



**MIDWEST MODEL UNITED NATIONS**

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*Gateway to Diplomacy*

# **MMUN 59**

**ADOPTED  
RESOLUTIONS**

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## Midwest Model United Nations



**Code:** GA-1

**Committee:** General Assembly

**Topic:** International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

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*The General Assembly,*

1 ACKNOWLEDGING humankind's right to explore and use outer space for peaceful purposes  
2 and outer space's potential as a field of study for technological, medical, and environmental  
3 innovations, and innovative economic activities,  
4

5 NOTING the danger that nuclear arms and other weapons pose to humanity in the frontier of  
6 outer space,  
7

8 REAFFIRMING that the United Nations is committed "to contribute to broad international  
9 cooperation in the scientific as well as the legal aspects of the exploration and use of outer space  
10 for peaceful purposes," as noted in the *Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in*  
11 *the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies*  
12 adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December 1966,  
13

14 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that the *Outer Space Treaty* of 1967 prohibits the stationing of  
15 nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in outer space,  
16

17 HAVING adopted the *Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space*  
18 *Objects of 29 March 1972* that institutes procedures regarding the liability of States for damage  
19 caused by their space objects,  
20

21 FURTHER RESPECTING the *Outer Space Treaty* of 1967 also prohibits Member States from  
22 privately claiming extra-terrestrial lands such as the Moon as their own,  
23

24 KEEPING IN MIND the establishment of the United Nations Group of Governmental Experts  
25 on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space by *A/RES/72/250* and the 1979 Conference  
26 on Disarmament,  
27

28 NOTING the lack of clear definitions regarding key terms in the *Outer Space Treaty* such as  
29 weapons and military installations,  
30

31 RECOGNIZING the outer space technological gaps between member nations and the  
32 imbalances that they cause, given their financial limitations,  
33

34 UNDERSTANDING the importance of national sovereignty when nations install celestial bases  
35 and private companies attempt to access outer space,  
36

37 NOTING that interstellar resources are the common inheritance of mankind and therefore  
38 should be open for all of mankind to access as their abilities permit,  
39

40 EMPHASIZING A/RES/51/122 of 13 December 1996 that established the *Declaration on*  
41 *International Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for the Benefit and in the*  
42 *Interest of All States, Taking into Particular Account the Needs of Developing Countries*,  
43

- 44 1. ESTABLISHES the United Nation Outer Space Command (UNOSC) under  
45 UNOOSA with the purpose of developing peaceful cooperation and governance of  
46 outer space with equal representation of all members:
    - 47 a. Ensuring equitable access to space for all cooperating states;  
48
    - 49 b. Overseeing use of satellite data and information sharing between members  
50 through the UNOSC;  
51
    - 52 c. Providing for an infrastructure for a common fund which could support and  
53 encourage growth in the space program of developing nations, with the goal  
54 of eventual self-sufficiency;  
55
  - 56 2. ENDORSES the General Assembly Sixth Committee to clarify additional definitions  
57 of key military terms such as weapons and military installations with the following:
    - 58 a. Defining a weapon as any material whose primary purpose is to cause harm,  
59 destroy non-debris object, or espionage to other nations in concurrence with  
60 organized military or paramilitary action;  
61
    - 62 b. Defining a military installation as any man-made structure whose primary  
63 function is to provide an offensive and defensive military presence in space;  
64
    - 65 c. Delegating responsibility to the UNOSC for investigating and enforcing all  
66 such definitions;  
67
  - 68 3. ENCOURAGES the creation of multilateral inter-state subcommittees determined by  
69 the member states and chaired by a spacefaring nation working to provide access to  
70 spacefaring technology and abilities to other members states in the same inter-state  
71 subcommittee under the following conditions:
    - 72 a. The inter-state subcommittee leaders will be selected by their respective  
73 sector in whichever way the sector sees convenient;  
74
    - 75 b. The leader will be in charge of ensuring equal sharing of information and  
76 technology regarding the access of outer space;  
77
- 78  
79  
80

- 81                   c. The leader will be held accountable by the UNOSC and will be required to  
82                   send yearly reports on the status of their geopolitical sector to the United  
83                   Nations and the UNOSC council directly;  
84
- 85           4. CALLS FOR international public-private partnerships to promote independent space  
86           research and lower cost of access to outer space in alignment with the following  
87           principles:  
88
- 89                   a. Such access shall be granted to all global citizens in so far as to mine or  
90                   acquire any resources as their capacity allows subject to United Nations and  
91                   United Nations Outer Space Command laws and regulations;  
92
- 93                   b. All companies and organizations will be held in accordance with the rules  
94                   and regulations laid forth by the United Nations Outer Space Command;  
95
- 96           5. UPHOLDS the ideal laid forth by the United Nations that space is humanity's next  
97           frontier and its resources are mankind's inheritance and therefore does not belong to  
98           any one nation, and as such:  
99
- 100                   a. No national territorial claims will be made in space, and all physical and  
101                   interstellar spaces shall be automatically subject to United Nations  
102                   international law and jurisdiction;  
103
- 104                   b. Should economic action be taken, all private or national ownership shall be  
105                   approved by the United Nations Outer Space Command in the following  
106                   manner:  
107
- 108                           i. This approval of the UNOSC will be solely based on insurance of no  
109                           military activity taken to acquire interstellar resources;  
110                           ii. This approval will act as a form of customs where actors will declare  
111                           their materials and resources gathered;  
112                           iii. Approval will be granted to all geopolitical sectors equally on a  
113                           private contracting system basis governed by the UNOSC;  
114                           iv. Approval will account for the number of annual launches already  
115                           taken from the organization or state that requests approval, and the  
116                           annual launches of developing nations in their regions to allow  
117                           equitable space access.

## Midwest Model United Nations



**Code:** GA-2

**Committee:** General Assembly

**Topic:** International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

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*The General Assembly,*

- 1 REAFFIRMING the mission statement of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and  
2 Cultural Organization World Heritage Convention (UNESCO), to encourage international  
3 cooperation in the conservation of our world's cultural and natural heritage,  
4  
5 ACKNOWLEDGING the history of international cooperation in the exploration of outer space  
6 and the scientific, technological, and social advancements achieved by such exploration,  
7  
8 RECOGNIZING the unique natural formations found on celestial bodies that are unclaimed by  
9 any member of the international community,  
10  
11 1. CALLS UPON UNESCO to create a second World Heritage Convention by 2020,  
12  
13 2. RECOMMENDS that UNESCO name the convention “The Universal Heritage  
14 Convention”;  
15  
16 3. REQUESTS that UNESCO expand on previous definitions in the World Heritage  
17 Convention by adding the following definitions to those found in the World Heritage  
18 Sites Convention:  
19  
20 a. Under Article 1 add “extraterrestrial Monuments or man-made objects,  
21 significant to humanity, decommissioned or out of the range of  
22 communication by their member state(s) or works created by interaction of  
23 man and nature”;  
24  
25 b. Under Article 2, expand on the definition of “Natural Site” to include “these  
26 sites are not limited to the Planet Earth and sites outside of the Planet Earth  
27 will be the common heritage of mankind”;  
28  
29 4. ENCOURAGES UNESCO to examine unique natural formations on celestial bodies  
30 other than the Planet Earth for consideration as Natural Heritage Sites under the  
31 jurisdiction of the United Nations and move to recognize them under the Universal  
32 Heritage Convention as Natural Heritage sites under United Nations jurisdiction;  
33  
34 5. FURTHER ENCOURAGES Member States with unrecognized man-made objects,  
35 as defined in clause 3 of this resolution, to apply through the Universal Heritage  
36 Committee for these objects to be recognized as Universal Heritage Sites.

# Midwest Model United Nations



**Code:** GA-3

**Committee:** General Assembly

**Topic:** International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

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*The General Assembly,*

- 1 AFFIRMING that the 1967 *Treaty Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use*  
2 *of Outer Space, including the Moon and other Celestial Bodies* (Outer Space Treaty) set an  
3 important framework for the future of space use and exploration,  
4
- 5 REMEMBERING the principles laid out within the 1972 *Convention on International Liability*  
6 *for Damage Caused by Space Objects*, particularly that any launching state shall be absolutely  
7 liable for launches conducted within their territory, and the need to develop mechanisms to limit  
8 the dangers of space debris, as reiterated within *A/71/20*,  
9
- 10 AFFIRMING Sustainable Development Goal 4, target 4.4, and the idea of increasing the  
11 number of youth and adults having technical skills, employment opportunities, and  
12 entrepreneurship in relation to STEM fields,  
13
- 14 ACKNOWLEDGING the importance of regional centers for space science and technology  
15 education, as established in *A/RES/45/72*, and the need for an alliance of regional centers, as  
16 stated by the note of the Secretary *A/AC.105*,  
17
- 18 STRESSING the importance of north-south and south-south multilateral state cooperation as  
19 enumerated within the final outcome document of the *17<sup>th</sup> Summit of Heads of State and*  
20 *Government of the Non-Aligned Movement*, more particularly in addressing the problems of  
21 relevant information sharing in capacity building, disaster management, remote sensing, and  
22 achieving long term sustainability goals,  
23
- 24 COGNIZANT of the work being done by the Green Climate Funds, which undertook such  
25 operations as Project FP095 – Transforming Financial Systems for Climate, to work towards  
26 mitigation efforts by Member States,  
27
- 28 UNDERSTANDING the relationship between the 2030 Agenda and its goal to address the  
29 problems of climate change, environmental disasters, sustainable development, and food  
30 security,  
31
- 32 INVITES member states with space technology who are willing and able to begin to research  
33 new space technologies like those Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency has been researching  
34 such as on-board detection technology, which protects satellites from micro-debris that is  
35 undetectable from Earth, as well as propellant tanks that burn up in the atmosphere, reducing the  
36 rate in which space debris accumulates,

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ENCOURAGES Member States to establish programs modeled after the disaster management training program from Argentina’s own Mario Gulich Institute, expanding these programs through triangular cooperation with LDGs for the purpose of capacity building and socio-economic development,

COGNIZANT of the importance of Member States with space technologies to cooperate within the development of new technologies through the Office of Space Affairs as was outlined in the document *Thematic Priority 1, Global Partnership in Space Exploration and Innovation*,

1. SUGGESTS that States model program similar to that of the partnership between the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency and National Aeronautics and Space Administration on the project X-Ray Imaging and Spectroscopy Mission (XRISM), which has successfully helped to streamline technological innovation;
2. ENCOURAGES all willing and able States to sign and ratify the Outer Space Treaty in order to promote the continued cooperation of Member States throughout the foreseeable future;
3. ENDORSES the establishment of a Group of Governmental Experts which reports to the Programme on Space Applications under the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) for the purpose of considering a bi-annual report with regards to addressing debris mitigations strategies, such as the ESA E. Deorbit Programme, and their potential need for updating;
4. WELCOMES the expansion of United Nations Space-based information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER) national/international training courses and regional support offices with local universities and education facilities to both increase the ability to conduct high-level training of technical knowledge and expand on the ability of all Member States to establish space programmes and support existing programmes;
5. INVITES all Member States to promote education programmes by creating a Global Space Alliance to unite regional centers, modelled after programmes similar to the Space Generation Advisory Council and the Joint Global Multi Nation Birds Project which focuses specifically on improving and expanding education in rural areas, in order to emphasize the importance of the uses of outer space and its relationship with the development of rural communities;
6. RECOMMENDS that nations with developed space programmes consider modelling similar programs after the Japan Aerospace exploration Agency and UNOOSA kiboCUBE programme, which provides educational or research institutions from developing countries of the UN with opportunities to deploy cube satellites and further their understanding of space technology;



- 82 7. SUPPORTS Member States in modelling future partnerships after the partnerships  
83 between GeoVille and the organizations which performed work in the Gulf of Mexico  
84 during the Deepwater oil spill as well as the Procedural Guideline for Disaster  
85 Emergency Response of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which  
86 should be mirrored on a global scale;  
87
- 88 8. FULLY SUPPORTS the expansion of UN-SPIDER EvIDENz project to LDCs with a  
89 focus on regional development to increase communication between offices as well as  
90 asks Member States to develop and test new observation methods to monitor drought  
91 characteristics to help with natural disaster crisis management and emergency response;  
92
- 93 9. ENDORSES the establishment of a working group under the Committee on the Peaceful  
94 Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) to prepare implementation strategies for a Global Space  
95 Fund for Development, which could fund initiatives such as the Global Space Alliance  
96 to support all states in achieving equitable access to outer space;  
97
- 98 10. REQUESTS that willing and able Member States increase support towards programmes,  
99 satellites, and other relevant technologies to monitor environmental changes and  
100 disasters, increase the capacity of telecommunications, and share satellite imaging with  
101 all Member States in order to best solve these ever-evolving problems;  
102
- 103 11. FUTHER RECOMMENDS that Member States consider modelling their programmes  
104 after the EU's Galileo and Copernicus programmes that provide free and accessible  
105 information collected from the respective satellites that can be used to further their goals,  
106 including emergency management and environmental impact;  
107
- 108 12. ENCOURAGES the COPUOS to review new ways to work with existing UN  
109 institutions, non-governmental entities, and private sector entities to support regional  
110 space strategic documents and institutions such as the African Union and its African  
111 Space Policy of 2016, upon request.

## Midwest Model United Nations



**Code:** GA-4

**Committee:** General Assembly

**Topic:** The Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects

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*The General Assembly,*

- 1 GUIDED BY Article 1.1 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which promotes the maintenance  
2 of international peace and security, which is threatened daily by the illicit trade and use of small  
3 arms and light weapons (SALWs),  
4  
5 NOTING WITH SATISFACTION the statistics from the report *Silencing the Guns: Owning the*  
6 *Future* of the African Union (AU), which shows an increase in public awareness of the  
7 proliferation of the illicit trade of SALWs, as well as a decrease in small arms casualties,  
8  
9 FULLY AWARE of the need for national law that restricts arms manufacturers not to license  
10 contracts to actors in conflict or vulnerable zones, which has been emphasized by the joint  
11 European Commission Strategy “*Securing Arms, Protecting Citizens,*” of 2018,  
12  
13 WELCOMING the *Protocol Against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking of Firearms*,  
14 which emphasizes the importance of strong regional licensing legislation,  
15  
16 RECALLING the important research assistance United Nations Institute for Disarmament  
17 Research (UNIDIR) facilitates for member states in the aspects of all conventional weapon  
18 concerns;  
19  
20 RECOGNIZING the need for funding and maintenance for regional databases as a means to  
21 trace and log the transfer of all small arms and light weapons, as highlighted by *S/RES/2220*,  
22  
23 GUIDED by UNIDIR’s document *Strengthening End User Control Systems to Prevent Arms*  
24 *Diversion: Examining Common Regional Understandings* which outlines how international  
25 dialogue is necessary in ensuring international humanitarian concerns are addressed in efforts to  
26 improve physical security and stockpile management,  
27  
28 NOTING WITH CONCERN the lack of transparency within the use of foreign aid intended for  
29 the use of combating the illicit trade of small arms, as noted by *A/RES/46/36*,  
30  
31 RECALLING *S/RES/2242*, which emphasizes the importance of involving women in the  
32 processes of fighting the illicit trade of SALWs along with the entire aspect of peace and  
33 security in general,  
34  
35 EMPHASIZING the importance of the United Nations Development Program’s Weapons  
36 Collection, Management and Destruction Programme, and its goal to expand on weapons

37 collection and destruction projects, stockpile management, weapon control and reduction  
38 measures, as well as capacity building as it pertains to SALWs tracking mechanisms and  
39 verification,

40  
41 VIEWING WITH APPRECIATION the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe's  
42 (OSCE) *Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons* which requires Member States not to  
43 import or export SALW that do not have End User Certificates (EUCs),  
44

45 DISTURBED by the implications shown in *S/RES/2396*, which highlights the threat that  
46 unsecured borders have in allowing the illicit movement of SALWs by criminal and terrorist  
47 organizations, therefore increasing SALWs proliferation overall,  
48

49 EMPHASIZING the importance surrounding the proper maintenance of weapon stockpiles in  
50 the international community described in-depth through the *International Ammunition*  
51 *Technical Guidelines (IATG)*, for the purpose of practical, effective, and step-by-step  
52 procedures that ensure the protection and safety of all stockpiles,  
53

