NOTING that all peoples are entitled to human rights, specifically the right to health
65 and even in times of disaster such as the current situation in Haiti, as outlined in the UDHR,
66
67 REAFFIRMING that North-South cooperation, complemented by South-South and triangular
68 cooperation, has proven to be key to reducing disaster risk and the need to further strengthen
69 cooperation in both areas, as pointed out by the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction*,
70
71 FURTHING NOTING the *New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants* and its call to
72 further address the needs of populations displaced by environmental impacts,
73
74 FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING the commitments to the *2015 Paris Agreement* to ameliorate
75 the damages caused to a growing number of individuals through climate-related events,
76
77 1. RECOMMENDS expansion of the work of OCHA's existing framework for disaster
78 response and bolstering of the Cluster Approach, which aims at increasing coordination
79 and the effectiveness of international responses, and the United Nations Disaster
80 Assessment and Coordination;
81
82 2. ENCOURAGES United Nations Country Teams to, in line with the Cluster Approach,
83 increase coordination with OCHA to ensure that the local needs of Member States are

- 84 met while internationally responding to natural disasters and thus better streamlining
85 local needs into disaster responses;
86
- 87 3. CALLS FOR the expansion of the International Search and Rescue Advisory Group that
88 coordinates specialized international urban search and rescue teams after earthquakes
89 and facilitates communication with Member States to further their operations into the
90 response to other natural disasters;
91
- 92 4. DECIDES to establish the Office of Natural Disaster Risk Preparedness and Response
93 under the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), with the goal of
94 streamlining rapid emergency response within the security pillar of the United Nations
95 and addressing the humanitarian consequences arising from gradual increase of natural
96 disasters;
97
- 98 5. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that the newly proposed DPKO Office of Natural Disaster
99 Risk Preparedness and Response work in conjunction with the UNISDR and OCHA to
100 create and organize workshops in regional platforms through the UNISDR to ensure
101 preparedness and good management of peacekeeping forces for the event of a natural
102 disaster;
103
- 104 6. FURTHER ENCOURAGES Member States to cooperate with non-governmental
105 organizations such as the Pan American Development Foundation, which has in the past
106 provided short term aid, implemented disaster prevention education, helped to rebuild
107 infrastructure, and assisted environmentally-displaced people without supporting any
108 political agenda, to develop new policies pertaining to effective and just responses to
109 natural disasters and other emergencies;
110
- 111 7. ASKS for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the DPKO to work
112 cooperatively with the International Aid Transparency Initiative to effectively increase
113 the transparency and openness of aid given to Member States hosting peacekeeping
114 operations;
115
- 116 8. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that Member States and OCHA enhance partnership with
117 non- traditional donors and the private sector to replenish the Central Emergency
118 Response Fund, as it is a vital international multilateral instrument for rapid life-saving
119 assistance;
120
- 121 9. PROCLAIMS the necessity of classifying any and all sexual contact between
122 peacekeeping officials and local populations as sexual exploitation and abuse under the
123 *Peacekeeping Standards of Conduct* due to the inherent power differential posed by such
124 relationships;
125
- 126 10. WELCOMES all willing and able Member States to increase funding to the
127 Peacebuilding Commission's Peacebuilding Fund in order to allow the fund to increase
128 assistance to active peacekeeping missions where natural disasters occur as well as
129 respond to resulting conflict in the face of a natural disaster;

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11. FURTHER ENCOURAGES the World Health Organisation (WHO) to work with Member States with active peacekeeping operations within their borders to establish memorandums of understanding between the healthcare sector and the DPKO to ensure that, in the event of a natural disaster uniformed personnel are able to respond quickly and effectively;
 12. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) work with national education ministries of Member States prone to natural disasters to develop and adapt UNICEF's School in a Box program to align with national curriculum so as to support back-to-school operations which expedite the continuation of education after natural disasters;
 13. SUGGESTS UNISDR and UNICEF collaborate to develop a framework aligned with UNICEF's child-friendly school model that provides local communities with a guide to construct temporary schools with adequate learning environments after natural disasters to ensure that quality education is not interrupted;
 14. URGES the United Nations World Food Programme to implement specific concerns regarding children's health and nutrition during times of disaster by implementing strategies to address these specific concerns in their Country Strategic Planning portfolios in order to ensure that in emergencies, such as Haiti, children have their nutritional needs are met in humanitarian response efforts;
 15. ENCOURAGES the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women to promote the prioritization of financial and technical resources by Member States to further implement national initiatives similar to the Women Cohesion Spaces program, as formerly implemented in Cameroon, to provide women in displaced areas a safe haven that includes proper access to social support, economic services, and skills training to aid in the rehabilitation process;
 16. INVITES Member States to further utilize the partnership between the United Nations Foundation and the Vodafone Foundation, which helps emergency relief workers respond more quickly and effectively and reconnects families separated by disaster;
 17. FURTHER ENCOURAGES Member States to take advantage of the UNISDR's Safe School Initiative, which is a global umbrella partnership program for school safety implementation that encompasses key safe school initiatives in support of resilient educational facilities, school disaster management and disaster risk reduction and resilience education;
 18. CALLS UPON OCHA to expand their guidelines for child friendly space in emergencies, which can promote the wellbeing of children and their rights to survival and protection and allow Member States to better respond in the wake of natural disasters and to ensure the protection of vulnerable populations, especially children;

- 176 19. FURTHER ENCOURAGES capacity building measures for developing Member States
177 and implementation of health and multisectoral policies and strategies to provide
178 direction and support for emergency risk management, with the expertise provided by
179 the WHO;
180
- 181 20. SUPPORTS further North-South Cooperation to engage in information sharing between
182 regional bodies regarding early warning systems and efforts to mitigate the damage
183 caused by natural disasters, especially in areas most vulnerable to these disasters;
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- 185 21. FURTHER RECOMMENDS dialogue between the International Organization for
186 Migration, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and the United Nations
187 Framework Convention on Climate Change to devise strategies to address and provide
188 emergency resources for populations displaced by natural disasters in order to uphold
189 human rights during disasters;
190
- 191 22. FURTHER INVITES the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
192 Organization and the UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) to
193 create a plan of action in line with the BCPR's natural disaster management guidelines
194 to better protect vulnerable populations, especially children.

Topic: Cybersecurity and the Theft of Intellectual Property Online

**Adopted by: The Economic and Social Council Plenary
[on the report of the World Intellectual Property Organization]**



**MMUN 58
ECOSOC Plenary**

The Economic and Social Council,

- 1 FULLY AWARE of the disadvantages faced by Member States with developing cybersecurity
2 defense in mitigating the effects of a cyber-attack,
3
4 REALIZING that the theft of ideas and innovations via the Internet threatens the value of
5 intellectual property,
6
7 RECOGNIZING that underdeveloped infrastructure and technical support in developing
8 Member States is a contributing factor to the economic opportunity lost via intellectual property,
9
10 NOTING the value of regional collaboration and the progress that has been made through
11 organizations such as the European Union’s Agency for Network and Information Security,
12
13 ALARMED BY the detrimental effects of the online sale of counterfeit goods and services,
14
15 1. RECOMMENDS that foreign investment and aid arrangements be made voluntarily
16 between developed and developing Members States through bilateral trade agreements
17 that:
18
19 a. Maintain oversight responsibilities belonging to the World Trade Organization to
20 ensure that such agreements are fair and are not being utilized to development
21 military offensive strategies using cyberspace and such oversight will be
22 continuous throughout the lifetime of such agreements,
23
24 b. Are for development of economic cyber-security infrastructure and State cyber-
25 security advisement and development, and measures for defensive and online
26 patent protections,
27
28 c. Allow the establishment of a flexible time period, composed by each partner
29 nation,
30
31 d. Have additional facilitation and cooperation with the World Intellectual Property
32 Organization, which will serve in an advisory position, to protect the rights and
33 flow of information between Member States,
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35 e. Call upon Member states to financially incentivize business entities to invest in
36 Cybersecurity infrastructure which will contribute to increased market share and
37 reduced cyber risks for the business;
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2. CALLS UPON developing Member States to collaborate with data specialists and policy experts from the developed Member States in their personal bilateral agreements so that:
 - a. Members of the bilateral agreements can establish suggestions of guidelines regarding the protection of intellectual property,
 - b. They allow for the establishment of a flexible time period according to the needs of each individual nation;
 3. FURTHER RECOMMENDS the creation of annual voluntary forums with the purpose of collaboration on issues of cybersecurity to:
 - a. Discuss the best practices concerning intellectual property theft online regarding involved Member States in each individual forum,
 - b. Take place at the International Conference on Intellectual Property and Development held by WIPO;
 4. REQUESTS that Member States evaluate existing legal policy regarding the online sale of counterfeit goods and services and create or update those policies as needed in order to condemn the sale of such goods and services.

