MIDWEST MODEL UNITED NATIONS

MMUN 61

Adopted Resolutions of the General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, and North and South Security Councils

Midwest Model United Nations
Gateway to Diplomacy

Topics and their Respective Resolutions

Agenda Topic	Committee of Adoption	Resolutions Submitted
GA1-A:Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration of Child Soldiers	GA1	*None Submitted*
GA1-B: Confidence Building Measures	GA1	GA1-B-1, GA1-B-2, GA1-B-3, GA1-B-4
GA2-A: Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development	GA2	*None Submitted*
GA2-B: Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness	GA2	GA2-B-1, GA2-B-2, GA2-B-3
GA3-A: The Rights of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons	GA3	GA3-A-1, GA3-A-2, GA3-A-3
GA3-B: Education for Justice and the Rule of Law in the Context of Sustainable Development	GA3	*None Submitted*
UNEA-A: Sustainable Waste Management for the Achievement of SDG 11	UNEA	UNEA-A-1, UNEA-A-2, UNEA-A-3
UNEA-B: Combating Land Degradation	UNEA	*None Submitted*
ECOSOC-A: Integrating Marginalized Populations in National Development Plans	ECOSOC	*None Submitted*
ECOSOC-B: Youth Engagement in Poverty Eradication	ECOSOC	ECOSOC-B-1, ECOSOC-B-2
SC-A: Combating the Weaponization of Misinformation	SCN	*None Submitted*
	SCS	SCS-A-3
SC-B: Resource Scarcity and its Relation to Conflict	SCN	SCN-B-2
	SCS	*None Submitted*
SC-C: The Situation in South Africa	SCN	SCN-C-1, SCN-C-2
	SCS	SCS-C-2

Code: GA1-B-1
Committee: General Assembly First Committee
Topic: Confidence Building Measures

The General Assembly,

Acknowledging the dangerous potential that the militarization of outer space poses not only to the states involved, but to the international community as a whole,

Respecting the right of each Member State to both independently pursue arms programs and to enter into confidence building agreements with other nations,

Concerned by the potential dual-use nature of defensive space technologies,

Alarmed by the immense environmental cost of a modern space race,

Encouraged by the work of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS),

Recognizing the increase in spacefaring capabilities among Member States,

Further encouraged by international agreements already addressing the arming of space, including but not limited to the *Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies*,

1. *Urges* Member States to participate in a new Space Arms Treaty Convention that would include but not be limited to:
    a. The establishment of provisions that avoid the advent of a new arms-based space race,
    b. Action seeking to add new terminology regarding gravity-based weaponry to the current United Nations definition of unconventional weapons,
    c. Expansion on the registration and documentation of objects launched into space as per the *Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space*;

2. *Reaffirms* each Member State's sovereignty and their right to independently pursue defensive arms programs as well as their right to enter new Confidence Building Measures as their country sees fit;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to create international standards regarding the specific utilization of dual-use technology in outer space in the same mode as the terrestrial *Wassenaar Arrangement* among European nations, highlighting transparency and confidence building;

4. *Encourages* the United Nations Office of Outer Space Affairs to place a greater emphasis on the identification and prevention of the environmental impact of space launches;

5. *Affirms* the role of the UN COPUOS in building confidence between Member States and encourages the continuation of this role through:
   a. Increased participation of the international community in the Scientific and Technical and Legal subcommittees,
   b. Continued efforts of the Legal subcommittee to create and establish international standards for the peaceful uses of outer space to build trust relationships between Member States;

6. *Calls upon* the international community to seek greater cooperation amongst established, emerging, and non-spacefaring Member States by:
   a. Establishing regional organizations with the goal of accountability and cooperation between Member States within those regions,
   b. Furthering involvement and cooperation with the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs to ensure transparency and build confidence between Member States regarding outer space affairs;

7. *Recommends* the adoption and consideration of the five already existing United Nations treaties on outer space, namely *RES 2222*, *RES 2345*, *RES 2777*, *RES 3235*, and *RES 34/68*, by Member States who have not yet done so.