54 RECOGNIZING the incredible work done within the IAEA regional developments on the  
55 control and assistance of technical cooperation and coordination between Member States,  
56

57 UNDERSTANDING the desire to reach an international consensus on the *Firearms Protocol* on  
58 the definitions and cross-border regulations related to the trade and carrying of SALWs,  
59

- 60 1. CALLS UPON all willing and able Member States to sign, abide by the provisions,  
61 and work towards ratification of the *Arms Trade Treaty* as well as abide by the  
62 *Firearms Protocol* to establish universality on existing framework as well as help  
63 stop the illicit flow of SALWs;  
64
- 65 2. REQUESTS international cooperation in support of implementing programs similar  
66 to the European Union's SALWS Risk Education Program, which strengthens  
67 capacity building through educational programs;  
68
- 69 3. URGES Member States to enact national legislation that requires arms  
70 manufacturers within their respective borders to be subject to licensing restrictions  
71 based upon recommendations by their respective national governments in order to  
72 restrict the sale of SALWs to vulnerable zones, to stop their proliferation;  
73
- 74 4. ENCOURAGES Member States to enact national legislation that requires dual  
75 verification, a mechanism by which separate licenses are issued to manufacturers and  
76 international exporters of SALWs to ensure the licit trade of SALWs;  
77
- 78 5. SUPPORTS information sharing efforts on the illicit transfer of SALWs such as the  
79 UNIDIR-sponsored conference, the Arms Transfer Dialogue, which works to expand  
80 common understanding on arms control best practices on the regional, national, and  
81 international levels;  
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6. RECOMMENDS that Member States contribute aid through the Regional Centre on Small Arms to relevant regional database systems, especially in developing States to help maturing areas adequately trace and log the trade of illicit firearms;
  7. INVITES Member States to implement practices similar to that of Small Arms Survey's *Physical Security and Stockpile Management Priorities Matrix* which sets guidelines in increasing physical security of SALWs stockpiles by identifying the problem and solution as well as assessing specific aspects such as urgency, difficulty, affordability, speed, and priority score;
  8. ENCOURAGES Member States that are assistance recipients for the purpose of disarmament and stopping the illicit trade in SALWs to submit annual reports through the United Nations Office on Disarmament Affairs' (UNODA) regional offices regarding the progress accomplished with said aid to their respective donor states to be compiled into a published database every five years to increase transparency and to monitor the progress on the fight against the illicit trade of SALWs;
  9. INVITES Member States to open opportunities for women in positions of disarmament and security sector reform as well as encourage the appointment of regionally-based gender advisors to promote gender-inclusive solutions to increase diversity of perspectives within discussion on the illicit trade of SALWs;
  10. ENDORSES triangular cooperation aimed at providing gendered perspectives in curbing the illicit trade of SALWs based on the success of the UNREC programme, "Mainstreaming Gender Perspectives in Preventing the Acquisition of Arms and Ammunitions by Terrorist Groups in the Lake Chad Basin," which effectively stressed the need for the involvement of women in combatting the illicit trade in SALWs;
  11. APPEALS to Regional Bodies to model programmes after the UNODA Safeguard Quick Response Mechanisms that:
    - a. Have the capacity to purchase unused arms stockpiles from Member States that do not have the capacity to destroy their unused arms stockpiles;
    - b. Offer Member States the option to buy scrap parts from destroyed weapons;
    - c. Ensure the safe destruction of weapons as well as securely verify their destruction;
  12. ASKS all able Member States to consider the implementation of EUCs that are universally available and legible to all in accordance with Article 7 of the International Tracing Instrument (ITI) which states that marking methods should be clearly visible without technical aids or tools, as a means to ensure what legally traded SALW are being used for and where they are bound to be sent to, and

- 129 recommends that the airport communication project be expanded to all international  
130 airports as to help trace illicit firearms;  
131
- 132 13. CALLS UPON willing and able Member States to contribute through the United  
133 Nations Counter Terrorism Committees' Border Security Initiative to build capacity  
134 in regard to border control, and to stop the flow of illicit weapons;  
135
- 136 14. RECOMMENDS the World Bank's Collaborative Border Management, a program  
137 that promotes a more cohesive legal framework on cross border trade, to include  
138 regional bodies on the management of the illicit trade of SALWs accountability  
139 measures, such as UNODC's *Global Program against Money-Laundering, Proceeds*  
140 *of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism*, which assist member states in obtaining  
141 the relative and appropriate technology for search and seizures of SALWs;  
142
- 143 15. ENCOURAGES UNCASA to aid UNODA regional offices, in developing regional-  
144 specific programmes modelled after the IAEA's *Technical Cooperation Programme*  
145 which shares information and technology to improve coordination and cooperation  
146 amongst Member States in implementing key SALWs agreements and mechanisms;  
147
- 148 16. REQUESTS Member States develop regional standards regarding the definition of  
149 various SALW alongside weapons and ammunition permits for civilians, as  
150 exemplified by Articles 1, 12, and 23 of the Arab Model Law on Weapons,  
151 Ammunitions, Explosives, and Hazardous Materials, as well as standards produced  
152 by other relevant regional organizations.

## Midwest Model United Nations



**Code:** GA-5

**Committee:** General Assembly

**Topic:** The Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects

---

*The General Assembly,*

- 1 ACKNOWLEDGING *A/RES/60/81* regarding the implementation of the International Tracing  
2 Instrument (ITI), which requires marking, record-keeping, and international cooperation and  
3 assistance that will enable tracing illicit small arms and light weapons (SALWs),  
4  
5 UNDERSTANDING the *Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit*  
6 *Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects (PoA)* as the agreement of all  
7 governments to improve national SALWs import and export regulations, and management of  
8 stockpiles,  
9  
10 AWARE OF the *General Assembly's Report of the Group of Experts on the Problem of*  
11 *Ammunition and Explosives* that states Member States generally do not keep precise,  
12 centralized, and accessible records and accounts of existing stocks, including ammunition  
13 deemed surplus to national requirements, obsolete, or unserviceable,  
14  
15 OBSERVING the significance of policymaking in its influence on the illicit trade of SALWs,  
16 specifically the ability of policymaking to form measures tailored to individual states and their  
17 unique circumstances in accordance to the *United Nations Protocol against the Illicit*  
18 *Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms,*  
19  
20 ALARMED BY the lack of training programmes that focus on the disarmament of SALW,  
21 as noted in *Small Arms Survey 2018,*  
22  
23 RECOGNIZING that there is an increase in illegal transfer of SALWs through international  
24 water, as noted by *International Maritime Organization (IMO) Report on Floating Armories,*  
25  
26 RECOGNIZING that all member states should coordinate and follow the international  
27 guidelines established in *S/RES/21/95* and the *Arms Trade Treaty* as it relates to the impact that  
28 border security and info sharing has on illegal transfer of SALWs,  
29  
30 GUIDED BY the need for technological capacity building to recycle SALWs, as described by  
31 *UN Secretary General Opening Speech of 73<sup>rd</sup> Session of General Assembly,*  
32  
33 RECOGNIZING that all member states have the equal opportunity to grow economically and  
34 develop,  
35

36 NOTING that lack of regulatory measures on arms trade, increases the chance of conflict in the  
37 region, as noted in *United Nation Report on Conflict Resources: from 'curse' to blessing*,

38  
39 EMPHASIZING that there is a need for information sharing to combat illicit trade of SALWs as  
40 noted in *A/RES/45/60*,

- 41
- 42 1. REQUESTS appropriate regional organizations model after the International  
43 Criminal Police Organization and the Illicit Arms Records and Tracing Management  
44 System (IARMS), which is an information exchange systems between law  
45 enforcement agencies to utilize technologies such as marking, record-keeping,  
46 tracing and transfer controls for the international movement and manufacturing of  
47 illicit SALWs;
  - 48
  - 49 2. URGES Member States to establish an accessible, regional database for recording  
50 transfers of SALWs between states, including the manner of illicit transport,  
51 modeled after the database described in the Work Programme to Implement the  
52 Association of South East Asian Nation (ASEAN) Plan of Action to Combat  
53 Transnational Crime, which is managed by the ASEAN regional secretariat and  
54 funded by donor countries;
  - 55
  - 56 3. RECOMMENDES the support and adoption of standards to address ammunition  
57 stockpiling and transfers, such as the International Ammunition Technical  
58 Guidelines, which are a set of publicly available standards to assist national  
59 authorities as well as the ammunition industry, private security companies, and Non-  
60 Governmental Organizations to increase the safety and security of ammunition  
61 stockpiles;
  - 62
  - 63 4. APPEALS to INTERPOL to allocate more resources to further investigate and  
64 coordinate efforts combatting transnational corruption in regards to the illicit trade of  
65 SALWs to vulnerable and conflict zones, and to also recommend national  
66 governments to do so to better confront unjust interests;
  - 67
  - 68 5. SUPPORTS the creation of an advisory programme that oversees provision of  
69 detailed information to *policymakers* in respective states through a weapons tracking  
70 database, such as an existing regional programme, iTrace, in a way that works with  
71 individual member states to develop policies regarding SALWs;
  - 72
  - 73 6. INVITES Member States to establish annual workshops modeled after United  
74 Nations Programme on Training of Trainers Workshop on Illicit Trafficking of  
75 SALWs in Africa from 2016, which uses in-person and online courses to disseminate  
76 the best practices on disarmament techniques of SALWs;
  - 77
  - 78 7. EMPHASIZES the need for technological investment in maritime border security to  
79 prevent illicit trade of SALWs by:
  - 80

- 81                   a. Using technologies such as MF, HF and VHF frequency systems that are  
82                   present in the satellites and submarine communication cables that can help to  
83                   track illegal activities of proliferation of SALWs and smuggling,  
84  
85                   b. Proposing the International Maritime Organization (IMO) provide expertise  
86                   to Member States that deal with maritime border security problems such as  
87                   piracy;  
88
- 89           8. CALLS FOR the United Nations Development Program to work in conjunction with  
90           UN Peacekeeping Forces and United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs  
91           (UNODA) to help all member states strength their border security personnel through  
92           extensive training frameworks and programs for all Member States, especially  
93           developing Member States that deal with the rapid influx of SALWs across borders;  
94
- 95           9. INVITES a greater collaboration between Member States and UN agencies like  
96           UNODA and UN Conference on Trade and Development in order to facilitate  
97           technological capacity building by initiating the recycling of the material recovered  
98           from the disarmament of SALWs, similar to Uruguay’s Arms for Life initiative;  
99
- 100          10. ENCOURAGES the Conference on Disarmament to aid all Member States,  
101          especially developing nations, in implementing legal frameworks to establish  
102          protections on the licit trade of SALWs, in order to protect such arms from reaching  
103          the illicit markets of SALWs;  
104
- 105          11. URGES the coordination of information sharing through the United Nations Register  
106          of Conventional Arms as an international framework addressing the particular  
107          statistics of arms transfers, and through the United Nations Institute for Disarmament  
108          Research and its initiatives such as the Arm Transfers Dialogue, which facilitates  
109          more general discussion and information sharing;  
110
- 111          13. REQUESTS member states strengthen the programmatic approach to SALWs  
112          control through cooperation with bodies such as United Nations Trust Facility  
113          Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR) and Savings Lives Entity  
114          (SALIENT) to provide a more sustainable solutions and funding for the SALWs  
115          scourge with a development focus.



## Midwest Model United Nations



**Code:** GA-6

**Committee:** General Assembly

**Topic:** Promoting the Inclusion of Women and Youth in Governance

---

*The General Assembly,*

1 EMPHASIZING the principles of equality established within the *Universal Declaration of*  
2 *Human Rights* (UDHR), the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (ICCPR), and  
3 the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* (ICESCR),  
4

5 APPROVING the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against*  
6 *Women* (CEDAW), which emphasizes the importance of gender equality within all societies,  
7 and the principles laid forth in *General Assembly Resolution 66/130*, which calls for a more  
8 inclusive and representative committee political climate,  
9

10 REAFFIRMING the need for the parental leave as emphasized in the International Labour  
11 Organization's (ILO) *Maternity and Paternity at Work: Law and Practice Across the World*  
12 which emphasizes the need for maternity and paternity protection,  
13

14 CONCERNED that conflict situations increase barriers to education for youth as 90% of  
15 adolescent girls in areas affected by conflict and displacement lack access to education which  
16 further complicates involvement in the political process,  
17

18 REALIZING the burdens associated with providing child care in regards to the empowerment of  
19 women and youth as expressed in *General Assembly Resolution 64/142*,  
20

21 UNDERSTANDING that access to education is instrumental to promoting civic engagement for  
22 youth and women as highlighted within the *World Programme of Action for Youth*,  
23

24 EXPRESSING SATISFACTION in the work of the He For She campaign in including men and  
25 boys for the empowerment of women and girls in governance,  
26

27 ACKNOWLEDGING the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*, which calls for the  
28 increased support for the institutional organizations to support the needs of women overall and  
29 stresses the connection between women's machineries and civil society,  
30

31 RECOGNIZING the *World Declaration on Higher Education for the Twenty-First Century:*  
32 *Vision and Action*, which addresses the correlation between higher education and participation  
33 in governance,  
34

35 NOTING that while the United Nations Youth Programme has seen major success, national  
36 programs can be more successful in promoting youth involvement in governance, by providing

37 a more specialized program for each Member State with specific issues for the youth  
38 participating,  
39  
40 OBSERVING the data collected by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization  
41 for Economic Cooperation and Development within the report which highlights the strong need  
42 for increased aid towards education,  
43  
44 HIGHLIGHTING the *Security Council Resolution 2419* which understands the role that  
45 education plays in civic engagement and the promotion of youth governance and recognizing  
46 the lack of civic education in existing curricula in some developed and developing states,  
47  
48 COGNIZANT that mentorship programs are instrumental in promoting women and youth  
49 involvement in the political sphere, as exemplified by the United Nations Human Settlements  
50 Programme,  
51  
52 UNDERLINING distance as a significant physical barrier to children and youth attempting to  
53 access education, according to the *World Bank East Asia and Pacific Regional Report Toward*  
54 *Gender Equality in East Asia and the Pacific*,  
55  
56 CONSIDERING transportation infrastructure, including that for roads and buses, for education  
57 is inadequate in many Member States, which makes attending school difficult for vulnerable  
58 populations, as referenced by Sustainable Development Goal 9,  
59  
60 1. ADVISES that willing and able Member States, based on national interests, develop  
61 national programs designed to educate and prepare women to become involved in  
62 governance by referencing various regional, national, and non-governmental  
63 organizations;  
64  
65 2. ENDORSES Member States to provide training to personnel involved in  
66 international operations in regards to gender issues, including gender-based violence  
67 and equal access to education, in order to assure foreign aid providers are  
68 approaching issues with a gender-inclusive perspective;  
69  
70 3. FURTHER ADVISES willing and able member states to pursue north-south  
71 cooperation for educational infrastructure in conflict zones and development of  
72 projects modelled after the Educate a Child program which helped the UN High  
73 Commissioner of Refugees (UNHCR) enrol out-of-school children in primary  
74 education, and support their retention, once enrolled;  
75  
76 4. PROPOSES that willing Member States work with relevant stakeholders, such as the  
77 ILO to assess ways in which existing policies can be adapted or introduced to ensure  
78 parental leave is protected, such as through incentivizing the private sector through  
79 tax breaks and the public sector through increased social security;  
80  
81 5. WELCOMES willing and able Member States to seek out collaboration with  
82 relevant stakeholders including those in the private sector, to promote wage parity,