Topic: Cybersecurity and the Theft of Intellectual Property Online

**Adopted by: The Economic and Social Council Plenary
[on the report of the World Intellectual Property Organization]**



**MMUN 58
ECOSOC Plenary**

The Economic and Social Council,

- 1 RECOGNIZING the lack of a memorandum of understanding between the World Intellectual
2 Property Organization (WIPO) and International Multilateral Partnership Against Cyber Threats
3 (IMPACT),
4
5 NOTING the lack of activity from IMPACT as evidenced by the absence of IMPACT reports
6 since 2013,
7
8 REMINDING Member States of the importance of the cybersecurity workshops hosted by
9 WIPO, as they pertain to international cooperation, harmonization, and implementation of best
10 practices within the cybersecurity sector,
11
12 REALIZING the need to raise awareness and promote education of the issue of cyber security,
13 both for individuals and for Member States,
14
15 ACKNOWLEDGING the current absence of specific areas of collaboration between WIPO and
16 IMPACT in collaborating on issues of virtual intellectual property (IP),
17
18 DEEPLY CONSCIOUS of the effects of cybersecurity breaches that reach far beyond national
19 borders,
20
21 FURTHER RECOGNIZING the underdevelopment of cybersecurity protections within many
22 Member States,
23
24 UNDERSTANDING the relevance of agreements, such as the recent bilateral cybercrime treaty
25 between the United Kingdom and the People’s Republic of China, that further holds states
26 accountable to international IP regulation, and to prevent state-sponsored cybercrime,
27
28 1. STRONGLY RECOMMENDS the creation of a memorandum of understanding
29 between WIPO and IMPACT to better facilitate cooperation in combating intellectual
30 property theft via cybercrime;
31
32 2. ENCOURAGES Member States, in adherence to the spirit of this resolution, to increase
33 funds from available Funds-in-Trust to sustain IMPACT activities, and further engage
34 with related private entities to ensure IMPACT’s long-term financial stability via
35 private-public partnerships;
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37 3. STRONGLY ENCOURAGES Member States to participate in WIPO hosted
38 cybersecurity education workshops for cybersecurity professionals;
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4. FURTHER CALLS ON WIPO to create and promote the use of cybersecurity educational materials in multiple languages to raise awareness of this issue, specifically to educate the general populace on topics related to cybersecurity by:
 - a. Publishing videos, manuals and other educational materials to be available through public access and distribution of channels at the discretion of Member States,
 - b. Publishing materials in languages and dialects that are prominent in impoverished and developing areas;
 5. CALLS FOR IMPACT and WIPO, in accordance with this memorandum of understanding, to create IP policies, outreach materials, and workshops pertinent specifically to virtual IP education, national cybersecurity frameworks, and best practices in combating virtual IP theft;
 6. SUPPORTS the expansion of the IMPACT Global Response Center, which allows participating Member States, corporations, and individuals to alert each other of cybersecurity breaches and coordinate cybersecurity response;
 7. INVITES Member States to use the National Cyber Security Strategy Toolkit to develop cyber security protocols, assess current cybersecurity statuses, and evaluate areas for improvement;
 8. ASKS Member States to consider making agreements with other Member States with each party agreeing to reject the theft of online property and to not support, encourage, or engage in such behavior, as well as to promote awareness of this issue among governments.

Topic: Response to Data Security Breaches

**Adopted by: The Economic and Social Council Plenary
[without reference to a subsidiary body]**



**MMUN 58
ECOSOC Plenary**

The Economic and Social Council,

- 1 ADDRESSING the need for improved collaboration and information sharing between Member
2 States, the private sector, and civil society,
3
- 4 ESTABLISHING an international cooperation framework to address cybercrimes and cyber-
5 attacks,
6
- 7 UPHOLDING the recent passage of *EC-58-1* and *EC-58-2*,
8
- 9 NOTING WITH GREAT CONCERN the athletes, spectators, staff, and world leaders that are
10 in immediate danger and the effect this breach may have on the future of the Olympic Games,
11 namely the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games,
12
- 13 RECOMMENDING domestic and international legislation promoting cooperation and
14 providing technical capacity building assistance to police, judges, prosecutors, and defendants to
15 prevent cybercrime through the Economic and Social Council's partnership with International
16 Telecommunications Union,
17
- 18 CONTEMPLATING the surveillance capacity of developing countries most vulnerable to
19 cyber-attacks that have the potential to disrupt economic and social activities escalating to the
20 onset of interstate and intrastate conflicts,
21
- 22 INTEGRATING big data analytics into cybersecurity to prevent potential attacks on economic
23 and social activities,
24
- 25 IDENTIFYING the threats cybersecurity breaches pose to the implementation of the Sustainable
26 Development Goals (SDGs) and implementing safeguards for the continuation of development,
27
 - 28 1. STRONGLY CONDEMNNS all state-sponsored terrorist actions;
29
 - 30 2. CALLS UPON the International Criminal Police Organization to offer investigative
31 support and cyber intelligence analysis to monitor for indicators of future cyber-attacks
32 through legal methods and anomalies through open sources;
33
 - 34 3. URGES implementation of measures to protect the economy, personal information, and
35 the rights of children from the consequences of cybersecurity breaches;
36
 - 37 4. SUPPORTS promoting online safety through the Child Online Protection Initiative to
38 ensure technological devices and application for children reap the benefits for future
39 generations while addressing potential barriers;

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5. REQUESTS improving the utilization of the International Multilateral Partnership against Cyber Threats as a platform to facilitate the communication of stakeholders in collaboration with United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Telecommunications Union;
6. RECOMMENDS that the Security Council take further action in the case of national security breaches and/or the World Trade Organization in cases of economic damages;
7. DEMANDS the sharing of information and vetting in less than one month;
8. REALIZES the need for further training in legal, technical, and practical aspects of intellectual property law during international community events, including, but not limited to:
 - a. International Sporting events such as The Olympic Community, The World Cup, and Wimbledon,
 - b. International Festivals such as Oktoberfest, Mardi Gras, and Dia de los Muertos;
9. FURTHER REQUESTS a report from the internal investigation in the International Olympic Committee (IOC);
10. FURTHER URGES the protection through the SDGs through the Sustainable Development Solution Network that deals with the dissemination and investment of SDG funds.

**Topic: The Role of Sustainable Development in the
Eradication of Poverty**

**Adopted by: The Economic and Social Council Plenary
[on the report of the Economic and Social Council]**



**MMUN 58
ECOSOC Plenary**

The Economic and Social Council,

- 1 RECOGNIZING the significance of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) towards the
2 eradication of poverty, particularly SDGs 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 15, and 17,
3
4 REAFFIRMING *A/RES/70/472, A/RES/66/288, E/2009/29-E/CN* and *E/2017/66* which call
5 attention towards the need for infrastructure and the impact of sustainable development in
6 developed and developing Member States in poverty alleviation,
7
8 NOTING WITH DEEP CONCERN the 2016 Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) which
9 states that 1.6 billion people are considered to be living in multidimensional poverty, which
10 means that a significant portion of the world's population is deprived of at least a third of the ten
11 indicators of poverty used by the MPI,
12
13 EMPHASIZING the goals of the *Paris Climate Accords* that highlight the need for renewable
14 energy as the global population faces the challenges of climate change, specifically how climate
15 change impacts the agricultural sector that constitutes the backbone of developing Member
16 States' economies,
17
18 BEARING IN MIND the Report of the Secretary General, *E/2017/66*, that states the
19 construction and maintenance of infrastructure can place an economic burden on developing
20 Member States, and the need for affordable infrastructure for the eradication of poverty,
21
22 ACKNOWLEDGING the effectiveness of projects aimed at increasing employment to generate
23 sustainable economic development such as the Asian Highway Network and other work done by
24 the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Commission for Asia and the Pacific,
25
26 REFERRING to the success of past microfinancing initiatives, including the Microloan
27 Foundation that works in Sub-Saharan Africa, as well as the Guatemalan Project and the
28 Association for Social Advancement's work in Myanmar that contribute to the pursuit of
29 poverty alleviation,
30
31 REALIZING the effectiveness of the ECOSOC Commission on Science and Technology for
32 Development in aiding Member States in achieving the first SDG,
33
34 FULLY AWARE that both extreme and moderate poverty in developing Member States
35 remains primarily in rural areas with 78 percent of the world's poor living in rural areas and
36 being most dependent on agriculture that cause disparities in developing Member States and
37 their Gross Domestic Product, according to the MPI,
38

39 NOTING the 2003 *Human Development Report for Mongolia*, which identifies the growing
40 economic disparity between rural and urban areas found worldwide,
41

- 42 1. REAFFIRMS the SDGs and Members' initiatives to eradicate poverty and other issues
43 being confronted by the SDGs by the year 2030, including by improving infrastructure,
44 increasing access to clean and affordable energy, and eradicating poverty;
45
- 46 2. CALLS UPON the voluntary formation of partnerships between developed and
47 developing Member States with the purpose of modernizing infrastructure such as roads,
48 railways, bridges, and information systems in order to link all regions within that nation
49 to provide a connection between underprivileged citizens to new technologies and
50 advancements to help facilitate growth in their respective communities;
51
- 52 3. RECOMMENDS cooperation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and
53 Development in conjunction with private and public-sector organizations that provide
54 aid for environmentally and economically responsible infrastructure projects to ensure
55 that such projects:
56
 - 57 a. Derive the energy used for the project from as many clean resources as possible,
58
 - 59 b. Have responsible utilization of the means of production existing within the
60 receiving nation so as to ensure the fair and effective employment of the
61 domestic workforce and resources,
62
 - 63 c. Will help develop a self-sustaining economy in the long run by ensuring that
64 after aid has expired, the community affected is able to support itself,
65
 - 66 d. Will make a visible and diminishing impact on the levels of resource inequality
67 existing within the receiving nation;
68
- 69 4. INVITES Member States to view challenges impacting the global population as
70 common challenges and responsibilities that will affect all Member States throughout
71 the international community over time in order to promote continued diplomacy on the
72 SDGs;
73
- 74 5. ENCOURAGES Member States to work in coordination with UN Development
75 Programme (UNDP), UN Children's Fund, and UN Population Fund, paying special
76 consideration to peoples who are forced into poverty by conflict, natural disasters, and
77 economic events beyond their control as the needs of these individuals often go
78 unnoticed;
79
- 80 6. SUGGESTS the cooperation of developed Member States to provide funds at their
81 discretion to multilateral development banks for distribution into microfinance
82 programs, which are shown to help with poverty alleviation, within Member States to
83 create financial stability through cash work initiatives and microloans for individual
84 citizens to fund small businesses within these developing Member States;