Code: GA1-B-2
Committee: General Assembly First Committee
Topic: Confidence Building Measures

The General Assembly,

Deploring the damage that piracy causes to the global economy and that piracy is a direct threat to the peace of all Member States as established in the *United Nations Convention on the Law of Sea* (UNCLOS),

Recognizing the necessity for strategic nuclear arms limitations and the success of previous bilateral agreements that include but are not limited to the *Strategic Arms Limitation Talks I* and *II* (SALT), and the *Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty* (START),

Keeping in mind that the *Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT) protects Member States' right to utilize nuclear technology for peaceful means,

Acknowledging Article 1.1 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which outlines the need to coordinate efforts towards international peace and security,

Fully believing in the *Agreement on the Prohibition of the Attack Against Nuclear Installations and Facilities* and the *Brazilian Argentina Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials*, which are two transparency-based bilateral agreements that work and are extremely helpful,

Emphasizing the clear importance of nuclear energy, especially in developing states, generating 10% of the world's energy and one-third of the world's low carbon energy in 2018 according to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)'s *Preliminary Nuclear Power Facts and Figures for 2019*,

Recognizing that nuclear energy, when used for peaceful purposes, contributes to development in public health, agriculture, and industrialization,

Fully aware of the importance of nuclear technology in relation to the production of clean energy, but also the importance of avoiding weaponization and increased tensions,

Taking into account the increased reliance of Member States on cyberspace to increase industrialization, reduce poverty, and connect States across the global community,

Recognizing with satisfaction the successfully established *Central Asian Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone* (CANWFZ), the *Treaty of Tlatelolco*, and the *Treaty of Pelindaba* as they advanced regional confidence,

Further recognizing Target 2.1 of the *Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)*, which outlines the need to find modern solutions to combat food insecurity,

Noting the increased number of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) users in developing States,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to increase their voluntary national contributions to expand the global scope of the Combined Task Force 150 and the Container Control Programme to improve capacity of developing states to combat the issue of piracy, especially in the region of the Guinea Coast and the Straits of Malacca;

2. *Requests* that all willing and able Member States actively seek provisions to sign and ratify any major disarmament treaties including the *Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT), *the Biological Weapons Convention* (BWC), *the Chemical Weapons Convention* (CWC)*, and the *Convention and the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty* (CTBT) to increase international confidence;

3. *Recommends the* expansion of Peace Architecture Dialogue to address the concerns for nuclear security and WMD security on a local level, gathering with security actors, government, CSOs, and community leaders to solve threats facing the Member States;

4. *Strongly advises* Member States to re-open channels of communication such as military-to-military dialogue so as to strengthen understanding and peace;

5. *Asks* for increased cooperation and information sharing by Member States on nuclear capacity through the adoption of more *International Atomic Energy Agency Safeguards Agreements* by Member States to further international cooperation and build confidence to further disarmament measures, more specifically encourage the sharing of information in reference to military expenditures within facets that include nuclear weapons and arms;

6. *Endorses* increased Membership among States to the International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors & Fuel Cycles (INPRO) to promote cooperative developments in advancing the efficiency of nuclear facilities, specifically in developing states;

7. *Further Recommends* that IAEA's Global Nuclear Safety and Security Network allow its members to share nuclear safety and security knowledge and services to further the goal of achieving worldwide implementation of a high level of nuclear safety and security, and share knowledge from Member States with mature nuclear energy programs to other Member States who have just developed nuclear energy;

8. *Asks* Member States to further North-South Cooperation in coordination with the IAEA to facilitate technology and knowledge sharing of peaceful uses of nuclear technology to increase capacity of developing Member States for adopting peaceful uses of nuclear energy and increase international transparency and confidence;

9. *Asks* the Secretary General to create a Coordinating Body on Advancing Responsible State Responsibility in the Cybersphere to work with the Group of Governmental Experts on Advancing Responsible State Behaviour in Cyberspace in the Context of International Security and a related Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) to collaborate and publish coordinated reports on responsible state behavior in cyberspace and further dialog on upholding international law in the context of cybersecurity;

10. *Requests* the cooperation of more willing and able Member States to attend The Conference on the Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction in order to enhance regional dialogue and build confidence toward the eventual goal of global and complete nuclear disarmament;

11. *Strongly recommends* Member States model after the IAEA's Technical Cooperation project and Kenyan Agricultural Research Institute (KARI), which uses nuclear technologies to use drip irrigation in arid conditions for high-value crops;

12. *Further requests* Member States model programs after the ICT for Peace Foundation's workshop that focuses on CBMs and international cooperation in the realm of cyber-space.