- 83 so that women have greater economic mobility and therefore improved access to  
84 participation in governance;  
85
- 86 6. ENCOURAGES the United Nations International Children’s Fund to partner with  
87 willing Member States and other relevant stakeholders to create and implement  
88 quality child care institutions that alleviate women from the burden of child care  
89 responsibilities, by introducing outreach programs like after-school programs that  
90 partake in civic engagement that then will allow them to pursue opportunities, such  
91 as participation in governance;  
92
- 93 7. SUPPORTS the establishment of National Youth Councils by individual Member  
94 States in order to promote the inclusion and involvement of youth in governance,  
95 granting them direct experience in diplomatic discussions and policy implementation  
96 procedures;  
97
- 98 8. CALLS FOR UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women’s  
99 (UN-Women) to assist Member States in the assessment of government institution,  
100 such as women’s ministries or departments, to ensure that they include a gender  
101 perspective and the needs of other marginalized group, thus ensuring there is greater  
102 attention towards the needs of women and youth for government participation;  
103
- 104 9. FURTHER ENDORSES that willing Member States work with UN-WOMEN or  
105 other relevant stakeholders to initiate national educational ad campaigns, including  
106 in rural areas, that promote the role of men and boys in the empowerment of women  
107 for governance, while respecting cultural sensitivities of individual Member States;  
108
- 109 10. REQUESTS the UN-Women Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender  
110 Equality to partner with Member State to provide incentives for higher education  
111 retention rates through scholarship programs, thus encouraging women and youth to  
112 pursue higher education and promote their participation in governance;  
113
- 114 11. INVITES Member States to take inspiration from programs such as those offered by  
115 UN-Women to promote women in leadership modeled after the Young Women in  
116 Leadership Project in Uganda, which created community mentoring programs  
117 connecting young women to successful women leaders, thereby increasing gender  
118 equality in governance;  
119
- 120 12. PROMOTES that willing and able Member States to allocate Official Development  
121 Assistance (ODA) towards education infrastructure that would be implemented by  
122 national development groups, including schools, teacher training and safe  
123 transportation to schools, so that women and youth have greater access to the  
124 education necessary to inclusion in government;  
125
- 126 13. RECOMMENDS the United Nations Educational Scientific, and Cultural  
127 Organization partner with willing Member States to expand curricula within primary,  
128 secondary and post-secondary education by establishing Regional Academic

- 129 Training Stations that focuses on civic engagement by teaching on the government  
130 processes unique to the specific Member State in order to educate and engage  
131 women and youth at a young age;  
132
- 133 14. FURTHER ENCOURAGES Member States utilize the *Toolkit for Public-Private*  
134 *Partnerships in Roads and Highways* developed by the PPP Knowledge Lab, which  
135 provides assistance to transport sector policy makers in low and middle-income  
136 countries in implementing procedures to promote private investment in road  
137 infrastructure for educational development;  
138
- 139 15. URGES willing and able Member States to implement performance-based road  
140 contracts as a method of maintaining roads constructed through efforts with Public  
141 Private Partnerships in consideration of the *2018 Asian Development Bank's Guide*  
142 *to Performance-Based Road Maintenance Contracts* to maintain access to education;  
143
- 144 16. SUGGESTS Member States to participate in regional cooperation and private  
145 partnerships similar to the SchoolCycle Girl Up program to provide children access  
146 to transportation to schools furthering their education to promote youth in  
147 governance;  
148
- 149 17. FURTHER INVITES willing Member States to work with relevant stakeholders,  
150 such as the UN Statistics Division (UNSD) to collect information on rural women's  
151 access to election and polling places as the Member States may be better equipped to  
152 address the needs of rural women in regards to civic engagement where relevant;  
153
- 154 18. FURTHER WELCOMES where relevant the use of temporary polling situations  
155 based on the information collected concerning the accessibility of rural women to  
156 public election infrastructure, in order to provide voting access which promotes  
157 women's involvement in government while still being able to maintain their  
158 livelihoods.

## Midwest Model United Nations



**Code:** GA-7

**Committee:** General Assembly

**Topic:** Promoting the Inclusion of Women and Youth in Governance

---

*The General Assembly,*

1 NOTING WITH REGRET that although education is a human right outlined in Article 26 of the  
2 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, 15 million girls are illiterate according to UN Women  
3 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4,  
4

5 ACKNOWLEDGING the success of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and  
6 United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Women's  
7 program, Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections (BRIDGE),  
8

9 NOTING that youth and adult citizens who are educated in civic processes both on local and  
10 national levels represent an incredible asset to Member States in creating a vast and diverse  
11 voter base that is not only present but also informed in line with the *International Covenant on*  
12 *Civil and Political Rights*,  
13

14 ACKNOWLEDGING the need to promote women and youth into more prominent roles into  
15 government positions through the work of economic development and workforce training skills  
16 primarily,  
17

18 EMPHASIZING the importance of technology in governance, encouraging mentorships to  
19 promote technology amongst fields including but not limited to governance, agriculture, and  
20 law,  
21

22 ENCOURAGING the active participation of youth in local, state and international governance  
23 as mentioned in the *Declaration on the Promotion Among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual*  
24 *Respect and Understanding Between Peoples*,  
25

26 NOTING WITH REGRET that women and youth are often negatively affected by income  
27 inequality and that the targets under SDG 10 aim to address,  
28

29 EMPHASIZING that rural women face proportionally greater gender inequality combined with  
30 fast-changing economic, technological, and environmental landscapes that restrict their full  
31 potential as mentioned in *A/HRC/35/L.31*,  
32

33 RECOGNIZING the successful policies of Member States that have implemented maternity  
34 leave legislation like the Republic of Belarus, the Federal Republic of Brazil, and the Republic  
35 of India in accordance with ICESCR,  
36

37 BEARING IN MIND that according to the Inter-Parliamentary Union, only 2 percent of all  
38 national parliamentarians were youth as of 2016,  
39  
40 COGNIZANT of the rapid growth of urban populations and that the New Urban Agenda  
41 highlights the inclusion of women and youth in decision making at local levels is essential to  
42 inclusive policy creation, especially in densely populated cities,  
43  
44 NOTING that health issues are often barriers to participation in government and that health is a  
45 human right afforded by Article 12 the *International Covenant on Economic, Social, and*  
46 *Cultural Rights*,  
47  
48 GRAVELY CONCERNED that 1 in 3 women face sexual and gender-based violence and that  
49 this violence is in direct opposition to Article 30 of the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for*  
50 *Action*,  
51  
52 HIGHLIGHTING the importance of data collection and analysis for the purpose of ensuring  
53 equal access and participation of both women and youth in government,  
54  
55 REMEMBERING *A/RES/39/22* and *A/RES/40/14* which established the International Youth  
56 Year and championed youth participation in all United Nations (UN) General Assembly  
57 meetings,  
58  
59 RECOGNIZING both the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 4 and 5, which respectively  
60 addresses quality education and gender equality throughout the world,  
61  
62 1. EMPHASIZES the work of United Nations Educational, Scientific, Cultural  
63 Organization (UNESCO) in education programmes and initiatives, including the  
64 Education for All campaign, that focus specifically on women and youth in line with  
65 SDG 4 in order to increase access to and participation in government of women and  
66 youth;  
67  
68 2. CALLS UPON UNDP and UN Women to expand their BRIDGE program to the rest  
69 of the international community to develop educational seminars focused on access to  
70 and participation in governance specifically for women in diverse local communities  
71 in order to further promote women’s participation in all levels of governments;  
72  
73 3. SUPPORTS the expansion of voter education programmes, in collaboration with  
74 UNESCO and regional organizations such as the Council of Electoral Specialists in  
75 Latin America, within formal and informal education classes for women and youth  
76 during the year before each election cycle, as well as awareness campaigns in order  
77 to reach rural areas;  
78  
79 4. PROMOTES technical and logistical assistance to enhance collaboration between  
80 Member States and UNESCO and Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development to  
81 create and promote technical and vocational education and training opportunities,

82 especially for women and youth, that will provide training on leadership  
83 development and legislative processes;

- 84
- 85 5. ENCOURAGES the creation of mentorship programmes through the Food and  
86 Agriculture Organization’s Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools for Women and  
87 Youth to increase leadership and economic opportunities through hands on classes  
88 and internships as a platform to ensure intellectual and fiscal ability to participate in  
89 civic engagement;
- 90
- 91 6. RECOMMENDS that Member States work together in triangular cooperation with  
92 expert commentary provided by the Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development  
93 to provide hands-on experience opportunities directed towards youth such as  
94 internships, civil society engagement, and increased civic discussion facilitated  
95 through schools in order to allow youth to gain access to experiences that will  
96 provide future opportunities for access to and participation in government;
- 97
- 98 7. URGES the World Bank and other UN funding mechanisms to promote programmes  
99 and initiatives such as the Global Micro Lending Initiative, which is centered around  
100 microfinance loans at the local level in communities focused on women and youth  
101 populations in order to promote economic opportunities for these groups to eliminate  
102 barriers to access and participation in government;
- 103
- 104 8. PROMOTES programs within the International Labour Organization (ILO), such as  
105 Equal Pay International Coalition (EPIC), to provide Member States with strategies  
106 on educating businesses within formal and informal economies with specific focus  
107 given to the employment of more women and youth at all levels so that women and  
108 youth have access to economic resources necessary to allow them to access and  
109 participate in government;
- 110
- 111 9. SUGGESTS partnership between Member States and the UN Population Fund with  
112 the purpose of incentivizing community leaders, as well as local and national public  
113 offices to provide adequate maternity leave for women in these decision making  
114 roles and aim to eliminate discrimination;
- 115
- 116 10. INVITES Member States to model similar programs after the UN Women, UNDP,  
117 and UNFPA Tutorials Programme of 2012 that conducted a 3-month trial aimed at  
118 increasing participation of young women in governance through direct collaboration  
119 with political leaders, various training activities, and workshops that encourage  
120 collaboration and networking across political parties;
- 121
- 122 11. DIRECTS Member States to engage in sharing of best practices to encourage the  
123 participation of vulnerable populations within urban areas through municipal  
124 societies, including women and youth, in local governments, as exemplified by the  
125 Department of Social Affairs within the African Union and also in line with SDG 11;
- 126

- 127 12. PROMOTES the dissemination of resources and supplies for hospitals and clinics  
128 that is necessary for health care provisions through programmes such as the Every  
129 Woman Every Child initiative from the H4+ partnership which gives women,  
130 children, and adolescents improved healthcare to break down barriers that women  
131 and youth face regarding participation in government for women and youth;  
132
- 133 13. URGES UN Women to work with Member States by providing technical and  
134 logistical assistance for the creation and implementation of national legislation in  
135 line with national priorities that discourages sexual and gender-based violence  
136 against women, focusing specifically on groups of marginalized women, in order to  
137 further eliminate obstacles actively impeding women from participating in  
138 government;  
139
- 140 14. SUPPORTS the submission of voluntary reports at a national level to be sent to  
141 relevant regional organizations and collected by the UN Statistical Commission with  
142 the purpose to offer best practices and any additional assistance to participating  
143 Member States;  
144
- 145 15. ENDORSES organizations within the Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development  
146 to assist Member States along with relevant nongovernmental organizations and civil  
147 society organizations to provide the financial resources necessary in order to uphold  
148 the commitment made in *A/RES/40/14* to send youth delegates to the UN in order to  
149 promote access to and participation in government;  
150
- 151 16. ESTABLISHES the United Nations Committee of Regional Education (UNCORE)  
152 as a collaborative information sharing platform on a voluntary basis run by Member  
153 States:  
154
- 155 a. To be funded by organizations such as UNESCO, UNICEF, the World Bank,  
156 and the Global Partnership for Education, Global Education Fund, that may  
157 be willing partners for the funding of this committee;  
158
- 159 b. To be a body to oversee the implementation of a framework to form common  
160 education system goals in relation to region;  
161
- 162 c. To emphasize the need for job skills training and inclusion of education in  
163 the foundation of inclusive age and gender roles in government;  
164
- 165 d. To encourage the use of hands on internship and entry level job positions in  
166 conjunction with the UNCORE program;  
167
- 168 e. To establish a focus of civic engagement and social/political attitudes  
169 included in the requirements;  
170
- 171 f. To recognize the inclusion of women in all levels of education to ensure that  
172 their participation is guaranteed;



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- g. To promote the integration of the United Nations Girls’ Education Initiative, which supports the training and empowerment of women and girls all over the world, achieving and normalizing gender equality, and promoting the post-primary outcomes of education in the political field and workforce for women and girls, which falls under the scope of UNCORE;
- h. To be a committee that focuses on creating educational programming that is regional in nature to ensure no lines of sovereignty are crossed and that each state’s cultural practices are respected;
- i. To suggest that there be one (1) representative from each state appointed to the regional bloc committee; from the subsequent pool of representatives, three (3) representatives with applicable skills, including educators would be elected to the committee to serve terms of two years with no term limits enacted;
- j. To encourage these regional blocs to meet monthly, and the entirety of UNCORE will meet triennially to ensure that each region is working towards the goals laid out for this committee.

## Midwest Model United Nations



**Code:** GA-8

**Committee:** General Assembly

**Topic:** Women in Development

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*The General Assembly,*

- 1 RECALLING the *Beijing Declaration of the Fourth World Conference on Women*, which  
2 recognizes how women's advancement in social and economic settings is inhibited by increasing  
3 poverty,  
4  
5 CONCERNED that much of the informal economy in developing countries consists mainly of  
6 female participants, according to the 2016 Secretary General's policy brief on women's  
7 economic power,  
8  
9 COGNIZANT of cultural and religious traditions pertaining to the rights and accessibility of  
10 economic advantages for women, and respecting the state sovereignty of all Member States,  
11 according to the Human Rights Council,  
12  
13 RECALLING the *Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development* and the commitments  
14 made within it by the developed Member States regarding their contributions to official  
15 development assistance (ODA),  
16  
17 COMMENDING the *Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)* and General Assembly  
18 resolution 62/206 (2007), as it works to ensure equal pay for equal work,  
19  
20 REAFFIRMING the importance of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5, which  
21 addresses gender equality and women's empowerment, and defines gender equality as a  
22 fundamental human right,  
23  
24 NOTING that the informal economy has a great impact on the status of women and the  
25 economic potential of States depends on the opportunities given to women, as stated by the  
26 International Labour Organization (ILO) article *World Employment and Social Outlook Trends:*  
27 *2016*,  
28  
29 COGNIZANT of Article 26 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which addresses  
30 peoples' right to education and the need to lower the cost of education at all levels, especially  
31 women's equality in general education and their right in participation,  
32  
33 RECOGNIZING the role that capacity plays in the opportunities afforded to women through  
34 education, as noted by the *Education 2030 Incheon Declaration and Framework for Action for*  
35 *the Implementation of SDG 4* and the necessity of education in attaining economic and financial  
36 empowerment and equality for women,

37  
38 RECALLING Article 55 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, and its role in shaping the United  
39 Nations to be a body focused on raising the socioeconomic development of all populations  
40 within Member States,  
41  
42 NOTING with deep concern that over 90% of future careers will include an aspect of science,  
43 technology, engineering, and math (STEM), yet approximately a third of women are projected  
44 to pursue a STEM career, as stated by the World Bank’s article *Women in the changing world of*  
45 *work*,  
46  
47 RECOGNIZING the impact of conflict on girls’ education, institutional arrangements to  
48 guarantee their protection, and full access to education in safer spaces can significantly  
49 contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace,  
50  
51 AWARE of the 2018 FAO’s article, *7 Success Factors to Empowering Rural Women Through*  
52 *Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)*, which emphasizes the important role that  
53 ICTs play in rural women’s education,  
54  
55 NOTING with regret the growing number of unplanned pregnancies, which decrease women’s  
56 opportunities for economic development, as stated in the 1994 *Programme of Action of the*  
57 *International Conference on Population and Development*,  
58  
59 EXPRESSING concern that the lack of adequate sanitation facilities and related challenges,  
60 such as water scarcity and non-potability, disproportionately affect women and girls, including  
61 their labor force and school participation rates, as health and economic performance are  
62 interconnected, as stipulated in Article 27 of the *Convention on the Rights of Persons with*  
63 *Disabilities*,  
64  
65 NOTING the *New Urban Agenda* and the emphasis placed on the improvement of infrastructure  
66 in regard to healthcare,  
67  
68 RECALLING the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) report *Comprehensive Sexuality*  
69 *Education: Advancing Human Rights, Gender Equality, and Improved Sexual and Reproductive*  
70 *Health*, and the importance of maintaining a culturally-sensitive lens when discussing  
71 reproductive health education programs,  
72  
73 BEARING IN MIND the intensification of efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence  
74 against women and girls, and the significance of empowering all women and protecting them  
75 against exploitation, violence, and abuse,  
76  
77 RECOGNIZING the importance of the *Charter of the United Nations*, with special  
78 acknowledgement to Article 8, with emphasis on the ability of women to participate in inter-  
79 governmental systems without discrimination,  
80  
81 EMPHASIZING the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) and its charge to promote the  
82 political, economic, social, and educational rights of women,