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7. FURTHER SUGGESTS the effective use of funding provided by multilateral development banks to hold Member States accountable for carrying out sustainable economic policies, which would include the responsibility to mobilize and use public resources including natural resources efficiently and sustainably including by having:
 - a. Multilateral development banks monitor the successful implementation of funding with purposes of achieving infrastructural development through economic analysis and discernment of Member States,
 - b. Multilateral development reassess disbursement of funding for these means on a biannual basis, desiring the elimination of poverty in developing Member States;
8. SUPPORTS analysis of the Human Development Index and existing infrastructure within less developed Member States through existing programs such as the World Bank, UN Industrial Development Organization, and UNDP, in order to promote the correct base of infrastructure for certain Member States;
9. EXPRESSES ITS HOPE for the creation of infrastructure with an emphasis in clean energy for the benefit of the future within the confines of private investment where governmental and international aid cannot be obtained;
10. ENDORSES the diversification of local and rural economies to diminish and prevent future poverty-related issues by expanding and diversifying the employment sector into non-agricultural activities with stronger rural-urban economic linkages and the adaptation of climate smart and sustainable production methods.

**Topic: The Role of Sustainable Development in the
Eradication of Poverty**

**Adopted by: The Economic and Social Council Plenary
[on the report of the Economic and Social Council]**



**MMUN 58
ECOSOC Plenary**

The Economic and Social Council,

- 1 ACKNOWLEDGING Chapter I: Article 2 as well as Chapter IX of the *Charter of the United*
2 *Nations* that recognizes state sovereignty of participating Member States and individual
3 interpretations, and further targets higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions
4 of economic and social progress,
5
- 6 KEEPING IN MIND the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and the Sustainable
7 Development Goals (SDGs) and the corresponding mission to eradicate poverty in all forms,
8
- 9 REMINDING the body of the importance of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*
10 (UDHR) as well as SDG 1.4 which highlights the influence of equal rights in relation to the
11 eradication of poverty, as well as its foundational role in the development of new policies and
12 programs,
13
- 14 APPROVING the United Nations (UN) introduction of the Social Protection Floor Initiative,
15 which sought to uphold social protection programs which are meant to help impoverished
16 individuals cope with the crises and shocks, specifically, those facing discrimination based on
17 sex, age, financial status, and disabilities, to aid populations in gaining access to higher
18 education and jobs,
19
- 20 CONSCIOUS of the efforts of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)
21 in mitigating poverty through social protection programs, and their commitment to providing
22 transparent data,
23
- 24 OBSERVING the accomplishments of UN Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization's
25 Education For All Programme and the shared responsibility to advocate for and strengthen
26 primary and secondary education in developing Member States, with a lens that examines and
27 builds upon existing educational systems, in order to break the cycle of poverty,
28
- 29 EMPHASIZING the significance of the Social Protection Index in assessing effectiveness of
30 social protection programs in Asia and the Pacific, and noting the significance of evaluation
31 reports gauging the proficiency of previously established and/or new social protection policies
32 to assess growth and ensure future progress based on statistical observations,
33
- 34 RECALLING the prosperity of previously implemented programs such as Brazil's Basila
35 Familia anti-poverty program, China's successful 1970s reform, and Mexico's Oportunidades,
36 as well as the successful education programs affected by the Economic and Social Council
37 (ECOSOC) resolution *E/RES/2012/2*,
38

- 39 1. AFFIRMS the precedence of state sovereignty, as emphasized in the *Charter of the*
40 *United Nations*, and its priority in multilateral deliberations and foundational role in
41 allowing State autonomy in formulating appropriate social protection programs;
42
- 43 2. REITERATES the importance of including the seventeen SDGs in the development of
44 poverty elimination strategies, such as the Asian Development Bank's Poverty
45 Reduction Strategy, with incorporates the seventeen SDGs;
46
- 47 3. RENEWS ITS APPEAL of the UDHR and advocates for the utilization of its core
48 ideology, as shown in Articles 22-27 which establishes an individual's economic, social
49 and cultural rights in instituting future frameworks for action;
50
- 51 4. ENDORSES the various national policies of Member States, such as France's
52 Multiannual Poverty Eradication and Social Inclusion Plan, that serves to protect
53 populations systematically susceptible to poverty as shown by the UN Statistical
54 Commission in report to ECOSOC;
55
- 56 5. URGES an analysis through the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) which
57 brings together 32 different development bodies, to increase cooperation efforts in the
58 area of social protection to establish a foundation of present social protection status;
59 including programs which address unemployment, illness, disability, and age; and the
60 formal publication of status to develop new programs;
61
- 62 6. RECOMMENDS the cooperation of the International Development Association in
63 coordination with the International Labor Organization with Member States to develop
64 institutional reforms directed toward decreasing unemployment numbers and increasing
65 benefits for those who suffer from disability, lack of access to education, gender
66 discrimination or old age, including:
67
- 68 a. Creation of programs which recognize equal opportunity in achieving quality
69 education, work, and compensation,
70
 - 71 b. The utilization of social protection programs, such as firm level wage
72 agreements, shorter periods of notice for terminating an employment contract,
73 and a reduction of non-wage costs for employers,
74
 - 75 c. Encouraging the utilization of partnerships with educational institutions to ensure
76 that youth and those seeking to further their education have access to vocational
77 training, primary, secondary, and higher education,
78
 - 79 d. Calls upon this body to utilize the aforementioned programs as templates for
80 future projects developed at the discretion of individual Member States,
81
 - 82 e. Utilization of such programs to help firms employ more workers, assist
83 individuals in finding adequate living conditions, advocate for flexible work
84 times, and promote access to education;

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7. FURTHER URGES cooperation of developed Member States and NGOs to promote quality education at all levels through the assessment of educational needs by programs such as teacher exchange programs, vocational training programs, and promotion of curricular reform;
8. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that ECOSOC work with Member States to formally publish evaluation reports to the UN DESA regarding the effectiveness of new social protection programs while working with the UNDG to utilize the Human Development Index to evaluate policies, which gauges progress made by Member States and makes recommendations for further action;
9. ENCOURAGES ECOSOC to assess progress through publication of aforementioned reports to allow States to convene on social protection programs, as well as capitalize upon resources of non-governmental agencies, intergovernmental organizations, and Member States by:
 - a. Reevaluating funding measures and work with individual stakeholders in social programs to ensure progression toward the intended goal,
 - b. Offering structural and institutional oversight in addressing extreme poverty,
 - c. Offering assessment of poverty levels on a quarterly basis to track progress and reevaluate goals, and to discourage dependence by utilizing programs which promote self-sustainability,
 - d. Creating public education material to increase awareness and highlight benefits social protection programs offer to communities in which they are implemented.

**Topic: International Labor Standards and Socially Inclusive
Globalization**

**Adopted by: The Economic and Social Council Plenary
[on the report of the International Labour Organization]**



**MMUN 58
ECOSOC Plenary**

The Economic and Social Council,

- 1 RECOGNIZING the importance of workplace representation of employees in labor standard
2 decisions,
3
- 4 REMEMBERING the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations (UN) High Level
5 Political Forum on Sustainable Development such as the Sustainable Development Goal five,
6 which aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls,
7
- 8 IDENTIFYING the structure of work councils as a means for combating discrimination in
9 underdeveloped countries,
10
- 11 DRAWING ATTENTION TO the ability of work councils to create a competitive labor market
12 and improve economic conditions,
13
- 14 REAFFIRMING the *Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention*,
15
- 16 FURTHER DRAWING ATTENTION TO the nine Member States that have not ratified the
17 *Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention*,
18
- 19 NOTING WITH DISMAY the 152 million children in child labor according to the report
20 *Global Estimates of Child Labor: Results and trends, 2012-2016*,
21
- 22 NOTING CONCERN by the conditions of poverty and lack of education that force children into
23 labor,
24
- 25 ACKNOWLEDGING both the short-term lack of sufficient funds and the long-term lack of
26 education that feed into the cycle of child labor,
27
- 28 EMPHASIZING education as a long-term goal to improve employment and reduce child labor,
29
- 30 EXPRESSING ITS APPRECIATION for the success of programs that are socially inclusive,
31 such as Conditional Cash Transfers, which have decreased the poverty level in China, Brazil,
32 Mexico, and Nicaragua,
33
- 34 FURTHER RECOGNIZING the importance of multilateral development banks, such as the
35 Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the potential benefits that would arise from a
36 future partnership between the AIIB and the International Labor Organization,
37

38 HAVING EXAMINED the benefits provided to developing and developed Member States from
39 the implementation of work councils,
40