Code: GA1-B-3
Committee: General Assembly First Committee
Topic: Confidence Building Measures

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the *Charter of the United Nations*, as it outlines our universal commitment to upholding international peace and security, and the role of confidence building measures (CBMs) through military transparency as a means of preventing conflict between Member States,

Reaffirming the substantial work done in the extant major UN disarmament treaties such as the *Biological Weapons Convention*, the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons*, the *Arms Trade Treaty*, the *Treaty on Small Arms and Light Weapons,* the *Ottawa Treaty*, etc.,

Identifying the positive impact that region-based intergovernmental organizations and agreements have on promoting security and confidence in every region of the world, such as the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin American and the Carribean,

Recalling the recommendations of the *A/RES/72/42* presented by the United Nations Disarmament Commission in 2017, wherein principle 4.10 states that "Member States are encouraged to consider promoting dialogue, as appropriate, and on the basis of mutually agreed parameters, on strategies and policies governing the use, deployment, control as well as trade and transfer of conventional weapons,"

Alarmed by the increasing volume of international arms transfer in the years since 2003,

Aware that in 2019 the arms trade reached its highest levels since the end of the Cold War, according to the United Nations Development Program report titled *Global Conflict Trends and their Consequences*,

Deeply concerned that there are an estimated 550,000 illicit conventional arms brought into Members States' borders each year according to the *2020 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Firearm Study,*

Cognizant of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting on Cybercrime, which meets annually and focuses on international cooperation and prevention of cyberattacks on an international level through assistance and advice specific to different regions while simultaneously focusing on retaining state sovereignty,

Understanding the importance of the Secretary General's High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation (2018), which focused on the urgency of improved digital cooperation and inclusivity of all Member States in the concept of digital cooperation in cybersecurity, which can improve security internationally and individually,

Acknowledging S/RES/2272 and *S/RES/2346* in the context of the sexual exploitation and abuse that occurs through the peacekeeping operations despite peacekeepers' commitment to maintaining peace and security by protecting human rights, protecting civilians, promoting the rule of law, and disarming ex-combatants, as well as providing protection and support to countries transitioning from discord to peace,

Taking into account the fact that only 33 Member States reported to the United Nations Report on Military Expenditures (MILEX) in 2019 and the need to promote the sharing of military expenditures as a means of enabling mutual trust between Member States,

1. *Requests* that the United Nations Secretary-General include in his next report a provision dedicated to identifying gaps in current international frameworks and mechanisms in regards to military CBMs and means to address these issues, similar to the intent of *A/74/98*;

2. *Encourages* Member States to sign and ratify the major UN disarmament treaties such as the *Biological Weapons Convention*, the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons*, the *Arms Trade Treaty*, the *Treaty on Small Arms and Light Weapons,* the *Ottawa Treaty*, etc. as a way to promote confidence in the international community regarding disarmament;

3. *Recommends* that the UN Office of Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) cooperate with region-based IGOs such as the AU, ASEAN, NATO, the Gulf Cooperation Council, etc. to promote confidence on a regional level by:
    a. Offering to establish semi-annual conferences on confidence building within each IGO,
    b. Providing advice to IGOs on how to improve communications regarding confidence building in the region,
    c. Making information, resources, and support that are available to UN member-states also available to relevant region-based IGOs;

4. *Urges* Member States to report arms trades to the United Nation Register of Conventional Arms (UNROCA) in order to promote transparency and eventually have 100% global arms trade reported, advancing Confidence Building Measures;

5. *Urges* Member States to recognize the importance of the International Tracing Instrument (ITI) in the tracking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) given their proliferation in destabilizing regions and therefore ensure marking measures comply with article 7 of the *International Instruments to Enable States*;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to model practices after those in the *Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty* (CFE), which prevented either alliance in the Cold War from amassing weapons which could have triggered the use of nuclear weapons in response by:

    a. Limiting the proportion of armaments that could be held by any one country to one-third of its previous total by destroying or converting stockpiles of conventional weapons,

    b. Establishing on-site inspection mechanisms for witnessing stockpile destruction and conversion;

7. *Encourages* Member States to implement *The Monitoring Illicit Arms Flow Initiative* which creates a global firearm database to track seized weapons and promote cooperation between Member States;

8. *Encourages* Member States to partner with ICT4Peace's International Cybersecurity Policy and Diplomacy Capacity Building Program to incorporate broad cybersecurity policies in Member States' national security policies within their government in order to establish confidence and transparency with other Member States through similar structure of cybersecurity policies;