83  
84 RECALLING SDG 7, Build Resilient Infrastructure, Promote Sustainable Industrialization and  
85 Foster Innovation, to further equip women with the infrastructure and cooperation required to  
86 build equitable standing and economic opportunity for women,  
87  
88 COGNIZANT of cultural and religious traditions pertaining to the rights and accessibility of  
89 economic advantages for women, and respecting the state sovereignty of all Member States, in  
90 accordance with *Article I* of the *Charter of the United Nations*,  
91  
92 MINDFUL of Article 11 of the *Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against*  
93 *Women* and the importance of education in raising the participation of women in leadership  
94 positions in public and private spheres,  
95  
96 COGNIZANT of the importance of reducing workplace discrimination and harassment in  
97 encouraging women’s participation in the private sector noted in *A/RES/70/219*,  
98  
99 ACKNOWLEDGING the existing gender wage penalty faced by women with children and its  
100 root causes, as outlined in the ILO report *Decent Work and Economic Growth: Women’s*  
101 *Participation 2016*, and the role that these root causes such as unpaid care work, lack of social  
102 protection, and need for affordable childcare play in disempowering women in development,  
103  
104 NOTING the *Recommendations for the United Nations System on Gender Violence and the*  
105 *Workplace*, and the fact that gender-based violence is a barrier for a women’s full economic  
106 participation at all levels of the public and private sector,  
107  
108 RECOGNIZING the opportunity of implementation on paternity-focused support in order to  
109 alleviate familial responsibilities traditionally assumed by women, as recognized by the  
110 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) to  
111 ensure elimination of all acts of discrimination against women by persons, organizations or  
112 enterprises, and that the equality of participation of men in paternity leave enables a restructure  
113 of societal impacts to aid in the family unit in order to promote more opportunities for women’s  
114 advancement in the workforce, thus combating assumed roles,  
115  
116 ACKNOWLEDGING that women have historically struggled to possess economic agency in  
117 industrial and industrializing society due to limited educational opportunities compared to men,  
118 as acknowledged in the ICRW “Understanding and Measuring Women’s Economic  
119 Empowerment” Report 2011,  
120  
121 NOTING that the 2018 World Bank Report establishes women are globally underbanked and  
122 that the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN  
123 Women) report *Accessibility of Microfinance Institution Services for Women* found that women  
124 were under-served by financial institutions,  
125  
126 FURTHER RECALLING the Second Conference on Population and Development and  
127 *Programme of Action*, and the goals it established for the socioeconomic development of all  
128 Member States,

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1. ENCOURAGES all willing and able Member States to increase their voluntary financial, technical and logistical support to UN Women Training Centers, so that the centers can expand their facilities into more developing countries, and coordinate with the Member States in addressing their specific needs in ensuring women have access to all levels of education;
2. INVITES all States to sponsor programs promoting individual businesses for women, allowing them to sell homemade goods, such as traditional foods and wares, by educating women on running small businesses;
3. RECOMMENDS Member States develop payment programs centered on monetizing unpaid and care-based work that women provide, similar to the program PROSPERA, which has been initiated by the Mexican government and supported by the World Bank as a successful way to increase women’s labor force participation;
4. APPEALS to the United Nations Children’s Fund to partner with Member States to develop policies that would lower the opportunity costs of education in rural communities so as to ensure women’s access to education and future employment and entrepreneurial attainment;
5. INVITES the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to partner with Member States interested in expanding science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) teacher training initiatives, in line with Member States’ specific needs, with the purpose of expanding women’s access to STEM educational programs in order to achieve equal participation in said fields;
6. ENCOURAGES UNESCO to expand its technical and vocational education and training (TVET) program, currently for refugee youth who might come from Syria, particularly girls, to provide TVET as well as training opportunities to other Member States with conflict issues;
7. CALLS UPON the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to expand programs, such as Beyond Bitcoin, to incorporate training workshops on blockbase for participating Member States and to encourage the modernization of education tools through information systems, with the intention of preparing students to enter the digital marketplace;
8. SEEKS to strengthen health protection agencies through the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Population Fund to work with all willing and able Member States, with aims at enhancing the capacity of health centers and creating or strengthening awareness campaigns in order to provide awareness on family planning, specifically for female youth, with aims at educating women on reproductive healthcare as it applies to the development of their careers;

- 174 9. ASKS all willing and able Member States to consult with the WHO and utilize its  
175 resources to create gender parity within their respective healthcare infrastructure in  
176 order to alleviate the economic strain caused by lack of proper primary doctors,  
177 obstetricians, gynecologists, midwives, and post-partum healthcare;  
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- 179 10. IMPLORES all willing and able Member States that haven't already done so to  
180 consider re-evaluating *CEDAW*, as we can ensure women in developing nations are  
181 protected in any current and future policies and programmes;  
182
- 183 11. ENCOURAGES willing and able Member States to utilize resources available from  
184 the UNDP and UN Women to encourage gender mainstreaming in the creation of  
185 national development plans to ensure women have a framework that allows them to  
186 prosper;  
187
- 188 12. RECOMMENDS willing and able Member States consult with UNDP and resources  
189 of the non-governmental organization Aid Map to ensure development of  
190 infrastructure within rural communities to allow women and rural areas to expand  
191 into markets and modes of employment that are traditionally unavailable to them;  
192
- 193 13. CALLS UPON all willing and able Member States to utilize the guidance provided  
194 by the CSW in conjunction with the resources provided by the United Nations Girls  
195 Education *Initiative* in order to provide education programs for women and girls to  
196 achieve gender parity in governmental bodies and encourage public employment;  
197
- 198 14. ENDORSES the provision of resources from UN Women to Member States for  
199 dealing with sex-based violence, including mental health care for victims, in  
200 developing countries in accordance with national laws of Member States and the  
201 *UDHR*, to ensure women are safe, healthy, empowered, and can succeed in their  
202 careers without fear of discrimination;  
203
- 204 15. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that all willing and able Member States consider the  
205 ILO's 2019 *Report of the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions*  
206 *and Recommendation* when evaluating their current and future labor standards, with  
207 particular consideration to how those standards will affect the lives of women;  
208
- 209 16. ADVOCATES for willing and able Member States to establish public-private  
210 partnerships through the United Nations Capital Development Fund's Local Finance  
211 Initiative *in* order to stimulate financing for infrastructure and development in  
212 developing countries with particular regard to how those projects will benefit  
213 women;  
214
- 215 17. ENCOURAGES all willing and able Member States to work towards the United  
216 Nations recommended target of 0.7% net gross national income, as mentioned by  
217 SDG 17, given as ODA, in order to increase the capacity of Member States  
218 worldwide in attaining accessibility to education for all people, especially women, to  
219 more fully participate in development;

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18. ASKS UNESCO to partner with the UNDP and all willing Member States to draft model educational policies which focus on increasing the participation of women at the secondary and tertiary level in order to meet SDGs 4 and 5 to economically empower women;
19. URGES the UNDP’s Gender Equality Seal initiative to work with all Member States in order to standardize the targets of the program within national development frameworks and strategies in order to increase the participation of women in all levels of the private sector and meet SDG 5 for the advancement of local economies;
20. ASKS UN Women to continue partnering with Member States, regional organizations, and civil society, as exemplified through Empowering Women in Rural and Informal Settings and the Capacity Development Project, which worked in collaboration with Self Employed Women’s Association-BHARAT to address the specific challenges regarding the successful economic and financial empowerment of working women;
21. SUGGESTS that two actions arise to simulate the Icelandic Equal Status Council’s 1994 initiative, those being increasing availability of paid parental leave of men for willing Member States and investigating societal barriers preventing men from participating in equalizing the amount of unpaid care work provided by self-reported States, as cited by the 2019 ILO *Maternity and Paternity Report*, which claims the accessibility of paternity leave increases household income by 24.8% when men choose to participate;
22. ENCOURAGES the body to increase women’s presence in the workforce by:
  - a. Allocating a portion of the UN Women’s Trust Fund for Gender Equality for the operation of technical and post-secondary training clinics which will:
    - i. Be operated through the United Nations Country Teams by using their pre-existing mandate to aid economic and social development in over 131 countries and utilizing their human capital to recruit and employ the aforementioned professional teachers and construction of said clinics in their areas of operations;
    - ii. Provide women with basic skill sets to make them competitive in the economic marketplace;
    - iii. Specifically provide financial literacy for women;
    - iv. Giving them the knowledge necessary to perform advanced industrial jobs;
  - b. Utilizing the knowledge and cooperation on the UN ICT Task Force to provide women with distance learning opportunities and technological literacy training;

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23. URGES the body to increase financial inclusion for women by:
- a. Asking financial institutions partnered with UN Women to increase financial inclusion of women by decreasing interest rates on microfinance and establishing programs and services specifically for women’s initiatives, including:
    - i. Utilizing self-sustainability programs modeled after programs such as PEKKA, cooperative microcredit schemes for rural women, both of which work to provide access to loan for entrepreneurial start-ups;
    - ii. Utilizing educational microfinance programs modeled after programs such as WORTH, teaching rural women business and financial literacy, and providing skill training to support the development of banks and small businesses;
  - b. Supporting agencies within the United Nations to exercise oversight over financial institutions to ensure fair interest rates and access;
  - c. Establishing the continued development of regional banking transfers such as M-PESA to allow women to access microfinance funds and individual bank accounts;
  - d. Supporting nations and institutions in efforts to increase awareness of microfinance to those who use them as well as repayment information to prevent unformed lending;
24. FURTHER CALLS UPON UNESCO, UN Women, and UNFPA to work with Member States to expand their Innovation Initiative and the Making Every Girl Count Initiative to include technical assistance to Member States in order to improve statistical capacity that supports space in national education budgets for culturally sensitive and gender-supportive, comprehensive reproductive education that supports reproductive health worldwide, including greater financial support in order to meet the targets of SDGs 3 and 5;
25. URGES Member States to further recognize the role of women in development in rural and agricultural areas, in which women make up a significant portion of the workforce, by:
- a. Utilizing entrepreneurship programs such as the Multilateral Investment Fund from the Inter-American Development Bank that have a special focus on women’s economic mobility;
  - b. Expanding partnerships with the Food and Agricultural Organization’s *Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests* E-Learning on Tenure program to focus on the equitable use of land ownership between women and men;



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26. SUPPORTS Win-Win: Gender Equality Means Good Business Programme, initiated by UN Women and the ILO, to empower women and increase the number of women holding chief executive positions through sharing their experience, good practices, and policies;
27. ENCOURAGES willing and able Member States to use the Organic Law on Women’s Right to a Life Free of Violence as a policy model to aid in reducing the strain on the global economy due to women being removed from the economic marketplace as a result of domestic violence stemming from child marriage.

## Midwest Model United Nations



**Code:** ECOSOC-1

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases

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*The Economic and Social Council,*

- 1 REAFFIRMING the Constitution of the World Health Organization's (WHO) objective to assist  
2 governments, upon request, in strengthening health services with specification to Non-  
3 Communicable Diseases (NCDs),  
4
- 5 BEARING IN MIND the substantial cost of screening for noncommunicable diseases and the  
6 work done by the Interagency Task Force of WHO on the Prevention and Control on NCDs,  
7
- 8 ACKNOWLEDGING the work accomplished by the International Telecommunication Union  
9 World Health Organization Mobile Health Initiative (ITU-WHO mHealth Initiative) in 10  
10 official partner Member States and the European Commission, and how this success could be  
11 shared with the 70 Member States interested in participating in mHealth partnerships,  
12
- 13 NOTING the risk of the hacking of WHO digital assets expressed in WHO Principal Risks in  
14 May of 2018 and the importance of privacy and confidentiality in mHealth patients' rights with  
15 online information,  
16
- 17 RECOGNIZING the actions that non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have taken to  
18 promote an active and healthy lifestyle through programs such as the Nickelodeon Day of Play  
19 Campaign and the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) Youth Survey,  
20
- 21 TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the research conducted by *Harvard Health Policy Review 2016*  
22 regarding the lack of accessibility to Primary Health Care (PHC) and essential medications in  
23 developing countries for NCDs,  
24
- 25 FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING the value of advanced cancer screening and detection,  
26 especially the potential impact that early detection has on vulnerable populations,  
27
- 28 NOTING WITH CONSIDERATION the vision of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) by World  
29 Health Bank to ensure that all people obtain the quality health services they need without  
30 suffering financial hardship,  
31
- 32 FURTHER RECOGNIZING that in order for minimization of tobacco usage to occur,  
33 disincentivizing policies should be put in place in effort to limit the physical places where  
34 tobacco may be consumed,  
35

36 SUPPORTING the work of the United Nations Interagency Task Force on Tobacco Control and  
37 related national cooperation through policy,

38  
39 CONCERNED by the impacts of mental, neurological, and substance use disorders which are  
40 attributed to 14% of the global burden of disease, according to the WHO Mental Health Gap  
41 Action Programme (mhGAP) 2018 *Forum Action Report*,

42  
43 MINDFUL OF the *Regional High-level Consultation in the Eastern Mediterranean Region on*  
44 *the Prevention and Control of NCDs in Low and Middle-Income Countries* which found that  
45 NCDs resulting from a global epidemic of smoking, unhealthy diet, harmful use of alcohol, and  
46 physical inactivity has a disproportionate impact on low and middle-income economies with  
47 increased deaths from preventable diseases,

48  
49 ALARMED that the majority of tobacco smokers began their habit prior to adulthood,

50  
51 DEEPLY DISTURBED BY the fact that exposure to tobacco smoke in a child's immediate  
52 environment, will increase the risk of a child contracting lung cancer by 20% to 30% and their  
53 excess risk of heart disease by 23% as reported in the Tobacco Free Initiative's *Tobacco Atlas*,

54  
55 HIGHLIGHTING the United States Civilian Research and Development Foundation for the  
56 Independent States of the Former Soviet Union (CRDF) Global and other organizations that  
57 aims towards science innovation,

58  
59 DEEPLY DISTURBED BY the WHO's 2018 Fact Sheet on NCDs which attributes 1.6 million  
60 annual deaths to insufficient physical activity and resulting increased risk of diabetes, chronic  
61 respiratory infections, cardiovascular disease, colon cancer, and breast cancer,

62  
63 NOTING WITH CONCERN WHO's *Global Health Observatory* data reports that 18% of  
64 children and adolescents ages 5-19 were overweight or obese in 2016 compared to 4% in 1975,

65  
66 AWARE OF the high prevalence of diabetes worldwide as Stated in the 2018 World Health  
67 Organization Global Report on Diabetes stating that 1.6 million deaths are directly attributed to  
68 diabetes each year as well as noting the need for access to affordable treatment for those living  
69 with diabetes,

70  
71 DEEPLY CONCERNED by the rising cost of essential medications, such as insulin, within a  
72 short period of time despite the increasingly inexpensive cost of production of such medications,

73  
74 KEEPING IN MIND the importance of childhood education in the prevention of NCDs through  
75 providing a healthy immediate environment for the child's development and the encouragement  
76 of a healthy lifestyle for the child going forward,

77  
78 SEEKING a long-term, youth-focused approach in the further prevention and control of NCDs,

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80 HAVING CONSIDERED the WHO Global Conference on NCDs: Enhancing policy coherence  
81 between different spheres of policy making that have a bearing on attaining SDG target 3.4 on  
82 NCDs by 2030,