- 41 1. ENCOURAGES attendance to the High Level Political Forum 2019, on Empowering
42 people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality, to discuss the idea of an International
43 Labour Organization (ILO) endorsed recommended standard for social protections that
44 encompasses the most vulnerable populations including children, mothers with new-born
45 children, persons with disabilities, older persons, and the unemployed poor;
46
- 47 2. RECOGNIZES efforts of more than thirty countries in the Global Campaign for Social
48 Security and Coverage for All to develop community-based social protection programs;
49
- 50 3. URGES adoption of certain measures, according to Member States' capacities, to realize
51 the total removal of forced labour, as a means of production from Member States'
52 economies, exempting those forms of involuntary labour outlined in the Forced Labour
53 Convention, including but not limited to:
54
 - 55 a. Contribution of forced labour statistics to the Global Slavery Observatory
56 database, which monitors the impact of actions against forced labour, in order to
57 better inform evidence-based policies to combat forced labour at the country
58 level,
59
 - 60 b. Elimination of exploitative labour recruitment practices, including labour
61 brokering, from global value chains, with priority given to the agricultural,
62 fishing, manufacturing, and natural resource extraction sectors,
63
 - 64 c. Development of country-based programs, with training and assistance from the
65 ILO, consisting of preventative and law enforcement measures designed to
66 eliminate forced labour in the informal economy;
67
- 68 4. REQUESTS the implementation of national, company-based, industry-based, or
69 community-based work councils for the workplace representation of employees by
70 recognizing the empowerment of said employees to become leaders and improve
71 economic conditions within small and large communities by taking initiative over their
72 industries as a human resource;
73
- 74 5. ESTABLISHES a work council as a joint council or committee representing employer
75 and employees that discusses working conditions, wages, and defined labor standards
76 within a plant or business;
77
- 78 6. FURTHER ENCOURAGES multinational and national corporations to implement work
79 councils and human resources centers to address the employee's self-interest of
80 diverging labor standards, implementing social security, and guaranteeing leave;
81

- 82 7. REMINDS Member States that labor standards and infrastructure can exist with
83 disparity by neglecting the enforcement of unions and allowing for individualized work
84 council plans;
85
- 86 8. DRAWS UPON the ability of work councils to be a channel for both developed and
87 developing countries to combat discrimination of sex and/or gender, race, disabilities,
88 religion, or culture by allowing minorities leadership roles or a voice through human
89 resources;
90
- 91 9. REAFFIRMS the flexibility of individualized work council plans;
92
- 93 10. KEEPS IN MIND the importance of free basic education which will aid in the removal
94 of children from all such work;
95
- 96 11. FURTHER ENCOURAGES the creation of vocational education programs and
97 employment stabilization programs which will assist in monitoring labour practices and
98 training of officials to recognize and prevent child labour;
99
- 100 12. FURTHER SUPPORTS programs that aim to reduce child labour in Member States by
101 means that are appropriate, such as cooperation with organizations like the United
102 Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF);
103
- 104 13. REQUESTS Member States verify that students have educational support or are sending
105 children to schools to receive the financial stipend, such as Conditional Cash Transfers
106 (CCT), which will support savings of stipends and larger investments such as higher
107 education;
108
- 109 14. SUPPORTS initiatives such as CCT that support savings of stipends and larger
110 investments such as higher education;
111
- 112 15. CALLS UPON multilateral development banks, such as the AIIB, to be a partner-
113 organization to promote ILO goals administered by the bank and any projects completed
114 by the bank will be subject to the rules and regulations adopted by the UN;
115
- 116 16. HIGHLIGHTS that member states of the bank would invest in multilateral projects in
117 developing states around the world to create green, safe, and sustainable infrastructure
118 which will directly increase a state’s ability to compete economically, better their own
119 standards of labour, as well as other human rights issues, and drastically promote the
120 ability of students to achieve education by:
121
- 122 a. Having the AIIB launch related projects to include infrastructure projects such as
123 schools, roads, and bridges that directly improves families’ abilities to send their
124 children to schools,
125
- 126 b. Creating an opt-in framework cooperatively established by the ILO and the AIIB
127 to allow UN member states the ability to join the bank if they choose, but

128 membership is not mandated by the committee nor is it required to be included in
129 the discussions of the bank's collaborative projects and the final decision-making
130 process will be reserved to member states of the AIIB;
131

132 17. NOTES multilateral development banks, like other financial institutions that cooperate
133 with the ILO, should approve being subject to investigation and third party oversight by
134 the Human Rights Watch, and multilateral development banks will declare that its own
135 monitoring and reporting system will continue to abide by the rules and regulations it
136 has set forth as well as maintain high levels of transparency on its projects, and in the
137 circumstance that labour standards are not upheld, the multilateral development banks
138 will subject themselves to further consideration by the ILO.

Topic: Healthcare and Pharmacological Patents

Adopted by: The Economic and Social Council Plenary
[on the report of the World Intellectual Property Organization]



MMUN 58
ECOSOC Plenary

The Economic and Social Council,

1 GUIDED by Article 25 and Article 27 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which
 2 protects both the right to adequate health for individuals and intellectual property, wherein
 3 today, multinational corporate entities invest in foreign pharmaceutical production,
 4

5 COGNIZANT of the immense successes brought by the Medicines Patents Pool (MPP) in
 6 facilitating cheaper, easier access to HIV medications as an essential medicine as codified by the
 7 World Health Organization,
 8

9 NOTING that there is no an internationally accepted definition of the term evergreening,
 10

11 ACKNOWLEDGING the need for Member States to have localized supply chains and
 12 production plants for pharmaceutical productions,
 13

14 AWARE of the lack of a specific international report for assessing Member States intellectual
 15 property competitiveness as it pertains to pharmaceutical protection,
 16

17 TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION that certain corporations, individuals, and Member States
 18 have rights in their healthcare and pharmacological research and patents,
 19

20 ALARMED by the lack of funding for research and development for the treatment of diseases,
 21

22 RECALLS the ability of Member States to support research and development of historically
 23 low-profit generating medical innovations,
 24

- 25 1. STRONGLY RECOMMENDS that Member States negotiate or renegotiate pertinent,
 26 multilateral, or regional trade agreements; excluding pharmaceutical patent issues from
 27 uniform Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) mechanisms;
 28
- 29 2. ASKS that Member States, in potential discussions, negotiate or renegotiate pertinent,
 30 multilateral, or regional trade agreement that will exclude pharmaceutical patent issues
 31 from uniform ISDS mechanisms;
 32
- 33 3. REQUESTS that the methods of classification and distribution of HIV medication, via
 34 the MPP, be used to help further increase the amount of affordable access to other
 35 medications via:
 36
 - 37 a. Expanded domestic production for the host state through public private
 38 partnerships,
 39

- 40 b. Public-private partnerships focused on treating chronic diseases with the
41 increased production of medication;
42
- 43 4. CALLS for evergreening to be defined according to the United Nations Conference on
44 Trade and Development, referring to when:
45
- 46 a. A company uses patenting or marketing strategies to extend the period of patent
47 protection or effective period of market exclusivity,
48
- 49 b. And uses this technique as an economic tool for private entities at the expense of
50 public health;
51
- 52 5. SUGGESTS states that possess existing domestic pharmaceutical industries to direct a
53 portion of their resources towards generic pharmaceutical production in states in which
54 they are marketing those same generic medicines as a form of foreign direct investment;
55
- 56 6. SUPPORTS the creation of an optional measure of competition review that allows for
57 Member States to have a benchmark for their pharmaceutical markets:
58
- 59 a. As an annual qualitative assessment,
60
- 61 b. Overseen by two pertinent policy experts, one from the Member State and the
62 other selected by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO),
63
- 64 c. To be included in WIPO's annual report;
65
- 66 7. PROPOSES an annual assessment to ensure patent protections for developing Member
67 States, be conducted on pharmaceutical companies, and that during the annual
68 assessment, companies found to have infringed on a patent be flagged to WIPO and
69 further steps be taken to investigate practices;
70
- 71 8. AUTHORIZES the implementation of the Program for Research Partnerships (PRP),
72 overseen by WIPO, which allows individuals, corporations, and Member States to
73 openly share research objectives to promote innovation of medicine among all parties,
74 and would also include:
75
- 76 a. Identification of the bottlenecks in the development of medical technologies and
77 pharmaceuticals within Member States,
78
- 79 b. Creation of research pacts between developed and developing Member States,
80
- 81 c. Aid in the implementation of research partnerships between Member States,
82
- 83 d. Regular discussion at the International Conference on Intellectual Property and
84 Development;
85

- 86 9. AFFIRMS incentives such as grants and/or tax breaks for medical research and
87 development as each Member State deems necessary.