9. *Invites* regional blocs to model themselves after the ASEAN Regional Forum, which developed a "Work Plan on Security of and in the Use of Information and Communications Technologies (ICT)s," which focuses on the confidence building through information sharing and sharing of best practices within the regional bloc for cyber security;

10. *Encourages* members to renew mutual political commitment to peacekeeping operations in order to uphold the purpose of peacekeeping through the Action for Peacekeeping (A4P) and the Comprehensive Planning and Performance Assessment System (CPAS);

11. *Further encourages* all willing and able Member States which have not yet done so to submit reports through the United Nations Report on Military Expenditures (MILEX), which would ensure accurate analysis and verification by the UN on the military expenditures of all Member States.

Code: GA1-B-4
Committee: General Assembly First Committee
Topic: Confidence Building Measures

The General Assembly,

Aware of Article 1.1 of the *Charter of the United Nations,* which aims to maintain international peace and security, and seeing a notable lack of cooperation in achieving these agreed upon purposes and principles,

Affirming the results seen from the 2nd Heart of Asia - Istanbul Process conference which saw success in implementing Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) in combating transnational organized crime,

Taking into consideration General Assembly resolution 74/39 which specifically discussed the importance of multilateral and regional partnerships in order to conduct CBMs,

Remembering Target 16.6 of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* which promotes transparency at all levels of institutions,

Underlining the importance of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in the use of information and communications technologies,

Addresses the threat posed by the creation of biological weapons through the use of gene editing technology such as CRISPR, as addressed by the *2018 Biological Weapons Convention's Meeting of Experts,*

Reaffirming General Assembly Resolution 70/29 and how curbing the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALWs) as well as any similar resolutions or documents builds confidence and helps to limit conflicts,

Keeping in mind that efforts to protect critical information infrastructures benefit from a periodic assessment of their structure,

Highlights the importance of international cooperation and cross-sector collaboration in strengthening the capacity of Member States to combat the threat of cybercrime as emphasized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC)

Capacity-Building on Cybercrime and e-Evidence: The Experience of EU/Council of Europe Joint Projects 2013-2017 report,

Noting with Deep concern that the increase in cyber attacks around the world is escalating with 5 new major cyber breaches around the world in just January 2021, according to the *Center for Strategic and International Studies(CSIS)(2021),*

Observing the European Union's Article 29 Data Protection Working Party which expresses the opinion that much risk comes with the widespread increase of commercial and industrial Internet of Things (IoT),

Recognizing the power given to national authorities to regulate network/service providers by the *Directive (EU) 2018/1972 of the European Parliament and of the Council* establishing the European Electronic Communications Code,

Gravely concerned that, during the COVID-19 pandemic, organized cybercrime has seen a 350% increase in malicious attacks during the first quarter of 2020, according to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC),

1. *Invites* all willing and able Member States to sign and ratify relevant non-proliferation and disarmament treaties including but not limited to the *Biological Weapons Convention*, the *Chemical Weapons Convention*, the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons*, and the *Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects* in order to create increased confidence and trust among all Member States;

2. *Directs* regional bodies to establish multilateral partnerships between the UNODC and the International Criminal Police Organization's *Strategic Actions to Respond to the Global Threats of Opiates* (SARTO), which aims to decrease the amounts of transnational organized crime and narcotic trade occuring, which will result in increased trust, cooperation, and confidence between Member States;

3. *Further requests* willing and able Member States to increase their contributions to the United Nations Development Programme and increase Triangular Cooperation in order to help developing and least developed Member States create and implement national frameworks, regulations, and policy to help foster international cooperation, confidence, and trust through the utilization of CBMs;

4. *Urges* Member States to share and report military expenditure amounts to other Member States through submitting national annual reports to the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs' *United Nations Report on Military Expenditures* in

order to cultivate a system of transparency to encourage greater confidence and trust among Member States;

5. *Recommends* that Member States draw their attention to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons' (OPCW) program, *Chemical Safety and Security Management Programme,* which offers specialized training to chemical facilities and promotes knowledge-sharing amongst Member States to ensure transparency and confidence of initiatives being taken;

6. *Suggests* the OCPW's Laboratory Twinning Initiative, which pairs research facilities in an effort to promote CBMs, research sharing, and north-south cooperation, be used as a model to be applied to labs capable of genetic modification and potential creation of biological weapons;