- 83  
84 1. DRAWS ATTENTION to the many programs of the WHO which currently provides  
85 preventative means against NCDs, such as the Tobacco Free Initiative and mHealth;  
86
- 87 2. TRUSTS the Interagency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of NCDs to  
88 continue to invest in cost-effective mobile phone-based interventions that do not  
89 require extensive capital for infrastructure to improve access to underserved  
90 communities worldwide;  
91
- 92 3. CALLS UPON to the ITU-WHO mHealth Initiative to spread mobile health content-  
93 including mTobaccoCessation, mDiabetes, mCervicalCancer, mTB-Tobacco,  
94 mAgeing, and mBreatheFreely, as well as global handbooks regarding evaluation  
95 and technology-and expand services to willing Member States;  
96
- 97 4. REAFFIRMS the need to the ITO-WHO mHealth Initiative to comply with  
98 information security standards – set under the International Standards Organization  
99 (ISO) and International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) 27000 series- and best  
100 practices ensuring patient privacy and the confidentiality of their medical  
101 information;  
102
- 103 5. REMINDS non-governmental agencies, such as the Austrian Red Cross to take  
104 action in the promotion of an active and healthy lifestyle for all through programs  
105 similar to the Healthy City Support Organization’s promotion of dietary habits,  
106 exercise, oral care, and information dissemination on healthy practices;  
107
- 108 6. STRONGLY ENCOURAGES Member States to provide access to essential  
109 medications for treating NCDs;  
110
- 111 7. REQUESTS the Member States to collaborate with global and regional organizations  
112 such as NCD alliances to garner more financial contributions and projects towards  
113 developing countries for control and curing of NCDs;  
114
- 115 8. CALLS FOR the increased availability of low-cost screening for high-impact  
116 cancers and the issuing of materials to health service workers, such as personal  
117 protection equipment, to conduct timely screenings;  
118
- 119 9. PROMOTES educational programs informing individuals about the dangers of  
120 tobacco and drug usage as well as physical inactivity that increase the risk of certain  
121 types of cancers such as Oral Cancers and Colon Cancers;  
122
- 123 10. ENDORSES the creation and strengthening of Member States’ national policy to  
124 disincentivize usage of tobacco products through limiting the physical areas in which  
125 Member States’ citizens can consume tobacco, such as restaurants and bars;

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11. AFFIRMS previous recommendations by the WHO that Member States levy heavy excise taxes on substances such as alcohol or tobacco so as to discourage their consumption;
12. EMPHASIZES that willing and able Member States should take action on restricting the advertisement and marketing of substances such as alcohol and tobacco, in order to discourage use of said substances among citizens in accordance with previous WHO recommendations for the significant reduction of the advertisement and marketing of tobacco and alcohol products;
13. EXPRESSES APPRECIATION for the development of product packaging regulation to display prominent warning labels on the front and back of tobacco products, including warnings that address unintended exposure to susceptible bystanders such as children or others where the decision may be beyond their control;
  - a. Further discourages large tobacco corporations from taking legal actions against low to middle income member states for implementing respective laws to inform citizens;
  - b. Encourages Member States who are dedicated to the cause to consider providing financial and legal assistance for member states affected by impending legal actions;
14. STRONGLY ENDORSES the usage by Member States of the WHO Package of Essential NCD Intervention (PEN) Training Manual for Type 2 Diabetes for taking preventative measures as well as encouraging implementation of education programs such as the WHO Diabetes Programme which aims to minimize complications and maximize quality of life for all people living with diabetes;
15. RECOMMENDS Member States to place larger focus on the *Global Action Plan for NCDs 2013-2020 (GAP)* to more concerted, strategic, and multi-sectoral policy approach is essential to help reverse the negative trends of NCDs in lower middle-income economies (LMICs);
16. CALLS FOR the acknowledgement of mental, neurological, and substance use disorders as NCDs and the need for improved assistance for low-income Member States to make treatment of these disorders more accessible and comprehensive;
17. SUGGESTS Member States invest in NCD prevention and control infrastructure by directing appropriate funds to organizations that further research and combat NCDs such as the CRDF Global in order to find root causes of NCDs specific to regions of low and middle-income, for example, CRDF Global is working on a project in sub-Saharan Africa to combat the four major NCDs;

- 172 18. STRONGLY ENCOURAGES Member States to emphasize SDG 2 for improved  
173 nutrition and points 35 to 48 of the *Global Strategy on Diet, Physical Activity and*  
174 *Health* which includes agricultural guidelines to increase production through market  
175 incentives, food programs that provide healthier food through salt content reduction  
176 and replacement with hydrogenated oils, and fiscal policies to make healthy food  
177 more affordable and accessible;  
178
- 179 19. FURTHER RECOMMENDS Member States to highlight Sustainable Development  
180 Goal 3 to ensure healthy lives while promoting the well-being of all people and  
181 continuing support of the 2008 - 2013 Action Plan for the Global Strategy for the  
182 Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases which encourages Member  
183 States to ensure walking, cycling, and other forms of physical activity that are  
184 accessible and safe for all through improved transport policies that promote safe  
185 methods of travel;  
186
- 187 20. INVITES Member States to improve the monitoring of NCDs premised on the WHO  
188 NCD Surveillance Strategy to develop guidelines and infrastructure for NCD risk  
189 factor surveillance worldwide, with particular emphasis on developing countries, and  
190 to provide global information resources on risk factor burden, trends, and  
191 distributions.



**Code:** ECOSOC-2

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Sexually Transmitted Infections

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*The Economic and Social Council,*

- 1 RECOGNIZING that Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) such as Human Immunodeficiency  
2 Virus (HIV), Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), and Gonorrhea continue to  
3 constitute a global emergency in posing one of the most formidable challenges to the  
4 development and stability as highlighted in Sustainable Development Goal 3: Good Health and  
5 Well-being,  
6  
7 DEEPLY DISTURBED by the WHO's *Global guidance on Criteria and Processes for*  
8 *Validation: Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV And Syphilis* report which  
9 reveals that mother-to-child transmission of HIV is responsible for 9% of new infections  
10 globally,  
11  
12 AFFIRMING the importance of individual STI-status awareness and the value of access to STI  
13 testing,  
14  
15 ACKNOWLEDGING E/RES/2001/5 which emphasizes access to health care, medication, and  
16 social support for women,  
17  
18 NOTING WITH SATISFACTION the example of The United States President's Emergency  
19 Plan For AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) program dedicated to collecting data and working against the  
20 HIV/AIDS epidemic,  
21  
22 WELCOMING the medical revolution being brought on by point-of-care diagnostic tests  
23 (POCTs) for STIs through their ability to provide a relatively quick and accurate diagnosis for  
24 STIs,  
25  
26 RECALLING the success of STI vaccines for Hepatitis B and Human Papilloma Virus (HPV),  
27  
28 APPLAUDING the progress of Member States on the UNAIDS 90-90-90 Targets,  
29  
30 COGNIZANT that citizens fear that confidentiality and privacy will be breached if they seek  
31 treatment as noted in WHO's *Sexual Health, Human Rights and the Law*,  
32  
33 ALARMED by the severity of bacterial STIs with particular concern for growing antibiotic  
34 resistance and for Gonorrhea as the second most common bacterial infection noted in the 2016  
35 WHO guidelines for the treatment of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* and the dangers posed by an over

36 reliance on antibiotics which have become susceptible to genetic mutation by the infectious  
37 bacteria,

38  
39 AWARE OF the call of international and regional human rights bodies and courts to remove  
40 barriers to access for STI services and to promote human rights for those needing sexual health  
41 services,

42  
43 ACKNOWLEDGING the research conducted by American Journal of Public Health regarded to  
44 the continuous need of STI clinics,

45  
46 MINDFUL OF the increase in detection of gonococcal and chlamydial infections by 50% and  
47 47% respectively due to the implementation of self-testing program as reported by the Journal  
48 of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome in 2016,

- 49  
50 1. ENCOURAGES Member States to recognize the global threat posed by STIs,  
51 increase investments towards the implementation of expanded STI clinics,  
52 antimicrobial treatments for STIs, and clinical programs nationwide;  
53  
54 2. SUPPORTS the implementation of effective health practices, such as antiretroviral  
55 therapy, pre-exposure prophylaxis, and birth via cesarean delivery to limit the  
56 transmission of STIs to children during pregnancy, childbirth, and breastfeeding;  
57  
58 3. RECOMMENDS that women, especially the elderly and recently pregnant women,  
59 have the availability to receive low-cost or free testing for STIs;  
60  
61 4. ENDORSES an increase in allocation of funds by Member States to their respective  
62 public health programs for HIV medication for children born to HIV positive  
63 mothers for 4 to 6 weeks after birth;  
64  
65 5. CALLS FOR Member States to increase focus on collecting more precise data on the  
66 impacts of sexually transmitted infections by sex and age groups in order to more  
67 accurately measure progress towards the control of STIs and identifying priority  
68 areas for action;  
69  
70 6. URGES Member States to take measures to empower women's freedoms for health  
71 care as well as equivalent access to STI treatment to better allow women and girls to  
72 protect themselves from STIs;  
73  
74 7. EXPRESSES ITS HOPE that Member States protect the rights of the patient seeking  
75 STI treatment, given the international consensus of patients' fundamental right to  
76 privacy and confidentiality of health information, to prevent further underreporting  
77 and the degradation of public health resulting from individuals lacking treatment;  
78  
79 8. REQUESTS Member States to adopt the recommendations included in the 2016  
80 WHO Guidelines for the Treatment of Neisseria gonorrhoeae while increasing  
81 international research efforts into the genetic mutation of STIs.



## Midwest Model United Nations



**Code:** ECOSOC-3

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** South-South Cooperation

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*The Economic and Social Council,*

- 1 NOTING WITH CONCERN the global epidemic of Human Immunodeficiency Virus and  
2 Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and other such Sexually Transmitted  
3 Infections (STIs), as well as the lack of education and information regarding such topics,  
4  
5 APPLAUDING the work achieved by many Member States and Non-governmental  
6 Organizations (NGOs), such as the Aids Virus Education Research Trust (AVERT), to raise  
7 awareness concerning the spread of HIV and other STIs,  
8  
9 ACKNOWLEDGING the stigma against that exists against persons living with STIs who have  
10 contracted STIs, particularly those persons who are HIV positive,  
11  
12 RECOGNIZING the various misconceptions that revolve around STIs, and how such infections  
13 are contracted,  
14  
15 BEARING IN MIND that if citizens fear that confidentiality and privacy will be breached if  
16 they seek treatment as noted in WHO's *Sexual Health, Human Rights and the Law*,  
17  
18 NOTING educational programs focused on informing individuals of risk factors of various STIs  
19 as well as preventive measures to combat them,  
20  
21 MINDFUL that while various Member States possess differing cultural and religious views, all  
22 Member States remain committed to ensuring the welfare and safety of the international  
23 community,  
24  
25 1. REAFFIRMING the commitment of the Member States of the World Health  
26 Organization to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS and other STIs;  
27  
28 2. STRONGLY URGES Member States to commit to pragmatic goals to reduce STI  
29 rates, as seen in the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal 17, the United  
30 States' plan, 'Ending the HIV Epidemic: A Plan for America' which aims to see a  
31 75% reduction in newly diagnosed infections in the next 5 years as well as a 90%  
32 reduction of new infections in 10 years;  
33  
34 3. PROMOTES educational programs that teach the risk factors for various STIs which  
35 include but are not limited to; HIV, all common strains of Hepatitis, Gonorrhea, and  
36 Syphilis and the need to, according to the United States Department of Health and

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Human Services, inform individuals about the potential to contract an STI from needles, tattoo and piercing equipment as well as contact with bodily fluids:

- a. Educational programs will focus on varying preventive measures such as what the Center for Disease Control (CDC) recommends; sexual risk avoidance and promoting limited sexual partners;
- 4. URGES Member States to combat misinformation regarding STIs, which contributes to the aforementioned stigmatization of those with living with STIs;
- 5. CALLS ON Member States to take direct action of improving privacy and confidentiality for citizens, as recommended in WHO's *Sexual Health, Human Rights, and the Law*;
- 6. ENCOURAGES Member States to promote educational services dedicated to furthering information on the transmission and effects of STIs for dissemination within their domestic jurisdiction;
- 7. RESOLVES that each Member State must decide how to best implement these recommendations within their own respective nations.

## Midwest Model United Nations



**Code:** ECOSOC-4

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** South-South Cooperation

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*The Economic and Social Council,*

- 1 REALIZING the importance, growth, and efforts of both bilateral and triangular agreements and  
2 programs that have already taken place to promote South-South Cooperation (SSC),  
3  
4 APPRECIATING the initiatives by the Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa (BRICS)  
5 coalition in improving its economic, social, and political influences and expanding its platform  
6 to include more Member States, also known as BRICS+,  
7  
8 RECALLING the strides made in previous SSC initiatives, including and stressing those  
9 addressed in the *Buenos Aires Plan of Action* of 1978 and more recently in the *Beijing Call for*  
10 *Action* in 2016,  
11  
12 BEARING IN MIND the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* in 2015, Clause 125 under Section III,  
13 Data, Monitoring, and Follow up, which notes that the full extent of SSC cannot be understood  
14 or undertaken with inadequate data on the subject,  
15  
16 RESPECTING the cooperation of research by the South-South Global Thinkers which brings  
17 together South-South oriented think tanks that share dialogue between the Global North and the  
18 Global South,  
19  
20 EXPRESSING ITS APPRECIATION FOR the United Nations Global South-South  
21 Cooperation Development Expo and its contribution as a medium of communication between  
22 Global North and Global South countries,  
23  
24 REMEMBERING the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade for setting forth the ability to  
25 broaden the use of Regional Trade Agreements, such as the *North American Free Trade*  
26 *Agreement* (NAFTA),  
27  
28 RECOGNIZING that SSC is not a replacement for North-South Cooperation as referenced in  
29 the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*,  
30  
31 BEING MINDFUL OF the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 and the *Paris Agreement* of  
32 2015, which highlights the importance of expanding and enhancing technology sharing in  
33 connection with climate change,  
34

35 REITERATING the success of triangular cooperation such as the China-International Fund  
36 Agricultural Development, the Asia Youth Volunteer Exchange Programme, and the Third  
37 Country Training Program-Japan International Cooperation Agency,  
38

- 39 1. SUPPORTS the expansion of both new and existing Member State participation in  
40 Partnership Programs and the utilization of Triangular Partnership Programs by both  
41 Global North and Global South Member States providing training, personnel,  
42 consultation, technological assistance, healthcare cooperation, and agricultural  
43 encouragement to participating partners to extend and magnify the abilities of the  
44 Global South by request of Member States;  
45
- 46 2. SUGGESTS the Global South increase trade between developing economies in order  
47 to promote shared wealth among Member States;  
48
- 49 3. RECOMMENDS the expansion of the BRICS+ platform to encourage more Global  
50 South cooperation by expanding summit and conference participation to more Global  
51 South Member States;  
52
- 53 4. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that a new summit be held on South-South  
54 Cooperation which re-evaluates the tenants and frameworks established in past  
55 actions such as, but not limited to, the *Beijing Call for Action* of 2016 for the purpose  
56 of accommodating modern goals and Member States by reframing the goals and  
57 mechanisms utilized in the promotion of development in the Global South through  
58 SSC;  
59
- 60 5. URGES that the United Nations Development Programme model the research done  
61 by connecting bodies, such as think tanks and the Japanese Research Institute, to  
62 create an annual aggregate report on SSC:  
63
  - 64 a. Including, but not limited to, the allocation of funding at regional and  
65 national levels, types and numbers of projects, goals for the next year,  
66 funding deficits, etc;  
67
  - 68 b. To improve and recommend future global, regional, and individual policies;  
69
- 70 6. EXPRESSES ITS HOPE THAT Members States will contribute to information  
71 sharing and dialogue for organizations such as the South-South Global Thinkers to  
72 operate in more Member States;  
73
- 74 7. REQUESTS the United Nations High Level Committee on South-South Cooperation  
75 to work towards hosting a bi-annual meeting:  
76
  - 77 a. To prudently address the needs of the Global South;  
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- b. To expand the UN Development Expo on SSC by promoting a South-South committee meeting of strictly Global South Member States bi-annually to discuss the infrastructure, monetary, and technological needs within each region of the Global South;
  - c. To encourage the exchange of leadership, knowledge, and data sharing amongst model Global South Member States;
8. **STRONGLY ADVISES** the Global South to enter into free trade agreements such as the Asia-Pacific Free Trade Area, general agreements on trade in services, and agreements on trade related to aspects of intellectual property among Member States to increase global cooperation among the Global South;
9. **CALLS UPON** Member States with experience in producing green energy and sustainable development, such as agribusiness, housing programs, natural disaster risk reduction, transportation, and technology to partner with the Global South;
10. **STRESSES** the emulation of the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) in other regions to enable developing Member States to achieve a greater degree of participation in international economic activities.