Topic: Science and Technology for Food Security

Adopted by: The Economic and Social Council Plenary
[without reference to a subsidiary body]



MMUN 58
ECOSOC Plenary

The Economic and Social Council,

- 1 NOTING WITH APPROVAL past resolutions focusing on the impact that science and
 2 technology impose on food security issues globally such as *E/CN.16/2017/3* and *A/70/472*
 3 wherein the United Nations calls upon Member States to include sustainable agricultural
 4 development as an integral part of their national strategies,
 5
 6 DEEPLY DISTURBED by the significant amount of individuals disproportionately affected by
 7 food insecurity currently amounting to over 815 million people, as well as the projection made
 8 by the Zero Hunger Initiative that by 2050 an additional 2 billion individuals will be affected,
 9
 10 FULLY AWARE that according to SDG 2, 84 percent of the farmland in Sub-Saharan Africa
 11 and Asia is managed by smallholder farmers, while 75 percent of the world's food is generated
 12 from only 12 plants and 5 animal species, making these highly insecure regions vulnerable to
 13 neglect by major food producers,
 14
 15 VIEWING WITH APPRECIATION the work done by the UN Secretary General High Level
 16 Task Force on Global Food and Nutritional Security (HTLF), the endless efforts by Food and
 17 Agricultural Organization (FAO) to obtain food security through different working projects, the
 18 International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) which has invested more than \$15
 19 billion helping more than 430 million farmers grow and sell food and the World Food Program
 20 initiatives towards the attainment of food security,
 21
 22 REFERRING to the *Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety* as the guiding international document on
 23 safety and ethics in biotechnology and bioscience research and development,
 24
 25 RECOGNIZING the equally pressing issue of water insecurity, including a lack of safe drinking
 26 water, sanitation and hygiene, and sustainable management of water resources, and its
 27 importance in achieving the Zero Hunger Initiative,
 28
 29 ADDRESSING the lack of easily accessible and sustainable resources in developed and
 30 developing Member States without stable food sources for their populous, such as the evaluation
 31 of Nigeria by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), who relies on
 32 imports of grains, livestock products and fish,
 33
 34 FURTHER ADDRESSING the need to develop alternative agricultural techniques such as drip
 35 irrigation, horticulture, or France's 4 per 1000 initiative that can be utilized in conjunction with
 36 traditional practices so that farmers can more easily adapt to foreseen or unforeseen changes in
 37 the climate or landscape,
 38

39 NOTING the international acceptance and importance of the *Rome Declaration on World Food*
40 *Security* and the *Rome Declaration on Nutrition*, particularly clause 29 of the *Declaration on*
41 *World Food Security*, which calls for culturally appropriate integration of technologies within
42 farming communities,

43

44 NOTING WITH SATISFACTION the research put forth by the World Food Preservation
45 Center in the development of sustainable preservation techniques such as biopesticides and
46 solar-powered refrigeration,

47

48 KEEPING IN MIND the contentious international debate around the usage and safety of
49 genetically modified organisms (GMO's) specifically in the context of food security, and that
50 according to the World Food Programme (WFP), many developing nations especially in Africa
51 are unable to develop policies regarding the domestic growth and/or import of GMOs,

52

53 EMPHASIZING the priority for better governance for developing Member States through
54 improved capacity for policy planning, land reform, and management of common natural
55 resources is critical to ensuring food security,

56

57 1. APPEALS to Member States to address advancements in science and technology of food
58 security with its overall influence on the SDGs as a whole as the entities within the UN
59 work towards completing these goals by 2030;

60

61 2. EMPHASIZES the work of previous resolutions, including *E/CN.16/2017/3* and
62 *A/70/472*, to add to the work of this resolution in addressing food security issues;

63

64 3. CONGRATULATES the efforts of IFAD, FAO, and HFTL and encourages Member
65 States and this body to use these successes as templates for additional programs and
66 projects concerning science and technology's impact on food security:

67

68 a. From increasing crop yields using new Super Ideotypes, more resilient and
69 highly productive sponsored by the FAO,

70

71 b. While IFAD increased crop yield utilizing enhanced soil and revolutionary pest
72 management,

73

74 c. Along with improving market access to all persons and addressing market
75 inefficiencies of the food distribution chain;

76

77 4. REAFFIRMS the Zero Hunger initiative through the World Food Programme in order to
78 fund technological innovations within sustainable agricultural practices in less
79 developed Member States;

80

81 5. REQUESTS additional research through the International Food Policy Research Institute
82 (IFPRI) on the agriculture biotech industry to ensure that UN food security initiatives
83 involving advanced technology and scientific innovations meet the requirements of the
84 *Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety* and are safe for all participating Member States and

- 85 their food insecure populations;
86
- 87 6. DRAWS THE ATTENTION of Member States to technological and scientific
88 innovations for alternative protein sources such as entomophagy that can provide
89 sustainable, cost-effective, easy to store, and nutritious food sources for their food
90 insecure citizens;
91
- 92 7. INVITES the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and Member States to
93 invest in further improvement of existing subsidy programs for the purpose of refining
94 technological infrastructure that maximizes food and market accessibility specifically to
95 rural areas of developing nations;
96
- 97 8. RECOMMENDS the FAO devote more funding towards research exploring alternative
98 agricultural techniques so as to better help farmers develop more sustainable, cost
99 effective ways to plant, nourish, and harvest their crops so that changes that might
100 impede the effectiveness of traditional farming techniques will not increase the overall
101 level of food security;
102
- 103 9. CALLS FOR UNESCO and the World Council of Civil Engineers to research and
104 develop more efficient ways to fulfill clause 29 of the *Rome Declaration on World Food
105 Security* to ensure that the UN, its organizations, and Member States use culturally
106 appropriate methods while working with farmers in the fight against food insecurity;
107
- 108 10. FURTHER RECOMMENDS the World Food Preservation Center to work in
109 conjunction with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) to research and develop
110 more widely available post-harvest crop preservation techniques in order to reduce food
111 waste and increase food security;
112
- 113 11. CALLS UPON UNESCO's International Bioethics Committee (IBC) to oversee
114 research done by the FAO, WFO, and the ECOSOC Commission on Science and
115 Technology for Development into the potential harm of GMOs to health and the
116 environment as well as the viability of GMO use in the future; the IBC will verify that
117 the research is unbiased, is free of scientific inaccuracies, and is in accordance with the
118 *Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety* as well as ensure that the findings are fully and fairly
119 disseminated to Member States and relevant non-state actors so that they can develop
120 better informed policies regarding GMOs.

Topic: Migrant Labor and the Flow of Remittances

**Adopted by: The Economic and Social Council Plenary
[on the report of the International Labour Organization]**



**MMUN 58
ECOSOC Plenary**

The Economic and Social Council,

- 1 NOTING that the number of migrants worldwide has increased by 40 percent since 2000, and
2 the amount of remittances in the global market increased from \$40 million in the 1990s to \$441
3 million in 2015 according to the United Nations 2015 *Migrant Report*,
4
5 FURTHER NOTING that remittances are often the only source of income families may have
6 and the primary source of economic stimuli for some Member States,
7
8 REITERATING all fundamental human rights within the *Universal Declaration of Human*
9 *Rights*,
10
11 RECALLING the *International Convention of the Protection of Rights of All Migrant Workers*
12 *and Members of their Family*, which provides independent monitoring of migrant workers and
13 their rights,
14
15 FURTHER RECALLING the *Revised Migration for Employment Convention* and the
16 provisions that are provided from the convention,
17
18 APPROVING *A/RES/61/208* which created a High-Level Dialogue on International Migration
19 and Development,
20
21 RECOGNIZING that current tragedies in Europe and the Middle East have made Member
22 States wary of the remittance system due to concerns over the possibility of funding of terrorist
23 organizations abroad,
24
25 FULLY AWARE of the guidelines set forth in the *International Convention on the Protection*
26 *of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families* and the *Convention*
27 *Concerning Migration in Abusive Conditions and the Promotion of Equality of Opportunity and*
28 *Treatment of Migrant Workers*,
29
30 REGRETTING that 600,000 migrant workers in the Middle East alone are victims of trafficking
31 according to the first regional conference on human trafficking,
32
33 CONFIDENT that the Member States can act to improve international security while preserving
34 the rights of migrants,
35
36 REALIZING that public recognition of the plight of migrant workers influences policy changes
37 concerning their susceptibility to violence and exploitation,
38

- 39 CONSCIOUSLY NOTING that according to the Report on Global Estimates on Migrant
40 Workers in 2015, 73.4 percent of all domestic migrant workers are female,
41
- 42 ACKNOWLEDGING that remittance money transfers make up a substantial percentage of the
43 GDP of developing countries of origin, up to 30 percent according to World Bank Group in
44 2016,
45
- 46 FURTHER RECOGNIZING the importance of labor contract laws in ensuring the protection of
47 the rights of migrant workers,
48
- 49 OBSERVING the positive impact of competition between remittance transfer providers on
50 affordable remittance transfers as outlined by the Group of 20 in 2015,
51
- 52 1. DISCOURAGES the use of informal channels of remittances in all forms;
53
 - 54 2. RECOMMENDS Member States cooperate with organizations such as the Global
55 Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development to develop strong domestic
56 infrastructure for the flow of remittances, technical assistance for migrant workers
57 sending remittances, and consistent data collection of remittances;
58
 - 59 3. SUGGESTS a decrease in the taxation of remittances to further progress toward the
60 three percent target cost of remittances as stated in Sustainable Development Goal
61 (SDG) ten;
62
 - 63 4. ENCOURAGES the further use of social financial institutions with the Enterprises
64 Department of the International Labour Organization (ILO) in Member States to
65 decrease the vulnerability of migrant workers and promote an increase in employment;
66
 - 67 5. EXPRESSES ITS HOPE that data gathered from such a new system be used to further
68 study foreign aid distribution and allocate United Nations foreign aid more efficiently;
69
 - 70 6. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that the data be used to address remittance reliance by
71 identifying its causes within destination countries;
72
 - 73 7. URGES partnership between credit unions, state governments, and technological
74 companies to create programs to better secure the transfer of remittances;
75
 - 76 8. FURTHER RECOMMENDS increased access to secure channels for the transfer of
77 remittances in rural and developing areas;
78
 - 79 9. EMPHASIZES that the cost of accessing these channels should not exceed the cost of
80 sending remittances;
81
 - 82 10. FURTHER ENCOURAGES the simplification of the application or recruitment
83 procedures for migrant workers to provide them a more accessible migration process;
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11. CALLS FOR ACTION on all Member States to aid migrant workers to acquire proper documentation;
 12. FURTHER ENCOURAGES Member States to support the International Organization of Migration in their 1035 Facility to focus on counter-trafficking, labor migration, and its policy and legal framework;
 13. FURTHER REMINDS Member States of the joint seminar between the International Trade Union Confederation and the ILO that took place in December 2007 in order to address xenophobia and racism against migrants;
 14. FURTHER ENCOURAGES Member States to use labor contract laws as a tool to better ensure the protection of migrant laborers in their rights and wages;
 15. FURTHER RECOMMENDS the creation of facilities like the Migrant Resource Center (MRC) between the ILO and Member States that combat issues like work abuses, underpayment of wages, confiscation of passports, substandard working conditions, and confinement in the workplace to ensure that migrant workers are equipped with knowledge and strategies to safeguard their labors and human rights throughout the migration cycle;
 16. DENOUNCES the abuse and exploitation of migrant workers in host countries by creating a convention to:
 - a. Discuss the increasing vulnerabilities of migrant workers who endure stagnant or slowing economies which increases their vulnerability to smuggling and human trafficking and further demanding increases the investment of remittances in meaningful projects and a decreasing of taxes,
 - b. Take note of the Fact-Sheet on the Impact of the Economic Crisis on Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants which admits that a key facet of human trafficking is “to bypass systems and mistreat human beings to satisfy a demand, to take advantage of vulnerability and, ultimately, make profit” and to combat this, enforce the regulation of remittance systems on behalf of the governments of Member States,
 - c. Interact with the Model Law against the Smuggling of Migrants which recognizes that migrant workers notably overpay smugglers out of desperation and recommend debate concerning the establishment of proper creation of migrant worker opportunities and oversight of their economic contributions;
 17. FURTHER ENCOURAGES Member States to lower the price of remittances to promote the remittance transfer provider market;