7. *Recommends* that the United Nations Statistical Division establish additional frameworks for performance based metrics for SALWs in line with UNODA's Modular Small-arms-control Implementation Compendium (MOSAIC), which allows for international tracking of SALW shipments and serial numbers;

8. *Calls upon* Member states to follow the precedent of the 2019 *Sierra Leone National Cyber Risk Assessment (NCRA)* in creating annual assessments on national infrastructure, analytical training, and building capabilities in order to identify and address potential weakness and flaws within national systems in order to improve Member States cybersecurity infrastructure and capabilities;

9. *Argues* for the expansion of the Center for Strategic and International Studies' Proliferation of Prevention Program Experts' Workshop on Transparency, which is comprised of top experts who lay the groundwork for clearer definitions and goals for transparency, discuss the benefits of such transparency, and devise policy approaches to encourage greater transparency amongst Member States;

10. *Encourages* the expansion of national capacities regarding Information and Communication Technology (ICT) through the United Nations Office of Counterterrorism that develops foundational groundwork, enhanced security, and transparency in CBMs between fellow member states;

11. *Accepts* the *Forum of Incident Response and Security Team,* which is an internet emergency response team, and suggests that every willing and able Member State creates a team to heed a consistent approach to vulnerability disclosure

through the National Telecommunications and Information Administration and the Industry Consortium for the Advancement of Security on the Internet (ICASI);

12. *Implores* Member States to create regional initiatives similar to the Organization for the Advancement for Structured Information Standards' (OASIS) *Open Europe,* which specifically focuses on establishing effective communication and cooperation, especially in times of crisis, between Member States in the European Union and offering courses on how to reduce the risk of cyber attacks, properly propose cyber legislation, and cyber disaster recovery planning;

13. *Requests* Member States collaborate with the United Nations Emerging Tech Lab in creating an international framework which improves upon safety and privacy provisions within the use of the commercial and industrial Internet of Things (IoT) by creating specific regulations which would focus on the protection of data collected by IoT, such as personal health monitors or wifi routers, in order to safeguard individual privacy.

Code: GA2-B-1
Committee: General Assembly Second Committee
Topic: Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness

The General Assembly,

Recalling the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda,* which involved a commitment to contribute 0.7% of gross national income into official development assistance, which is an essential piece of financing for capacity-development for disaster risk reduction and preparedness,

Noting the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction's publication *Reducing Risk & Building Resilience of SMEs to Disasters*, which recognized the vulnerabilities of small and medium sized enterprises (SEMs) and how information and communication technologies are helpful in reducing vulnerability and future risk,

Supports the goal from the *International Strategy for Disaster Reduction* regarding national and local risk assessments and interactions between organizations,

Guided by the work of local and regional aid organizations operating within the Middle East, Africa, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific, and North Africa for disaster risk and preparedness that utilize information from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies,

Welcoming the achievements of broadening technological availability offered by the United Nations Office of Information and Communications Technology and the United Nations Technology Innovation Labs,

Viewing with appreciation the United Nations Operational Satellite Applications Programme and the CEOS Satellite Earth Observations in Support of Disaster Risk Reduction in their efforts to advance the usage of satellite communications and analysis of the landscape in disaster-ridden areas,

Recognizing the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction's* Priority 1 recommendation for Member States to ensure collaboration with indigenous people and the related usage of local knowledge as their cultures and heritages often inherently lend themselves to knowledgeability of and connectedness with their native lands,

Distressed that 420 million hectares of forest have been lost to other land uses since 1990 according to the *Global Forest Assessment of 2020,* directly leading to ecosystem fragility, climate vulnerability, and an increase in ecological damage such as soil erosion and coastal degradation,

Reiterating the *Sendai Framework* which explains the need for financing for capacity-development for developing countries for disaster risk reduction,

Affirming the *Sendai Framework's* Fourth Priority of Response Preparedness, developing and strengthening coordinated regional approaches and operational mechanisms to prepare for disaster response in situations that exceed national coping capacities,

Considering the financial uncertainties presented to Member States throughout natural disasters and the Interagency Task Force on Financing for Development: Domestic and International Private Business and Finance system to curb financial trouble accrued throughout disasters,

1. *Reminds* Member States of their commitment to provide 0.7% of their gross national income as official development assistance, which can be used by developing and least developed countries alike to increase their resilience against disasters for disaster risk reduction and preparedness;