## Midwest Model United Nations



**Code:** ECOSOC-5

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** South-South Cooperation

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*The Economic and Social Council,*

- 1 NOTING the need for increased independence of the Global South to develop their economies  
2 and ensure their security,  
3
- 4 RECALLING that increased South - South Cooperation (SSC) is imperative to bringing  
5 independence and developing peace in developing regions of the Global South as promoted in  
6 the *Buenos Aires Plan of Action* and the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda*, all of which have laid the  
7 ground work for increasing independence and cooperation between States in the Global South,  
8
- 9 RECOGNIZING the importance of the *Nairobi Outcome Document*, which emphasizes the  
10 importance of SSC when improving the economies of the Global South, notes the importance of  
11 the New Development Bank and their infrastructure projects in developing economies in the  
12 Global South,  
13
- 14 ACKNOWLEDGING the potential political attachment of funding from the New Development  
15 Bank, and recognizing the importance of new development banks that gives States of the Global  
16 South the ability to control their funding without any aspects of neo-colonialism,  
17
- 18 REALIZING that each Member State operates in several different regions as defined by their  
19 social, cultural, economic, and political relationships and each Member State can define their  
20 involvement by such relationships,  
21
- 22 NOTING the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*  
23 *A/RES/2200(XXI)A*, specifically Article 2, which emphasizes the need for international  
24 cooperation and assistance specifically in regard to economic and technical development,  
25
- 26 1. ENCOURAGES the current New Development Bank (formerly known as the BRICS  
27 Development Bank and other New Development Bank of the Global North) to  
28 continue increasing investment in projects central to growing economies in the  
29 Global South;  
30
  - 31 2. EMPHASISES the need for the Global South to update the standards within the  
32 *Buenos Aires Plan of Action*:  
33
    - 34 a. Update recommendation “8” from focusing on technology and scientific  
35 advancement to an emphasis on financial and service economy development,  
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- a. Update recommendation “37” to reflect support for triangular cooperation in lieu of UN-centric arrangements,
  - b. Update point “i” to reflect a sentiment of self-reliant South-South modern economy instead of the old participation in international economy;
2. CALLS UPON Member States to work with the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation in order to set standards and norms for sharing of best practices:
- a. These practices are modelled after the Technical and Vocational education and training programme (TVET) with regards to the specific countries sharing the best practices, particularly in regard to occupational training programmes;
  - b. These standards would include incorporating and providing all people with the opportunity to partake in any job opportunity.



**Code:** ECOSOC-6

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Traditional Knowledge Systems

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*The Economic and Social Council,*

1 ACKNOWLEDGING the definition of Traditional Knowledge Systems (TKS) as defined by  
2 Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional  
3 Knowledge and Folklore document WIPO/GRTKF/IC/39/INF/7 as the knowledge that is the  
4 result of intellectual activity and insight in a traditional context, and includes the know-how,  
5 skills, innovations, practices and learning that form part of TKS, as well as knowledge that is  
6 embodied in the traditional lifestyle of an indigenous people,  
7

8 RECALLING the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, and the  
9 recognition of 2019 as the International Year of Indigenous Languages A/RES/71/178 which  
10 raise awareness of oral traditions and calls for the documentation of oral traditions and the need  
11 of UNESCO to preserve and promote indigenous languages,  
12

13 NOTING WITH CONCERN the omission of language from the discourse within the  
14 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage as language was considered  
15 outside of the scope of the convention,  
16

17 BELIEVING that language is an integral part of TKS for many indigenous cultures due to its  
18 role as a repository of traditional knowledge, but the severe lack of framework regarding the  
19 connection between TKS and language,  
20

21 1. ENCOURAGES that Member States recognize the endangered languages defined by  
22 the UNESCO Ad Hoc Group on Endangered Languages as a part of TKS,  
23 endangered languages being defined as those languages on the path to extinction via  
24 internal forces such as negative attitudes or external forces such as military,  
25 economic, religious, cultural, or educational subjugation;  
26

27 2. ENCOURAGES Member States attempts to preserve languages through recording  
28 and studying indigenous peoples' languages and endangered languages residing  
29 within the Member States through national organizations partnered with UNESCO  
30 such as the Polish National Commission for UNESCO;  
31

32 3. RECOMMENDS the use of digitization to electronically preserve languages in  
33 Member States through the World Intellectual Property Organization's Creative  
34 Heritage Project (CHP), with the intention of preserving a larger percentage of  
35 languages and providing more public access to the indigenous languages recorded



36 through the CHP in order to be studied in educational settings such as universities,  
37 primary education institutions, and through self-study;

38

39 4. REQUESTS funding from the UN Secretariat to UNESCO for the CHP for the  
40 purpose of promoting, protecting, and maintaining indigenous and endangered  
41 languages as well as reducing stigma surrounding indigenous languages through the  
42 use of educational, social, and cultural programs including seminars, museums,  
43 television shows.



**Code:** ECOSOC-7

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Power Loss in Western Africa

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*The Economic and Social Council,*

- 1 ACKNOWLEDGING the increased need for international cooperation to address immediate  
2 concerns posed by water shortages,  
3  
4 EXPRESSING ITS DEEPEST CONCERN for those in Western African nations affected by the  
5 hydroelectric power failure,  
6  
7 UNDERSTANDING the dire need for immediate funding and international aid in order to  
8 quickly and efficiently mitigate major power loss in Western Africa,  
9  
10 IN AGREEMENT WITH the Africa-EU Strategic Partnership (2006) in which nations agreed to  
11 work together in the global arena and international forum to effectively respond and adapt to  
12 natural disasters, and cooperate in water management, weather observation and the  
13 acknowledgement of early warning systems to improve disaster risk management,  
14  
15 ADDRESSING SDG 13 and the 7 global targets recognized in the United Nations Office for  
16 Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) that address substantially reducing the loss of lives,  
17 numbers of affected people, economic loss, damage to critical infrastructure, increasing and  
18 improving national and local strategies with specific targets and indicators, international  
19 cooperation, and access to early warning and risk assessment,  
20  
21 1. ENCOURAGES the International Community to send aid to Western African Nations in  
22 this time of crisis through means such as the United Nations Disaster Assessment and  
23 Coordination;  
24  
25 2. INVITES the United Nations various outlets for emergency relief efforts such as the  
26 World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations' International Children's  
27 Emergency Fund's School-in-a-Box Programme which will provide school age children  
28 with access to materials immediately;  
29  
30 3. ENCOURAGES an international commitment to helping Member States to further  
31 expand upon means of energy production and developing stable energy backups  
32 premised on the UNDP's work with SDG 7 for sustainable energy to ensure crisis  
33 prevention based of power shortages;  
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4. REQUESTS for aid in increasing the capacity development and bilateral partnerships, such as the Japan Disaster Relief Team, between Member States to adapt to and mitigate the effects of natural disasters based on previous efforts by UNISDR;
  5. INVITES Members States to work through organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to support the African Union and the nations of Ghana, Togo, Benin, and Nigeria with food security throughout the time of the crisis;
  6. RECOMMENDS Member States work through the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the FAO to transfer knowledge about hydroelectric power technology and drought response to the region affected to better react to the drought;
  7. CALLS UPON Member States to increase funding for current water and power systems, such as United Nations Water and the UNDP to combat the effects of ecocentric climate change.

## Midwest Model United Nations



**Code:** SCN-1

**Committee:** Security Council North

**Topic:** Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding

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*The United Nations Security Council,*

- 1 REITERATING the original purpose of the United Nations, which was formed with the intent  
2 to establish and ensure “maintenance of international peace and security,” as expressed in  
3 Article 23 of the *Charter of the United Nations*,  
4  
5 ACKNOWLEDGING the findings of *S/RES/2282* and *A/RES/70/262* that notes the  
6 shortcomings of peacekeeping, specifically inefficiency of operations and violations of human  
7 rights committed by peacekeepers,  
8  
9 RECALLING *A/RES/39/47* which outlined the training standards of United Nations  
10 peacekeepers,  
11  
12 REAFFIRMING *A/RES/2006* that established the Special Committee on Peacekeeping  
13 Operations (C-34),  
14  
15 REMINDING Member States of Chapter 4 of the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations:  
16 Principles and Guidelines (Capstone Doctrine) that outlines the guidelines for the initiations of  
17 peacekeeping missions,  
18  
19 RECOGNIZING the work by the Office of Internal Oversight Services which was established  
20 by *A/RES/48/218B*,  
21  
22 NOTING WITH REGRET how the lack of resources has stifled peacekeeping missions,  
23  
24 ALARMED BY the escalation of conflict by peacekeepers such as the incident in Bosnia which  
25 lead to the death of 8,000 people as reported by the Srebrenica Report,  
26  
27 EXPRESSING APPRECIATION of the economic effort and support put forth by numerous  
28 Member States,  
29  
30 DEEPLY CONCERNED by the lack of infrastructure which leads to conflict within Member  
31 States,  
32  
33 CITING Goal 13 of the Sustainable Development Goals that aid vulnerable regions in adapting  
34 to climate change,  
35  
36

37 COGNIZANT of the work of non-government organizations in humanitarian aid,  
38  
39 CONFIDENT in the work of the United Nations Agricultural Fund for Economic Development,  
40  
41 REFERRING to *A/RES/69/283* that mandated the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk and  
42 Reduction to implement the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction,  
43  
44 OBSERVING the lack of female personnel in the administrative and military capacities of UN  
45 peacekeeping operations and reaffirming *S/RES/1325* and *S/RES/2122* on women's participation  
46 in conflict prevention,  
47  
48 TAKES NOTE of the disparities of educational opportunities for women and the reality of  
49 gender-based violence of women,  
50  
51 REAFFIRMING the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali  
52 (MINUSMA) which actively prosecutes crimes against women,  
53  
54 REFERRING to *S/RES/2242*, which recognized the increased need to integrate women's needs  
55 and gender perspectives into peacekeeping operations,  
56  
57 1. ENCOURAGES the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to increase  
58 focus on the crisis prevention aspect of their program through further partnership and  
59 cooperation with non-government organizations, specifically citing Secretary-  
60 General Report *A/72/707*;  
61  
62 2. ENDORSES United Nations Member States to form both regional and national plans  
63 of action prior to an influx of refugees regardless of any considered humanitarian  
64 threats;  
65  
66 3. RECOMMENDS United Nations Member States to encourage the efforts of any  
67 humanitarian organizations promoted and/or supported by United Nations  
68 Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization;  
69  
70 4. ADVISES regional powers to promote climate change initiatives and develop  
71 renewable energy sources within the borders of underdeveloped states;  
72  
73 5. CALLS UPON Member-States to provide aid in terms of infrastructure in order to  
74 prevent conflict through the development of roads, dams, and bridges and access to  
75 utilities including running water, sewage, electricity, telecommunications, and  
76 Internet broadband;  
77  
78 6. WELCOMES the implementation of emerging technology in order to provide  
79 sustainable development within peacekeeping missions;  
80

- 81 7. SUGGESTS that C-34 be utilized to provide regularly scheduled reviews of the  
82 effectiveness and economic viability of currently active and future peacekeeping  
83 missions;  
84
- 85 8. REQUESTS that the timetable for reviews be determined in a case by case basis as  
86 seen fit by C-34;  
87
- 88 9. URGES that when Peacekeepers complete their mission early, they leave the  
89 member-state that they are engaged in upon completion of the mission review;  
90
- 91 10. CONDEMNS peacekeepers for escalating conflict within Member States;  
92
- 93 11. CALLS FOR a soft limit on the number of peacekeeping missions;  
94
- 95 12. INVITES cooperation with the Secretariat on matters of resource management  
96 within peacekeeping missions;  
97
- 98 13. ADVISES Member States to hold peacekeepers accountable for violations of the  
99 Peacekeeper Code of Conduct;  
100
- 101 14. AUTHORIZES the Office of Internal Oversight Services to conduct investigations  
102 into violations of the Peacekeeper Code of Conduct;  
103
- 104 15. ENCOURAGES Member States to utilize non-government organizations to assist in  
105 sustainable development in improving the transition period between peacekeeping  
106 and peacebuilding;  
107
- 108 16. FURTHER INVITES Member States to continue to focus on expanding upon the  
109 peacebuilding and conflict prevention;  
110
- 111 17. SEEKS to establish an education initiative through tailored country-specific  
112 curriculums to educate children under the age of 12 on cultural gender inclusion and  
113 sexual violence by calling upon existing NGOs and government programs;  
114
- 115 18. CONTINUES to support programs about cultural inclusion such as the Girl Up  
116 campaign;  
117
- 118 19. PROMOTES the inclusion of women in peacekeeping administrative personnel and  
119 peacekeeping troops with the aim of achieving a 25% increase of women's  
120 participation from each member state in peacekeeping missions by 2050;  
121
- 122 20. REQUESTS the UN based initiative known as the UN Action Against Sexual  
123 Violence in Conflict to expand their mission in order to better prevent sexual  
124 violence and respond effectively to the needs of civilian survivors through mental  
125 and physical rehabilitation programs and healthcare initiatives;  
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21. CALLS FOR the General Assembly and the Security Council to convene for the purpose of restructuring a more equitable and inclusive funding system for the United Nations peacekeeping missions and operations to determine the recommended contribution of individual states;
  22. ADVISES Member States with high GDP per capita to increase their contributions in terms of direct funds to peacekeeping missions' budget and all member states to continue contributing personnel for the peacekeeping missions.

## Midwest Model United Nations



**Code:** SCN-2

**Committee:** Security Council North

**Topic:** The Situation with Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems

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*The United Nations Security Council,*

- 1 RECOGNIZING the positive benefits of emerging technology developments within
- 2 autonomous weapons,
- 3
- 4 NOTING the potential for unintentional targeting by autonomous weapons,
- 5
- 6 ACKNOWLEDGING that the Security Council unanimously adopted *S/RES/1540* under
- 7 Chapter VII of the *United Nations Charter*, obliging States to refrain from supporting non-State
- 8 actors from developing, acquiring, manufacturing, possessing, transporting, transferring or using
- 9 nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their delivery systems,
- 10
- 11 ACKNOWLEDGING the concern expressed by NGOs and Member States in regards to
- 12 escalating tensions over Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS),
- 13
- 14 DEEPLY DISTURBED by the potential negative outcomes of continued conflict between
- 15 Russia and Turkey, specifically outcomes such as humanitarian crises, negative economic
- 16 repercussions, and an increase of extremist activity in the region,
- 17
- 18 NOTES WITH SATISFACTION Russia's willingness to broker a reparations agreement with
- 19 Turkey for having unintentionally shot down a Turkish aircraft containing Turkish diplomats,
- 20
- 21 CONCERNED with the potential biases within AI code,
- 22
- 23 EMPHASIZING the importance for Member States to promote the safety and welfare of its
- 24 citizens;
- 25
- 26 EMPHASIZING the necessity for the creation of an eighth category to be known as
- 27 "autonomous weapons" and added to the seven existing categories of major conventional arms
- 28 as previously established by the UN Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA),
- 29
- 30 NOTING WITH REGRET the misuse of civilian drones in South Sudan for extremist
- 31 engagement,
- 32
- 33 HAVING EXAMINED the success against the Islamic State in Syria when approached with a
- 34 united front,
- 35



36 COGNIZANT of crises that cause mass displacement of civilians and creating the need for  
37 humanitarian assistance in hard-to-reach areas and besieged locations,  
38

39 1. CALLS FOR a conference on LAWS by all UN Member States in which this body  
40 recommends:

41  
42 a. The conference will be held on 20 September 2019 at the *Convention on*  
43 *Certain Conventional Weapons* (CCW) Offices in Geneva;

44  
45 b. The conference invites all Member States of the UN, NGOs, and topic  
46 experts to attend;

47  
48 c. The conference will determine a working definition of and establish an eighth  
49 category of major conventional arms in the United Nations Register of  
50 Conventional Arms for Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems;

51  
52 d. Recommends that LAWS are regulated when used for combat purposes under  
53 all circumstances;

54  
55 e. Endorses the application of a diverse set of programmers to be involved when  
56 writing and editing the programming code for Artificial Intelligence to limit  
57 or eliminate bias within the system;

58  
59 f. Entrusts Member States to disclose any information they can in the interest of  
60 international security and peace;

61  
62 g. Condemns the acquisition of LAWS by non-state and extremist actors,  
63

64 h. Suggest that Member States develop regulations and limit access to civilian  
65 drones with the goal of limiting their use for extremist purposes;  
66

67 2. INVITES Kazakhstan to act as a third-party negotiator working to broker peace  
68 negotiations between Turkey and Russia in regards to the pipeline and the YPG  
69 population currently residing in Syria,  
70

71 3. STRONGLY URGES Member States to adopt similar statutes to prevent LAWS and  
72 their technologies from falling into the hands of non-State actors;  
73

74 4. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that Member States that have acquired the S-400 air  
75 missile-defence system take the system offline until a Russian produced software  
76 patch is made available,  
77

78 5. FURTHER INVITES the African Union to work in collaboration with South Sudan  
79 in order to broker peace as well as calling upon the International Criminal Court to  
80 conduct an external investigation regarding the usage of commercially available

- 81 drones in extremist attacks while prosecution will be left to the jurisdiction of South  
82 Sudan,  
83
- 84 6. DEMANDS the need for proper and accurate reporting of trade of Lethal  
85 Autonomous Weapons (LAWS) to the United Nations Register of Conventional  
86 Arms;  
87
  - 88 7. ENCOURAGES Member States to continue to review their own autonomous  
89 weapons to ensure the prevention of future accidents;  
90
  - 91 8. COMMENDS the work of current NGOs in the Middle Eastern region,  
92
  - 93 9. ENCOURAGES Member States to continue to financially back NGOs currently  
94 working on humanitarian crises in the Middle Eastern region,  
95
  - 96 10. CALLS UPON Ethiopia to serve as an intermediary for negotiations to encourage  
97 the reduction of military intervention in Syria,  
98
  - 99 11. CALLS ON all willing Member States to accept refugees displaced as a result of  
100 conflict within the region,  
101
  - 102 12. REQUESTS the Arab League to further assess and address all current and any future  
103 humanitarian crises brought forth by the Islamic State in Syria,  
104
  - 105 13. EMPHASIZES the importance of supporting the United Nations High Commissioner  
106 (UNHCR) task of building upon the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework  
107 (CRRF), contained in Annex I of the New York Declaration, to develop a ‘global  
108 compact on refugees.’