129 18. SUPPORTS the recognition of migrant workers for the purposes of remittance data
130 collection and upholding the protection of human rights without penalizing the migrant
131 workers and encroaching on their inalienable rights.

Topic: The Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen

Adopted by: Security Council North



MMUN 58
Security Council

The Security Council,

- 1 ALARMED BY the widespread death and civilian casualties resulting from clashes between the
2 Yemen government and Ansar Allah which is condemned by *S/RES/2140*,
3
4 DEEPLY DISTURBED by extensive famine and cholera outbreak which has affected over 17
5 million people and disregarded innocent civilian lives by the Houthi rebels,
6
7 EXPRESSING CONCERN for the extermination of Yemeni civilians with cholera by Ansar
8 Allah,
9
10 NOTING WITH ALARM the destruction of health facilities and lack of medical professionals,
11
12 RECOGNIZING the obstruction of the delivery, access to, and distribution of humanitarian
13 assistance is unlawful,
14
15 NOTING WITH DISTRESS that the Saudi blockade of the sea ports and airports is preventing
16 humanitarian aid from reaching the civilians which is in direct violation of the *S/PRST/2017/14*,
17
18 1. CONDEMNS the Houthi rebel group for:
19
20 a. Perpetuating instability in Yemen,
21
22 b. Endangering the lives of Yemeni civilians,
23
24 c. Commandeering humanitarian aid originally allocated to Yemeni civilians;
25
26 2. DEMANDS the de-escalation of armed conflict within Yemen by encouraging the
27 conflicting factions to participate in peace talks;
28
29 3. FURTHER CONDEMNS the Saudi blockade of all Yemeni ports which directly violates
30 *S/RES/2216*;
31
32 4. EMPHASIZES the need for the Saudi-led coalition to immediately remove all
33 restrictions preventing the flow of humanitarian aid and supplies into Yemen;
34
35 5. SUPPORTS the directive of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of
36 Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and requests their presence in Yemen:
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38 a. To coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with
39 national and international actors,

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- b. To coordinate global humanitarian funding appeals and manage global and country-specific humanitarian response funds,
 - c. To set an evidence-based and forward-looking humanitarian policy agenda,
 - d. To speak on behalf of people affected by conflict and disaster,
 - e. To collect, analyze, and share critical humanitarian data and information;
6. URGES Saudi Arabia to comply with the appropriate distribution of humanitarian aid according to OCHA standards;
7. REQUESTS that Saudi Arabia be removed as head of the United Nations Human Rights Council if they refuse to comply with the demands of the Security Council regarding the removal of the current humanitarian blockades.

Topic: The Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen

Adopted by: Security Council North



MMUN 58
Security Council

The Security Council,

- 1 NOTING WITH CONCERN the growing aggressiveness of the Houthi rebel group which has
2 resulted in the mass slaughter of innocent Yemeni citizens,
3
4 STATING the authority granted to the United Nations Security Council outlined in the *Charter*
5 *of the United Nations* in recommending substantive action by nations involved in international
6 conflict and global security,
7
8 UNDERSTANDING the necessity of a swift and decisive termination of the violence in Yemen
9 which continues to have drastic negative impacts on the citizens of the state in question,
10
11 EMPHASIZING the growing consensus among Member States of the United Nations Security
12 Council that international intervention is imperative in quelling the unrest propagated by Houthi
13 rebels in Yemen,
14
15 DEPLORING attempts by Saudi Arabia to act unilaterally in influencing the warring parties,
16 and for knowingly and purposely inhibiting attempts by the United Nations and other
17 parties to provide humanitarian relief to the afflicted citizens of Yemen and thereby obstructing
18 the international guarantee of human rights to citizens of United Nations Member States,
19
20 RESPECTING the status of the Yemeni government as the sovereign government of the
21 Yemeni people, with the rightful claim to the territory therein,
22
23 1. CONDEMNS the slaughter of innocent Yemeni citizens at the hands of the Houthi rebel
24 group in the name of civil war;
25
26 2. UNDERSCORES the need for swift and collaborative action by Member States that
27 desire peace in the aforementioned region;
28
29 3. URGES the governments of involved Members States of the Security Council of the
30 United Nations, namely those of the People’s Republic of China, France, the Russian
31 Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States, in addition to any other
32 concerned Member States wishing to participate in such an initiative, to form a military
33 coalition which shall stand by in the event that diplomatic attempts to reach a ceasefire
34 among the warring parties of the Yemeni civil war fails;
35
36 4. RECOMMENDS neutral leadership of such a coalition by States which have security
37 interests within the Yemeni region, namely by Egypt and Senegal;
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5. MAINTAINS that such a coalition remain a last resort not to be used prematurely or at the individual discretion of any of the participating Member States, under threat of condemnation by the Security Council and expulsion from the coalition.

Topic: Addressing Children in Armed Conflict

Adopted by: Security Council North



MMUN 58
Security Council

The Security Council,

- 1 GUIDED by the purposes of the Security Council outlined in the *Charter of the United Nations*,
2
3 RECOGNIZING the inability of some Member States to provide the necessary security of their
4 citizens,
5
6 GRAVELY CONCERNED by the issue of child exploitation in militant activities and its
7 growing relevance in the security of sovereign Member States of the world,
8
9 NOTING that underlying social and economic issues such as a lack of infrastructure,
10 educational opportunities, and social reintegration programs often exacerbate the issue of
11 children affected by armed conflict,
12
13 REAFFIRMING the goals of *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* emphasizing education,
14 health, rehabilitation, and social reintegration,
15
16 NOTING WITH SATISFACTION The 2017 *Report of the Secretary General on Children in*
17 *Armed Conflict*, which discusses measures taken by individual Member States to combat child
18 militancy both within their own borders and abroad,
19
20 RECALLING the efforts of the United Nations to combat child militancy as outlined in
21 *S/RES/2225*, *S/RES/1269*, *S/RES/1612*, and *S/RES/1379*,
22
23 TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION the precedents set forth by the *Convention on the Rights of*
24 *the Child* in specifically defining children combatants and their rights,
25
26 UNDERSTANDING the need to provide adequate funding and resources to all peacekeeping
27 operations in their endeavors to maintain and defend institutions of peace and social
28 development, whether by domestic or international entities through the 2016 *Report of the*
29 *Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict*,
30
31 RESPECTING the sovereignty of Member States in implementing peacekeeping operations per
32 the purview granted by the *Charter of the United Nations*, which notes that Member States have
33 no obligation to accept peacekeeping forces recommended and dispatched by the United
34 Nations,
35
36 1. CONDEMS nations that ignore previous Security Council measures to combat child
37 militancy, including *S/RES/2225*, and knowingly and purposely employ children in
38 combat;
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2. ENCOURAGES the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Human Rights Council to collaboratively research the current status of children in areas of conflict and determine monetary allocations through actions such as:
 - a. Conducting research pertaining to the volume of affected persons in targeted regions,
 - b. Monitoring the progress and effectiveness of authorized non-governmental organizations (NGOs),
 - c. Establishing a fund with the authorization to delegate finances to NGOs and regions of conflict as determined by the gathered data,
 - d. Accepting contributions from able and willing Member States, independent entities, international organizations, and individual donors;
 3. STRONGLY CONDEMNES Member States that allow human rights violations, specifically regarding children in armed conflict, and are not adequately reprimanding those responsible;
 4. ENDORSES Member States to focus on the protection of children and the eradication of human trafficking and child soldiers through the enforcement of the previous *S/RES/2143*;
 5. DRAWS ATTENTION TO the educational void that exists due to the removal of primary-level educational institutions, per *S/RES/2143* on protecting educational facilities from armed conflict;
 6. STRONGLY RECOMMENDS that the Economic and Social Council request the presence of NGOs with the directive of building schools such as Build Africa, Pencils of Promise, and War Child through:
 - a. Inviting curriculum and teacher-training based NGOs to provide specialized school staff with existing curriculums through initiatives such as:
 - i. Referencing Peace Corps to provide teachers,
 - ii. CARE Education, Pratham, and Tostan to provide educational and vocational training to the existing national education infrastructure of the nations;
 - b. Recognizing the effectiveness of established educational programs such as the Education Cannot Wait initiative,
 - c. Coordinating with existing regional programs such as the African Union Continental Education Strategy for Africa;