2. *Asks* that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) partner with World Bank Group's COVID-19 Response Fund to expand UNIDO's Refurbished Computer Programme, which provides information and communication technologies to SMEs and will assist SMEs in recovering from economic losses by encouraging job growth and trade by access into the e-market, and also make them more resilient to future disasters which is essential to disaster risk reduction and preparedness;

3. *Requests* increasing cooperation on data and personnel security between organizations like the United Nations Global Risk Assessment Framework and Member States designed to process risk analysis and structure specific models of preparedness and risk reduction;

4. *Reminds* local and regional organizations, such as the Red Crescent Societies, to streamline country preparedness, response, and disaster analysis in line with the United Nations Development Programme's Six Signature Solutions: Crisis

Prevention & Increased Resilience between countries with similar disaster risks and/or similar disaster models;

5. *Welcomes* the attention of governments and national organizations in developing media communication for efficient information distribution throughout emergencies under the guidance of the United Nations Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries;

6. *Supports* the use of governmental and internationally available satellites through the UNOSAP and the corresponding databases and operated for emergency messages and warnings through networks, radio, and television throughout the regions affected by disaster;

7. *Urges* Member States advise their educational institutions to implement disaster risk reduction-focused provisions modeled after the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund's Education in Emergencies and Post-Crisis Transition program, which has been successful in working with member states such as Ecuador to support education provisions in the wake of natural disasters for poor and indigenous populations adversely affected by natural disasters and climate change;

8. *Recommends* that the United Nations Environmental Program partner with the Eden Restoration Project, a fair wage employment opportunity initiative that has successfully promoted ecological restoration sustainability by providing fair wage employment to over 26,000 full and part time employees in the planting of over 200,000,000 mangrove, tropical, and dry deciduous trees in developing nations;

9. *Strongly reminds* related United Nations bodies of the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and to utilize CERF in pre-existing programmes in order to enhance them to better reach the priorities of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction*;

10. *Recommends* a partnership between the Economic and Social Council for the UN-SPIDER Asia-Pacific Regional Drought Mechanism and the Global Climate Observing System to apply regional drought mitigation mechanism best practices knowledge to other global regions, utilizing also the guidance from the Global Climate Observing System to facilitate the expansion of similar collaborative efforts, which will assist in disaster risk reduction and preparedness;

11. *Invites* Member States to store emergency funds within regional banks under the Multilateral Development Banks of the World Bank for fast acting funds and the immediate security, safety, and survival of citizens with medicine, rations, clean water, and any other post-disaster relief provisions.

Code: GA2-B-2
Committee: General Assembly Second Committee
Topic: Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that natural disasters led to 11,000 schools being destroyed in South Asia in 2013 according to the Brookings Institute's report *How Natural Disasters Undermine Schooling* (2018), thus highlighting the dire need for better infrastructure for primary education institutions in rural regions to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 Target 4, which aims for inclusive and equitable education outcomes for all,

Remembering Global Target G of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework),* which aims to create a multi-hazard approach for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), as well as providing easily accessible, up-to-date and non-sensitive risk information through the implementation of early warning systems (EWS),

Acknowledging that, within the international digital divide, the Asian and Pacific regions are among the most digitally divided, with billions of people having no access to Information Communication Technologies (ICTs), making them more vulnerable to the risks of natural disasters according the International Telecommunications Union,

Bearing in mind that digital systems, risk analytics, and geospatial data reduce technological barriers and empower at-risk communities by supplying them with the adequate technology to prepare for disasters, but require further expansion according to the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific's (UNESCAP) 2019 *Disaster Report - The Disaster Riskscape Across the Asia-Pacific: Pathways for Resilience, Inclusion, and Empowerment,*

Cognizant that natural disasters impact vulnerable populations like children more adversely since 175 million children globally are expected to be affected by natural disasters, including floods, cyclones, droughts, heatwaves, severe storms, and earthquakes, according to the 2020 publication *Understanding the Impacts of Natural Disasters on Children* by the Society for Research in Child Development,

Regrettably aware that COVID-19 has created overwhelming pressure on national medical systems, contributing to at least 2.4 million recorded fatalities according to the *COVID-19 Dashboard by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE)* at Johns Hopkins University,

Noting with concern the existing lack of adequate and functional temporary shelters, which results in exacerbated problems for victims of natural disasters, as noted by the 2017-2018 case studies of *Humanitarian Shelter and Settlement Responses,*