## Midwest Model United Nations



**Code:** SCN-3

**Committee:** Security Council North

**Topic:** Enhancing the Effectiveness of UN Sanctions

---

*The United Nations Security Council,*

- 1 HAVING REVIEWED Chapter VII Article 41 of the *United Nations Charter* which  
2 encompasses a broad range of enforcement options that do not involve the use of armed force  
3 and mandates Member States to take action for the maintenance and restoration of international  
4 peace and security,  
5  
6 REAFFIRMING the sovereignty of Member States established by Article 2 of the *United*  
7 *Nations Charter*,  
8  
9 RECOGNIZING that sanctions should be a last resort solution under the *United Nations*  
10 *Charter*,  
11  
12 FULLY BELIEVING “smart” or targeted sanctions to be a critical method of ensuring  
13 continued international security,  
14  
15 NOTING WITH REGRET the harmful results having ensued from previously imposed  
16 comprehensive sanctions by the UN Security Council on Southern Rhodesia, Iraq, the  
17 Democratic Republic of North Korea, and Burma,  
18  
19 UNDERSTANDING United Nations’ sanctions as both potentially beneficial and substantially  
20 harmful contributions to regional and international security,  
21  
22 KEEPING IN MIND the High-Level Review (HLR) of UN Sanctions’ wish to improve and  
23 increase the effectiveness of sanctions.  
24  
25 ACKNOWLEDGES *S/RES/2270* and *S/RES/2321*, which address the need for improving  
26 sanction enforcement when Member States do not abide by the sanctions placed upon them,  
27  
28 RECALLING *S/RES/841* that established the mandate for the Working Group on General Issues  
29 of Sanctions of 2006,  
30  
31 CONSIDERING that regional coalitions may be more effective and efficient in addressing  
32 immediate and potential future matters of concern,  
33  
34 MINDFUL of the potential detrimental effects on both the economic and human development of  
35 a nation by unilateral sanctions when a remedy is not pursued through the Security Council first,  
36

37 ACKNOWLEDGING that non-State actors evade sanctions by targeting and exploiting  
38 historical and cultural artifacts to finance terrorism and criminal networks,  
39

40 EMPHASIZING the adoption of *A/RES/45/121* that promotes the prevention of crimes that  
41 infringe on cultural heritage in the form of movable property to reduce conflict, prevent  
42 radicalization, fight violent extremism, and enhance the punishment of individual offenders  
43 targeted by sanctions,  
44

45 STRESSING THE IMPORTANCE of oversight of natural resources to prevent their usage in  
46 conflict and circumventing sanctions in accordance with *S/RES/1625*,  
47

- 48 1. EMPOWERS utilization of the greatest measures accessible by Member States to  
49 resolve conflicts internally;  
50
- 51 2. ENDORSES Member States sovereignty in resolving conflicts within their  
52 territories;  
53
- 54 3. FURTHER URGES Member States to seek peaceful diplomatic solutions to conflict  
55 before pursuing sanctions in accordance with the United Nations Charter;  
56
- 57 4. STRONGLY ADVISES that Member States comply with “smart” sanctions aimed at  
58 limiting the capacity of terrorist groups to fund their deplorable goal;  
59
- 60 5. REQUEST Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34) to investigate the  
61 operations of terrorist organizations and strategies funding;  
62
- 63 6. CALLS FOR the Security Council Counter Terrorism Committee to strategize the  
64 limiting of terrorist groups;  
65
- 66 7. FURTHER ENCOURAGES Member States to continue discussion and negotiation  
67 throughout the period of sanctioning;  
68
- 69 8. ENDORSES the role of the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) in  
70 responding to any potential negative effects of comprehensive UN sanctions, such as  
71 allocating relief aid to ensure a rapid response;  
72
- 73 9. CALLS ON C-34 to directly target terrorist groups and their resources from having  
74 viable self-funding mechanisms through effective sanctioning,  
75
- 76 10. URGES Member States to utilize smart sanctions that restrict products and financial  
77 flows by focusing on states’ governments leaders, political elites, and segments of  
78 society believed to be responsible for objectionable behavior;  
79
- 80 11. RECOGNIZES the need for building capacity within the UN systems and Member  
81 States to fully understand and implement;  
82

- 83 12. SUGGESTS a mapping exercise to provide a comprehensive assessment of  
84 assistance and prioritization of states in need of assistance  
85
- 86 13. UNDERSCORES the need to focus on investigation, cross-border cooperation, and  
87 exchange of information, as well as involving public and private sector partners  
88 including collectors, art dealers, auction houses, and tourism agencies to strengthen  
89 legal frameworks and criminal justice systems, and enhanced collaboration to  
90 prevent and respond to terrorist attacks against cultural heritage in accordance with  
91 S/RES/2347;  
92
- 93 14. REESTABLISHES the Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions, whose duty  
94 was to provide recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of UN  
95 sanctions;  
96
- 97 15. NOTING WITH REGRET that many UN Member States do not report on sanctions  
98 regimes in terms of enforcement;  
99
- 100 16. NOTING cyber manipulation has potential to negatively affect international trade  
101 and the global economy through the malicious utilization of cryptocurrency and  
102 Internet telecommunication;  
103
- 104 17. STRONGLY URGES Member States to adopt commodity monitoring and  
105 certification schemes such as the Kimberley Process for diamonds and of  
106 strengthening the contributions made by existing sanctions committees and various  
107 groups of the Security Council that emphasize the need in developing nations and  
108 countries emerging from conflict, the strengthening of lawful, transparent, and  
109 sustainable management and exploitation of natural resources,  
110
- 111 18. ENCOURAGES Member States to create strategic national plans in regards to cyber  
112 security and institute preventative measures;  
113
- 114 19. INVITES information sharing between member states to help track cryptocurrency  
115 transactions made by sanctioned states and non-state actors with intent to evade  
116 current UN sanction regimes;  
117
- 118 20. SUGGESTS technologically-advanced Member States to form a coalition and  
119 provide their expertise and resources to properly track cryptocurrency with the  
120 purpose of targeting non-state actors that are utilizing cryptocurrency for terrorist  
121 actions;  
122
- 123 21. SUGGESTS humanitarian aid should be continued in order to protect civilian lives  
124 when placing sanctions on struggling Member States.

## Midwest Model United Nations



**Code:** SCN-4

**Committee:** Security Council North

**Topic:** The Situation in Ukraine

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*The United Nations Security Council,*

- 1 DEEPLY CONCERNED with the active conflict in Eastern Ukraine and the thousands who  
2 have died as a direct result of the conflict,  
3  
4 STRONGLY URGES a ceasefire in the Member State of Ukraine in order to aid in ending the  
5 conflict in Ukraine,  
6  
7 ACKNOWLEDGING the active 5 Year Plan signed by the Ukrainian government and UN in  
8 order to reduce conflict, improve their economic well-being, protect human life, promote  
9 democratic governance, and advance human rights,  
10  
11 NOTING WITH CONCERN that over 1.8 million Ukrainian citizens are considered to be  
12 persons of concern as of 2017, according to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees  
13 (UNHCR) Population Statistics Database,  
14  
15 REITERATING the unanimous adoption of *S/RES/2202* where the Security Council called on  
16 all parties to fully implement the Package of Measures for the Implementation of the Minsk  
17 Agreements,  
18  
19 RECALLING the need for all parties involved in the situation in Ukraine to avoid any unilateral  
20 steps that could deepen the divide or depart from of the spirit and letter of the Minsk  
21 Agreements, which set out the necessary steps to restore peace in eastern regions of Ukraine;  
22  
23 1. STRONGLY SUPPORTS efforts to find a peaceful settlement and strike renewed  
24 and constructive action to overcome the apparent impasse in diplomatic negotiations  
25 in the region to reduce tensions and exhaust all available peaceful means in  
26 accordance with the *United Nations Charter*;  
27  
28 2. COMMENDS the efforts of the Russian Federation and Poland for taking in refugees  
29 as well as providing financial assistance, including government-funded jobs, and  
30 further encourages their efforts,  
31  
32 3. APPLAUDS the Organization for Security and Cooperation (OSCE) mission in  
33 Ukraine to ensuring a comprehensive approach for sustainable peace and  
34 development and their important role in the region in recommending solutions to  
35 resolve protracted and new conflicts;  
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4. URGES Russia and Ukraine to create the Minsk III Protocol under the supervision of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), whereas:
  - a. The negotiations will include France and Germany as neutral observers;
  - b. The protocol will aim to establish an immediate ceasefire between all parties involved in the conflict;
  - c. The protocol will create a fund reliant upon voluntary donations provided by Member States to provide humanitarian aid within Ukraine,
  - d. Kazakhstan will host the negotiations in Astana;
  - e. Invites all UN Security Council Members to spectate the creation.

## Midwest Model United Nations



**Code:** SCS-1

**Committee:** Security Council South

**Topic:** Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding

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*The United Nations Security Council,*

1 RECOGNIZING the biggest threat to peace in the international community is based in intra-  
2 state conflict as displayed by the untold suffering and loss of peoples due to intra-state conflict,  
3 and recognizing also that human rights abuses, ethnic and religious violence, weak capacity  
4 building, underdevelopment and poverty as key root causes to intra-state conflict, as displayed  
5 through Rwanda, Myanmar, and elsewhere,  
6

7 RECOGNIZING ALSO Article II of the *Charter of the United Nations*,  
8

9 REITERATING ITS CALL FOR a comprehensive approach to peace building and addressing  
10 conflict as expressed in Security Council 2282 (2016) through the cooperation, coordination,  
11 and communication between Member States, the Security Council, the Peacebuilding  
12 Commission (PBC) and relevant United Nations bodies, regional organizations, and specialized  
13 agencies,  
14

15 CONSCIOUS of the complexities of intra-state conflict within different regions and states based  
16 in history, ethnic composition, and religion, and the successes of regional organizations in  
17 addressing such matters, such as the African Union, Organization of American States,  
18 Association of Southeast Asian Nations, and others, especially the vital work achieved by the  
19 Regional Economic Communities (REC's) under the African Union, including the  
20 Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), in promoting economic interdependence  
21 and development within specific regions of Africa and thus necessitating the need for peace and  
22 stability,  
23

24 EMPHASIZING the need for a stable base for dialogue facilitation and open communication  
25 with the help of mediation through member states with conflict prevention and peacebuilding  
26 between affected societies and intrastate communities exemplified by the Organization for  
27 Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and the United Nations Mediation Support Office  
28 (MSU),  
29

30 EXPRESSING CONCERN that the failure of states to defend the human right of freedom of  
31 thought, conscience, and religion, as noted in Article 18 of the *Universal Declaration of Human  
32 Rights*, has led to increased intra-state conflict both between state and non-state actors and  
33 between different religious groups,  
34

35 TAKING NOTE of the Sustainable Development Goals, especially Sustainable Development  
36 Goal Sixteen (SDG 16) that states “Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable



37 development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive  
38 institutions at all levels” and that goal’s relation to the topic of conflict prevention and  
39 peacebuilding,

40

41 AFFIRMING the need for strengthening the health, economic, and education infrastructure of  
42 developing conflict-affected countries and while noting Health as a Bridge for Peace (HBP), the  
43 United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF), and the United Nations  
44 Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), whose constitution states “since  
45 wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be  
46 constructed,”

47

48 UNDERSTANDING the limited capacities of the United Nations General First Committee’s  
49 efforts to eradicate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects and in the  
50 final document of the sixth biennial meeting of states to consider the implementation of the  
51 program of action,

52

53 1. RECOMMENDS the Peacebuilding Commission continue to strengthen its  
54 coordination with the Security Council and relevant United Nations bodies, regional  
55 organizations, and specialized agencies to facilitate a comprehensive approach such  
56 that utilizes the comparative approaches of each body such that:

57

58 a. The interconnectedness of security, development, and human rights are  
59 acknowledged and emphasized;

60

61 b. The implementation and oversight of peacebuilding missions is considered in  
62 a contextual manner with due consideration to the concerns of regional  
63 actors, both state and non-state;

64

65 2. ENCOURAGES regional and intracontinental organizations such as those  
66 aforementioned to implement local and regional economic development  
67 organizations around geopolitical, historical, and cultural lines, modelled upon the  
68 Regional Economic Communities established under the African Union, and in  
69 particular the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, with aims to: create  
70 regional blocs addressing local struggles, implement multilateral trade agreements,  
71 establish economic interdependence, further the necessity internal stability, foster  
72 greater diplomatic ties, and enhance local development through interstate funding;

73

74 3. URGES the United Nations Mediation Support Office (MSU) to expand the work on  
75 open communication and dialogue facilitation between conflict-affected intrastate  
76 communities and societies by:

77

78 a. Focusing on not only on interstate and governmental issues, but will also try  
79 to get more involved in imminent/pressing intrastate governmental conflicts  
80 in affected areas;

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- b. Modelling these efforts after the OSCE initiatives on mediation and conflict prevention to ensure peacekeeping strategies;
- 4. REAFFIRMS Article 18 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* and encourages Member States to reassess their current status in promoting religious tolerance within their borders, particularly in conflict-prone regions;
- 5. SUPPORTS the inclusion of local, religious communities in conflict mitigation particularly in the facilitation of peaceful dialogue;
- 6. CALLS UPON Member States to prioritize fulfilling SDG 16 to prevent conflict and facilitate peacebuilding and prioritize using it as a guide in the United Nations mission to eradicate conflict;
- 7. REITERATES the Health as a Bridge for Peace (HBP) multidimensional policy and planning framework in its support of health care infrastructure in conflict-affected areas and post-conflict mitigation as well as UNESCO’s contribution to medical supplies in conflict areas;
- 8. RENEWS ITS APPEAL for increased research by the UN Economic Analysis and Policy Division on the influence on economic stability by intra-state conflict and how economic inequality aids and fuels developing conflicts to build on their extensive portfolio of research on global economic trends and their links to emerging and present issues;
- 9. NOTICES UNICEF in saying children are victimized by conflict because of the lack of education which negatively impacts future growth in conflict-affected states;
- 10. REQUESTS further partnership between academia and relief organizations to provide educational infrastructure in conflict-affected countries; and
- 11. RESOLVES to remain seized on the matter.