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7. STRESSES the need for rehabilitative processes and facilities for victims of the aforementioned militancy to ensure continually functioning citizenship, and further underscoring the need for increased attention to the psychological, emotional, and physical trauma endured by victims of child militancy;
 8. EMPHASIZES the need for health-oriented NGOs that are specifically concerned with psychological, emotional, and physical harms such as Doctors without Borders, War Child, and Neuro Aro to provide the necessary specialized medical personnel, buildings, and equipment through NGOs for the purpose of addressing the psychological damage incurred in conflict zones;
 9. STRONGLY AFFIRMS the importance of social reintegration through development programs such as sports, team building, and social groups that emphasize youth development;
 10. RESPECTS the desire of Member States to request United Nations peacekeepers for the protection of the previous facilities constructed by NGOs;
 11. MAINTAINS the importance of the Sustainable Development Goal 17 target 9 of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, which is dedicated to capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goal;
 12. APPLAUDS the coordination of United Nations Country Teams partnering with local police forces for training programs.

Topic: Measures to Combat Terrorism and Militancy in Africa

Adopted by: Security Council North



MMUN 58
Security Council

The Security Council,

- 1 GUIDED by the obligations of the Security Council laid out in the Chapter V, Article 24,
- 2 Section 1, of *Charter of the United Nations* to provide an effective policing of international
- 3 peace and security,
- 4
- 5 DEEPLY CONCERNED with the plight of terrorism and militancy which continues to plague
- 6 the sovereign Member States of Africa,
- 7
- 8 UNDERSTANDING that previous efforts, as stated in resolution *A/RES/71/858*, to combat
- 9 terrorism and militancy through military force have thus far proven ineffective in reaching a
- 10 permanent and peaceful solution,
- 11
- 12 AFFIRMING the desire of the Security Council to fully respect the boundaries of its purview
- 13 and the sovereignty of the Member States in question in accordance with *A/RES/50/172*,
- 14
- 15 NOTING WITH CONCERN that certain militant groups present in Africa exert an alarming
- 16 level of influence over certain state governments in the continent of Africa, and that they use
- 17 said influence to knowingly interfere with the establishment of peaceful governing in their
- 18 interest of maintaining the often anarchic political landscape in which they thrive,
- 19
- 20 STATING the desire of the Security Council, in line with *A/RES/60/288*, to further establish
- 21 African Member States' national capacity to combat problems of terrorism and militancy within
- 22 its own borders,
- 23
- 24 RECOGNIZING the need to establish long term security solutions at the local level in the
- 25 endeavor to provide lasting relief to citizens from militant groups,
- 26
- 27 DRAWING ATTENTION TO documents reaffirming mutual dedication to counterterrorism
- 28 outlined in the *A/RES/71/315*, in which the Member States pledge to fight the phenomena of
- 29 extremism and terrorism, *S/RES/2255*, which rejects all forms of extremism and terrorism,
- 30 whether under the pretext of sectarianism, tribalism, ethnicity or religion, the mission of the
- 31 United Nations Regional Development Program's Regional Bureau for Africa, which serves as
- 32 a structure for centralizing information, studies, and analyses on terrorism and terrorist groups,
- 33 their impact on local populace, and to develop counterterrorism capacity building programs, and
- 34 the *Dakar Declaration Against Terrorism* which recognizes the growing threat of terrorism in
- 35 the continent and the growing linkages between terrorism, drug trafficking, transnational
- 36 organized crimes, money laundering, and the illicit proliferation of small arms and light
- 37 weapons,
- 38

39 FURTHER DRAWING ATTENTION TO the General Assembly's fifth review of the United
40 Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the General Assembly's affirmation of integrated
41 and balanced implementation encompassing all four pillars from the *United Nations Global*
42 *Counter-Terrorism Strategy*, namely addressing conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism,
43 preventing and combating terrorism, building the capacity of Member States and strengthening
44 the role of the United Nations, and ensuring respect for human rights and compliance with the
45 rule of law,

46

47 1. RENEWS ITS UNWAVERING COMMITMENT to strengthening international
48 cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,
49 established by *S/RES/2199*;

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51 2. DRAWS ATTENTION TO a number of African Member States for their dedication to
52 combating terrorism by recalling *A/RES/71/315*, *S/RES/2255*, the *Dakar Declaration*
53 *Against Terrorism*, and the General Assembly's fifth review of the *United Nations*
54 *Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*;

55

56 3. CONDEMNS African Member States which fail to take an adequately assertive stance
57 against domestic terrorism, and which manipulate the political unrest which is borne out
58 of terrorism and militancy in neighboring African Member States;

59

60 4. URGES African Member States which fail to take an adequately assertive stance against
61 terrorism to seek international, financial, and/or military assistance in eradicating
62 terrorism within their own borders, to be done at the discretion of the afflicted state;

63

64 5. REQUESTS that willing and able Member States support, through either military or
65 financial means, African Member States in their respective endeavors to eradicate
66 terrorism by providing military support to African Member States which lack the
67 capability to deal with national security threats involving domestic terrorism or
68 militancy;

69

70 6. RECOMMENDS that such willing and able Member States collaborate with African
71 host Member States in the establishment and training of police and military forces with
72 the necessary command, management, and tactical skills to maintain local peace and/or
73 stand by to counter potential threats by militant groups to national and local security;

74

75 7. ENCOURAGES multinational corporations and individual Member States to participate
76 in the economic stimulation of African Member States which continue to be afflicted by
77 terrorist and militant groups through the investment in the economies of such Member
78 States, while maintaining the paramount importance of the sovereignty of these Member
79 States, in the interest of fostering more beneficial economic activity for all.

Topic: Protection of Natural Resources and Cultural Heritage from Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime



MMUN 58
Security Council

Adopted by: Security Council North

The Security Council,

- 1 CONCERNED by the increased use of natural resources and cultural heritage as a means for
2 terrorist and transnational criminal groups to acquire funds,
3
4 RECOGNIZING the lack of domestic monitoring for natural resource industries which allows
5 for the covert appropriation and funding of terrorist groups,
6
7 REAFFIRMING the United Nations Security Council’s determination and obligation to combat
8 terrorism in all of its forms, as outlined in *S/RES/2368*,
9
10 COGNIZANT of the need to provide adequate funding to international cooperative initiatives to
11 combat terrorism,
12
13 1. CONDEMNS any terrorist or transnational crime organization which continues to
14 commandeer natural resources and cultural heritage goods, thereby infringing upon
15 Member States’ sovereign right to their own property, territory, and resources;
16
17 2. ENCOURAGES all Member States, especially those affected by terrorism and
18 transnational crime, to join the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative in order to
19 demonstrate their commitment to address data sharing with the larger goal of combatting
20 terrorism and transnational organized crime;
21
22 3. URGES Member States to address standards of financial integrity and transparency in
23 domestic laws pertaining to natural resource industries;
24
25 4. CALLS UPON Member States to further contribute financially to the Fund for the
26 Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict in order to curb the
27 increased destruction and appropriation of cultural heritage.

**Topic: Threats to International Peace and Security Caused
by Terrorist Acts**

Adopted by: Security Council South



**MMUN 58
Security Council**

The Security Council,

1 ALARMED BY the largest coordinated terrorist attack in history within India and Morocco and
2 the attempted bombings of Singapore, Hong Kong, Berlin, and Brazil as claimed by the Islamic
3 State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL),
4

5 MOURNING the loss of life and devastation of the affected communities by these acts of terror,
6

7 VIEWING WITH APPRECIATION the members of the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of*
8 *Nuclear Weapons* (NPT) who condemn nuclear development in and around areas known for
9 high levels of terrorist activity,
10

11 RECOGNIZING the fact that the *Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material* is
12 an internationally legally binding undertaking that provides legal framework to address these
13 attacks,
14

15 FURTHER RECOGNIZING the importance of sovereign equality as defined in Article II of the
16 *Charter of the United Nations*,
17

18 REAFFIRMING this body's actions taken in the past, including but not limited to *S/RES/1540*,
19 which says that all Member States shall refrain from supporting non-state actors to develop,
20 acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer, or use chemical or biological weapons in any
21 means; along with the NPT which aims to develop research, production and use of nuclear
22 energy for peaceful purposes; and the United Nations Security-General's five-point proposal on
23 nuclear disarmament,
24

25 DEEPLY CONCERNED by the fact that only 38 percent of nations have an established
26 cybersecurity strategy and 12 percent of countries are currently working to develop one
27 according to the *Global Cybersecurity Index*, despite the substantial risk of illegal activities by
28 non-state actors, including acts of violence and terror, when there is a lack of a substantive
29 cybersecurity strategy,
30