## Midwest Model United Nations



**Code:** SCS-2

**Committee:** Security Council South

**Topic:** Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding

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*The United Nations Security Council,*

- 1 RECOGNIZING the growing scale and complexity of modern conflicts,  
2  
3 ACKNOWLEDGING the primacy of political solutions and the need for greater attention to  
4 addressing the root causes of conflict and prioritizing the prevention of conflict and sustaining  
5 peace,  
6  
7 AFFIRMING that dual reporting arrangement represents a new and innovative way of working  
8 that enhances coherence between the related responsibilities of the Department of Political  
9 Affairs and the Office of Operations and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations,  
10  
11 EXPRESSING the establishment of the Executive Committee in January 2017 represents an  
12 important step towards greater cross-pillar coherence and accountability in the spirit of  
13 collective effort that also imbues the United Nations Charter and recent intergovernmental  
14 decisions with regard to enhancements to our performance in the peace and security pillar and  
15 strengthened arrangements for information management, coordination and crisis management;  
16  
17 NOTING the need to broaden and deepen the pool of civilian experts to help develop national  
18 capacity, the need for the United Nations system to strengthen strategic partnerships with  
19 international, regional and sub-regional organizations, in particular by promoting coherence and  
20 coordination among their plans and programs,  
21  
22 EMPHASIZING that enhanced leadership, accountability and performance management,  
23 including in the implementation of the whole-of-pillar approach and cross-pillar collaboration,  
24 will be critical to the success of conflict prevention and management,  
25  
26 TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION that women are often excluded from crucial conversations  
27 in pre-conflict prevention and crucial opportunities in post-conflict re-building efforts,  
28  
29 1. AUTHORIZES the joint meetings and tasks of the leaders of the Department of  
30 Political Affairs and the Office of Operations and the Department of Peacekeeping  
31 Operations in a single political-operational structure shared by the two departments  
32 and headed by Assistant Secretaries General with defined regional responsibilities;  
33  
34 2. AFFIRMS the importance of transparency, accountability, and the shared capacity of  
35 leadership of the departments being responsible for the entire range of political and  
36 operational engagements on peace and security issues, including the provision of

- 37 strategic, political and operational guidance, analysis and direction and integrated  
38 operational support for prevention and sustaining peace, as well as crisis monitoring  
39 and response;  
40
- 41 3. ENDORSES improved regional analysis, strategies and responses with combined  
42 regional expertise under regional leadership, the strengthening of the coherence and  
43 integration of political and operational mandates and engagements, facilitating early  
44 warning and the activation of preventive measures, and crisis response; provide  
45 substantive guidance and support to field presences, enhancing cooperation with  
46 regional and sub-regional organizations, among other partners, and ensuring  
47 continuity in transitions between mission and non-mission contexts;  
48
- 49 4. DESIGNATES that the respective regional areas would be organized by regional  
50 divisions and further organized into teams tailored to the specific context and needs,  
51 with the aim of enhancing intra-pillar and cross-pillar coherence and should be  
52 achieved through enhanced triangular cooperation and deepened ties with regional  
53 and sub-regional organizations, in particular the African Union and sub-regional  
54 African organizations, as well as other partners such as the European Union, the  
55 Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the League of Arab States, the Union of  
56 South American Nations, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the Pacific  
57 Islands Forum. Partnership agreements with regional organizations will frame  
58 enhanced cooperation and collaboration at all levels to achieve better analyses and  
59 strategies for dealing with conflict prevention and response;  
60
- 61 5. RECOMMENDS a clear division of labor be fostered and maintained to allow staff  
62 both to dedicate more time to political analysis, devising strategies and process  
63 design, as core functions of prevention, and to fulfill the political and operational  
64 requirements for backstopping peace operations;  
65
- 66 6. SUGGESTS greater use of technology to enhance analysis and optional sharing of  
67 data and collaboration, the department should identify shared technology platforms  
68 that will enable them to interact more productively on specific topics and foster more  
69 collaborative working methods with the departments and relevant organizations;  
70
- 71 7. PROCLAIMS the meetings and tasks would maintain their respective specialized  
72 gender capacities and functions with a view to ensuring the mainstreaming of gender  
73 equality at all levels and in all areas of the Organization's work to provide technical,  
74 political and policy expertise to the preventive diplomacy and peacemaking  
75 engagements and the gender units of peacekeeping and special political missions as  
76 called for in the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of  
77 Women (UN-Women).

## Midwest Model United Nations



**Code:** SCS-PRST-1

**Committee:** Security Council South

**Topic:** Climate, Peace and Security

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*The President of the United Nations Security Council,*

- 1 ALARMED BY the instability in Bangladesh and surrounding areas as result of the Cyclone
- 2 Chapala,
- 3
- 4 CONCERNED BY the lack of resources available to the Security Council to address the matter
- 5 at this time,
- 6
- 7 1. REQUESTS a report from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- 8 (UNHCR) on the topic of “Displaced Peoples as a Result of Cyclone Chapala”;
- 9
- 10 2. FURTHER REQUESTS a report from the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) on the
- 11 topic of “Understanding and Addressing Natural Disaster-Related Security Risks”;
- 12
- 13 3. RESOLVES to remain seized on the matter.

## Midwest Model United Nations



**Code:** SCS-3

**Committee:** Security Council South

**Topic:** Climate, Peace and Security

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*The United Nations Security Council,*

- 1 MOURNING the lives lost and devastated by natural disasters, especially those affected by  
2 Cyclone Chapala,  
3  
4 DEEPLY CONCERNED BY the threat posed by natural disasters on matters on international  
5 security,  
6  
7 OBSERVING the need for immediate relief to refugees and other peoples displaced by Cyclone  
8 Chapala,  
9  
10 RECOGNIZING both the need to address underlying conflicts within the region and Article II  
11 of the *United Nations Charter*,  
12  
13 ACKNOWLEDGING the continual need for the resources and relief for natural disasters  
14 affecting southeast Asia,  
15  
16 1. REQUESTS the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to make available  
17 all necessary resources to address the immediate refugee issues in Bangladesh and its  
18 neighbouring States;  
19  
20 2. INSTRUCTS the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian  
21 Affairs to allocate all necessary resources to address the situation and bring together  
22 all relevant actors;  
23  
24 3. URGES those Member States willing and able to provide resources, in cooperation  
25 with the Government of Bangladesh, to restore regional peace and security;  
26  
27 4. ENCOURAGES Myanmar, Bangladesh, and other affected states accept assistance  
28 from United Nations Peacekeepers in addressing related refugee conflicts in the  
29 region;  
30  
31 5. AUTHORIZES a reallocation of resources in the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund  
32 to account for a fund dedicated to natural disaster relief in Southeast Asia;  
33  
34 6. RESOLVES to remain seized on the matter.



**Code:** SCS-4

**Committee:** Security Council South

**Topic:** Enhancing the Effectiveness of UN Sanctions

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*The United Nations Security Council,*

- 1 WELCOMING the recommendations made to the Security Council through the *Compendium of*  
2 *the High Level Review of UN Sanctions*, which include,  
3  
4 REFERENCING that Security Council resolutions consistently mandate committees to monitor  
5 the implementation of UN sanctions,  
6  
7 FURTHER REFERENCING that the Security Council tasks expert groups to assist the  
8 committees in their mandate by gathering, examining and analyzing information from UN  
9 bodies, regional organizations and other interested parties,  
10  
11 1. CALLS ON the Department of Political Affairs to provide political guidance for UN  
12 missions and agencies regarding the objectivity, nature, and scope of UN sanctions;  
13  
14 2. ENCOURAGES sanctions committees to organize regular joint meetings based upon  
15 overarching themes (non-proliferation, human rights abuses, etc.) and regions and  
16 consult with key stakeholders to ensure technical and procedural issues are  
17 discussed, provide more thorough reports for all UN-designated entities such that  
18 address humanitarian implications, and conduct annual performance assessments;  
19  
20 3. RECOMMENDS the establishment of a standing Sanctions Technical Committee  
21 (STC) under the prevue of the Security Council with the mission to ensure consistent  
22 interpretation and implementation guidance for UN sanctions amongst sanctions  
23 committees and develop a standard set of guidelines for sanctions committees;  
24  
25 4. ADVISES expert groups to strengthen relationships with regional and sub-regional  
26 organizations to enhance the implementation of UN sanctions and consider open  
27 briefings and participate in more regional outreach programs to promote voluntary  
28 information-sharing regarding the implementation of UN sanctions;  
29  
30 5. CALLS UPON the Secretariat to ensure that expert groups receive the necessary  
31 administrative support such that:  
32  
33 a. facilitates training on standards, including on the conduct of investigations  
34 and the protection of informants and information  
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- b. implements a general public campaign to promote greater education, understanding, and awareness of UN sanctions;
- 6. **REQUIRES** the coordination between expert groups, sanctions committees, and other relevant UN bodies through meetings, briefings, and reports;
- 7. **REQUESTS** the Secretariat provide sufficient funding and focus for sanctions capacity building efforts through the creation of a Trust Fund for sanctions implementation;
- 8. **RESOLVES** to remain seized on the matter.



## Midwest Model United Nations



**Code:** SCS-5

**Committee:** Security Council South

**Topic:** Enhancing the Effectiveness of UN Sanctions

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*The United Nations Security Council,*

- 1 AWARE of the 14 current UN sanction regimes that place an emphasis on encouraging peaceful  
2 solutions to conflicts, nuclear non-proliferation, and counter-terrorism,  
3  
4 RECOGNIZING the substantial work already done by the Security Council Affairs Division  
5 (SCAD) Roster of Experts regarding the implementation and oversight of United Nations  
6 sanctioning efforts,  
7  
8 RECALLING Article 41 of the UN Charter which states, “The Security Council may decide  
9 what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its  
10 decisions, and it may call upon the members of the United Nations to apply such measures.  
11 These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air,  
12 postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic  
13 relations”,  
14  
15 NOTING WITH GREAT IMPORTANCE the High Level Review of United Nations Sanctions  
16 and its recommendations for the Security Council regarding the efficacy of UN sanctions,  
17  
18 BELIEVING that comprehensive sanctions should be used only when necessary, to be applied  
19 when there is a clear threat to international peace and security, or when an act of aggression is  
20 imminent,  
21  
22 TAKING NOTE that the aforementioned High Level Review of United Nations Sanctions  
23 discusses how the compliance of member states to Security Council-mandated sanctions is  
24 necessary for the efficacy of such sanction regimes,  
25  
26 UNDERSTANDING that these sanctions that are imposed are not always permanent solutions  
27 to Entities’ problems, and instead should be used and continually adjusted for the betterment of  
28 the people affected by the Entity,  
29  
30 ACKNOWLEDGING that the implementation of sanctions should take into account both the  
31 concerns of regional organizations and the reduction in loss of life from economic intervention,  
32  
33 CONSCIOUS of the need to place sanctions upon areas facing UN-recognized human rights  
34 violations,  
35

36 DETERMINING advantageous enforcement of future sanctions without creating opportunities  
37 for non-state actors or terrorist organizations from implementing violations of the Universal  
38 Declarations of Human Rights,  
39

- 40 1. REAFFIRMS the crucial role of the non-permanent-Security-Council-member-  
41 chaired sanction committees as well as the 10 sanction monitoring groups and panels  
42 that actively form, enforce, and amend sanctions against aforementioned groups and  
43 individuals;  
44
- 45 2. EXPANDS the role of the SCAD Roster of Experts to include a report on the  
46 validity and efficacy of sanctions on developing states every 2 years;  
47
- 48 3. RECOMMENDS nations reassess their sanctioning policies every 2 years in a  
49 responsible manner, while taking into consideration the report provided by the  
50 SCAD Roster of Experts;  
51
- 52 4. COMMITS this body to view smart sanctions as a priority over comprehensive state  
53 sanctions when considering punitive action against state and non-state actors;  
54
- 55 5. FURTHER commits to using comprehensive sanction regimes only when necessary,  
56 and that the sanctions created by the United Nations should work as part of a broader  
57 security plan that looks to promote peace and decrease conflict between states;  
58
- 59 6. REMINDS Member States of their commitment to the UN Charter and subsequent  
60 responsibility to comply with the requirements of sanction regimes authorized by the  
61 Security Council and overseen by its various subsidiary bodies;  
62
- 63 7. SUGGESTS regional intermediaries such as the Europeans Union, African Union,  
64 Organization of American States, Association of Southeast Asian Nations, and  
65 Eurasian Economic Union place temporary yet meaningful sanctions upon entities  
66 recognized by the United Nations as violating human rights; and  
67
- 68 8. ENCOURAGES the use of the template created by Assistant Secretary-General for  
69 Political Affairs Tayé-Brook Zerihoun for when and how sanctions are used by this  
70 body, such that it includes:  
71
  - 72 a. More precise and targeted measures;
  - 73
  - 74 b. Contributions to a comprehensive political strategy to prevent and peacefully  
75 resolve conflicts;
  - 76
  - 77 c. Tailored and calibrated measures to be used to deter unconstitutional changes  
78 of government;
  - 79
  - 80 d. The deterring of illicit exploitation of natural resources that funded the  
81 activities of armed groups.

## Midwest Model United Nations



**Code:** SCS-PRST-2

**Committee:** Security Council South

**Topic:** Sanctions

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*The President of the United Nations Security Council,*

- 1 ALARMED BY the instability created by the illicit trafficking of small arms,  
2  
3 CONCERNED BY the lack of sanctioning power of the General Assembly First Committee to  
4 address aforementioned concerns,  
5  
6 1. REQUESTS the President of the General Assembly instruct the General Assembly  
7 First Committee to:  
8  
9 a. Recommend the sanctioning of specific state and non-State actors  
10 contributing to the illicit trafficking of small arms to the Security Council;  
11  
12 b. Provide copies of any draft resolutions requesting sanctions to the Security  
13 Council;  
14  
15 2. RESOLVES to remain seized on the matter.

## Midwest Model United Nations



**Code:** SCS-8

**Committee:** Security Council South

**Topic:** The Situation in Ukraine

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*The United Nations Security Council,*

- 1 RECALLING Article II parts 1 and 4 that affirm the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each  
2 and every state,  
3  
4 BELIEVING in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe's (OSCE) ability to  
5 facilitate unified dialogue, help with humanitarian aid along with Office for the Coordination of  
6 Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and gather independent research in conflicts,  
7  
8 UNDERSTANDING THE IMPORTANCE of multilateral mediation programs and their  
9 usefulness in resolving international crises,  
10  
11 REAFFIRMING the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea that defines the rights  
12 and responsibilities of nations with respect to their use of the world's oceans and establishing  
13 business guidelines,  
14  
15 WORRIED BY the deterioration of the standard of living caused by the conflict in Crimea,  
16 particularly in the lack of clean water, proper sanitation facilities, and the limit of food  
17 production,  
18  
19 EMPHASIZING the importance of free and fair elections,  
20  
21 AFFIRMING the importance of state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the independence of  
22 all member states,  
23  
24 NOTING the lack of substantive peace talks regarding the Autonomous Republic of Crimea as  
25 named by A/73/L.47,  
26  
27 1. URGES all relevant actors to concentrate on the establishment of peace to de-  
28 escalate the Crimean conflict and preserve civilian infrastructure;  
29  
30 2. ENCOURAGES the nations of the United States, France, Kazakhstan, and China  
31 multilaterally mediate a discussion between the governments of Ukraine and the  
32 Russian Federation to establish ongoing peace talks that build constructive dialogue  
33 between both states that would create mutually beneficial policies that attempt to  
34 solve the issues regarding the situation in Crimea such that:  
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- a. This group of nations will have its inaugural meeting in Stockholm, Sweden on June 1, 2019 and will meet subsequently at intervals decided at this meeting;
  - b. This meeting and subsequent meeting will seek to build dialogue in such an order that: the cessation of violence is discussed first in such a way that allows Ukraine and the Russian Federation to act in good faith with one another, and the situation of the Kerch Strait is resolved in such a way consistent with international laws and norms as stated in the UNCLOS;
3. CALLS UPON OCHA for humanitarian initiatives in providing water, food, sanitation, and health facilities in the conflict-affected areas and stresses on the need of hygiene supplies and drinking water for the 750,000 children and adults in Ukraine and suggests that they become a priority for OCHA’s humanitarian aid;
  4. REQUESTS Ukraine to admit the OSCE’s Special Monitoring Mission (SMM) Monitoring group within conflict-affected areas in the breakaway regions for the continuation of the SMM’s mission to “monitor and support respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms” through independent monitoring and information gathering; and
  5. FURTHER RECOMMENDS that any detention of civilians from both states involved should be reversed immediately, and any and all confiscated or captured property and vehicles be returned regarding the conflict in Crimea.