31 GUIDED BY *IAEA-TECDOC-1312* on the Detection for Radioactive Materials at Borders,
32 which states that Member States have the responsibility for combating illicit trafficking and
33 inadvertent movements of nuclear materials within their sovereign borders,
34

35 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the pre-existing and fully comprehensive *Sendai Framework for*
36 *Disaster Risk Reduction* under the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction,
37

- 38 1. CONDEMNS the terrorist attacks in India and Morocco and the attempted bombings of
39 Singapore, Hong Kong, Berlin, and Brazil as claimed by ISIL;

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2. CALLS UPON the global community to stand together and condemn acts of terrorism;
 3. REMINDS nuclear capable Member States of their responsibilities to the global community in their acquisition and potential use of these resources, as established by the *Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons*, which notes the risks posed by the continued existence of nuclear weapons, including from any nuclear-weapon detonation by accident, miscalculation or design, and emphasizing that these risks concern the security of all humanity;
 4. CALLS FOR nuclear capable Member States to expedite the process of nuclear disarmament by participating in a summit in regards to nuclear disarmament of said resources, including but not limited to the United States, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Russian Federation, France, and the People's Republic of China;
 5. TRUSTS Member States to follow the Secretary-General's five-point proposal on nuclear disarmament encouraged by United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs;
 6. DEFERS to the General Assembly First Committee to expand on the NPT's legal framework regarding nuclear nonproliferation;
 7. ENCOURAGES Member States to develop a systematic and comprehensive approach in cyber security efforts through global cooperation in the attempts to strengthen cybersecurity through further implementation of Computer Incident Response Teams catered to specific Members States;
 8. SUPPORTS the goal to have 50 percent of Member States with cyber security programs in place and functioning as determined by the International Telecommunication Union's drilling process by 2025;
 9. IMPLORES Member States to not trade any enriched uranium, plutonium, nuclear missile technology, or transfer a single shipment of unenriched uranium or plutonium larger than 14 kg without proper monitoring and security accompanying the shipment to prevent large scale theft and potential development of nuclear weaponry;
 10. REAFFIRMS the need for Member States to cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and other international organizations in joint efforts to prevent incidents of illicit trafficking and inadvertent movements of nuclear materials across borders to harmonize policies and measures by the provision of relevant advice through technical assistance and documents as is outlined within *IAEA-TECDOC-1312* on the Detection for Radioactive Materials at Borders;
 11. AUTHORIZES the use of sanctions upon enriched uranium and plutonium exports of Kazakhstan, upon the stipulation that the recommendations of the IAEA being implemented will be the grounds of sanction removal;

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12. RECOMMENDS the global community pursue safer types of nuclear reactors such as Thorium reactors that do not pose the same nuclear threat as traditional reactors;

13. DECIDES to remain actively seized in this matter.

Topic: Measures to Combat Terrorism and Militancy in Africa

Adopted by: Security Council South



**MMUN 58
Security Council**

The Security Council,

- 1 COGNIZANT OF the importance of sovereignty and the principles espoused in Article II of the
- 2 *Charter of the United Nations*,
- 3
- 4 RECOGNIZING the importance of clarity and consistency in defining terrorism for the entirety
- 5 of the United Nations to fully address counter terrorism strategies among Member States,
- 6
- 7 DEEPLY DISTURBED by the implications of terrorism in African nations as stated in the 2016
- 8 *Global Terrorism Index* which found that within the Arc of Instability, terrorism accounts for 78
- 9 percent of all attacks in Niger, 77 percent in Chad, 69 percent in Cameroon, and 56 percent in
- 10 Sudan and ultimately lead to loss of life, resources, increased regional instability, physical
- 11 violence, and psychological impacts,
- 12
- 13 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the strategic advantages of both specialized case by case
- 14 approaches and broad comprehensive approaches in combating terrorism and militancy in
- 15 Africa through the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
- 16 (UNESCO) Executive Board Decision *197EX/46*;
- 17
- 18 ALARMED by the 2014 findings of the United Nations High Commission on Refugees
- 19 (UNHCR), which found more than 11 million internally displaced persons and 5 million
- 20 refugees within the continent of Africa due to conflict,
- 21
- 22 EXPRESSING ITS APPRECIATION of Member States who have granted aid to civilians
- 23 fleeing terrorism and militancy within the Arc of Instability and abroad as set aside in the
- 24 *Handbook for Reintegration and Repatriation Activities*,
- 25
- 26 CONFIDENT in the presence of current peacekeeping missions in Africa including the United
- 27 Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), United
- 28 Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei, and the like, and their success in stunting violence in
- 29 the respective host-nations in Africa,
- 30
- 31 HAVING CONSIDERED the necessity of local and regional support of United Nations
- 32 Peacekeeping operations in Africa, which is supported by *S/RES/2349* and *S/RES/2391*,
- 33
- 34 REALIZING the importance of the fund created and renewed annually for the MINUSMA
- 35 peacekeeping mission through the General Assembly most recently noted by *A/C.5/71/24*,
- 36
- 37 AWARE OF the necessity for Member States to engage in information sharing of successful
- 38 counterterrorism strategies to best combat terrorism in Africa by following the Four Pillars of
- 39 the *Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*,

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TAKING NOTE of the exemplary actions by leading Member States in providing 91,000 peacekeeping personnel and 6.8 billion USD in the past fiscal year according to the United Nations Office on Peacekeeping Operations,

GUIDED BY the vision and operational framework outlined in *S/RES/2391* put forward by the international G5 Sahel group to strengthen security and development of the Sahel region,

ACKNOWLEDGING the existence of the G5 Sahel technical agreement *S/2017/869* which covers the Sahel's security deterioration,

FULLY AWARE that the G5 countries have requested additional international forces and resources to aid the Joint Force Initiative in resolutions *S/2017/869* and *S/RES/2359*,

HAVING ADOPTED *S/RES/2391* which states that the African Union and the G5 countries authorized the United Nations Security Council to take any action within their purview to assist in the G5 International task force,

1. REQUESTS the General Assembly Sixth Committee define terrorism with the intent to create international consensus regarding the matter to easier enable states to work together on this international issue;
2. IMPLORES the global community to address the direct implications of both terrorism and militancy in Africa, to include the lack of education, poverty, and welfare programs, as well as the root causes of said conflicts;
3. CALLS UPON the defensive capability sharing of relevant and capable Member States' troops, bases, and professional personnel, including civilian experts, international specialists, and military officials at their request in the Arc of Instability to assist the nations that are most affected;
4. URGES Member States to work with corresponding organizations like UNESCO in creating tailored educational strategies towards the less developed nations in the Arc of Instability to prevent violent extremism through education underline in the *Education 2030 Framework for Action*;
5. SUPPORTS the investment of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as a driver of economic growth, infrastructure, and sustainable development in fragile communities to combat poverty and increase Member State capabilities for empowered governments similar to the UNDP's Tracking Progress on *Agenda 2063* and the Sustainable Development Goals;
6. DRAWS ATTENTION to the need for reintegration and repatriation of refugees and asylum seekers specifically fleeing terrorism and militant combatants back into their state of origin in accordance to the standards of UNHCR once states regain their stability;

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7. REMINDS Member States affected by terrorism to apply for additional monetary assistance for developmental progress from organizations like the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank for the sake of transportation infrastructure development relating to combating terrorism and militancy in Africa;
 8. RECOMMENDS the creation of specific counter-terrorism action plans for individual nations directly based on information on terrorist groups, members, and best counter-terrorism practices gathered in the field by the aforementioned national forums to be deferred to the UNDP and African Union Counter Terrorism Strategy task force, and to be permitted expressly with the consent of the Member States involved;
 9. PROCLAIMS that this information should be shared at the 2018 United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy review to address successful policies implemented against terrorist organizations in that state, general cultural information surrounding terrorist activities, and counter-terrorism strategies on known terrorist groups in any given Member State;
 10. ENCOURAGES sufficient burden sharing between Member States by contributing necessary peacekeeping forces and/or monetary assistance;
 11. AUTHORIZES the creation of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Missions (UNMISM) in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mauritania and Niger;
 12. ENDORSES the initial steps necessary to implement new United Nations Peacekeeping Operations for Burkina Faso through having the United Nations Office to the African Union provide a report to the United Nations Security Council after approaching Burkina Faso to consent to the expansion of the UNMISM;
 13. ENDORSES the initial steps necessary to implement new United Nations Peacekeeping Operations for Chad through having the United Nations Office to the African Union provide a report to the United Nations Security Council after approaching Chad to receive consent for the expansion of the UNMISM;
 14. ENDORSES the initial steps necessary to implement new United Nations Peacekeeping Operations for Mauritania through having the United Nations Office to the African Union provide a report to the United Nations Security Council after approaching Mauritania to receive consent for expansion of the UNMISM;
 15. ENDORSES the initial steps necessary to implement new United Nations Peacekeeping Operations for Niger through having the United Nations Office to the African Union provide a report to the United Nations Security Council after approaching Niger to receive consent for the expansion of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Missions (UNMISM);

- 132 16. FURTHER REQUESTS Member States to consent to participate in peacekeeping
133 missions to assist in contributing troops and police to a peacekeeping operation;
134
- 135 17. FURTHER URGES Member States deploying peacekeepers to ensure the adhering to
136 the United Nations Peacekeeping Code of Conduct as established by the United Nations
137 Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and the laws of the host nation through
138 an increase in reporting between the host nation and the United Nations Special
139 Committee on Peacekeeping Operations;
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- 141 18. DECIDES to remain actively seized in this matter.