Conscious that many regions still need considerable resources to fill infrastructure deficits, particularly the Asian and Pacific region, which will require USD $1.7 trillion per year through 2030 to maintain the growth momentum needed to adequately respond to the risks posed by climate change according to the 2018 Asian Development Bank's *Strategy 2030,*

1. *Encourages* The Global Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience in the Education Sector (GADRRRES*)* to establish a working group to address the rural-urban divide in the disaster preparedness of educational facilities by developing an action plan for the enhancement of school infrastructure, the creation of long-term planning mechanisms to avoid future disruptions, and the rehabilitation of schools already impacted by disasters to be implemented for participating Member States;

2. *Suggests* that Member States expand upon the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems Initiative by forming partnerships with regional bodies, in order to implement EWS into all regions to increase capacity and preparedness for DRR, utilizing the Sendai Framework Monitoring System to ensure the effectiveness of their multi-hazard EWS;

3. *Calls on* the UN Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM), the UN Statistical Division's mechanism with regard to availability and use of geospatial information, to increase and improve cellular access in their region by supporting the UN Global Pulse initiative, expanding access to data storage for the purpose of making technology a public good, and teaching policy on using technology in a responsible and ethical way;

4. *Urges* Member States to adopt DisasterAWARE as their EWS, as it is currently utilized by the Pacific Disaster Center due to its multi-hazard monitoring, modeled impact assessments and geospatial data being customizable to specific countries in addition to its easy access through the website DisasterALERT and the recent app SmartALERT;

5. *Recommends* that Member States implement programs to foster youth participation in DRR by modeling the *Disaster Management Culinary Program* in Jamaica through which children are invited to participate in a competition to create and present original non-perishable food dishes that may be used in disaster events, whereby they learn DRR strategies;

6. *Advises* Member States to develop appropriate preventative health measures for private and public health institutions in response to disasters modeled after the

Thailand Disaster Management Reference Handbook, which ensure equitable distribution of medical supplies during disasters to sustain the vitality of health agencies;

7. *Requests* that the United Nation Human Settlement Programme create a separate global standard for natural disasters modeled after the *United Nations High Commission for Refugees Standard for Refugees,* which includes funding, sanitization, and protection of peoples displaced due to natural disasters;

8. *Calls upon* the World Bank's Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Program to cooperate with regional development banks to develop regional financial preparedness plans to increase the financial response capacity of national governments to meet post-disaster funding needs, ensuring that all Member States are positioned to effectively respond to disasters within integrated multilateral frameworks.

Code: GA2-B-3
Committee: General Assembly Second Committee
Topic: Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness

The General Assembly,

Guided by the *Words Into Action guidelines: Implementation guide for Local Disaster Risk Education and Resilience Strategies,* which called for more holistic and integrated disaster risk reduction (DRR) planning at all levels, including the national level, creating specific guidelines for communities,

Aware of the *Sustainable Development Goals Report 2020,* which showed that fewer than 1 in 5 people in least developed countries (LDCs) have access to the internet, showing the need for greater access to Information Communication Technologies in LDCs for DRR,

Reminding Member States of their right to both sovereign equality and domestic jurisdiction in their own states per the *Charter of the United Nations (UN),* articles 2.1 and 2.7 respectively, and should review and implement their own national DRR programs without interference,

Recalls the work of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) and its *Strategic Plan 2018-2021*, which takes a novel approach to DRR in creating resilient infrastructure while rebuilding from disasters,

Alarmed by the shortcomings of public-sector emergency aid programmes and medical supply and medical relief weaknesses identified in the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction's (UNDRR) Making Cities Resilient Campaign, which looked at cities all around the globe and identified their weaknesses in DRR,

Gravely concerned that floods and droughts constitute a combined economic loss of $780 billion worldwide per year, with marginalized communities in developing countries disproportionately affected according to the *2018 Report on Economic Losses, Poverty, and Disasters 1998-2017* by UNDRR,

Noting the *Sustainable Development Goals Report 2020,* which reveals that three billion people worldwide lack access to handwashing facilities, which holds dire consequences for those affected by disasters, while acknowledging the agglomeration benefits of

well-planned human settlements and the urgent need for institutional mechanisms in human settlements to address the sustainable development goals, as outlined in the 2017 *New Urban Agenda* and related Medium-Term Framework,

Emphasizing priority 2 of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030,* which calls for strengthening governance to manage the response to and preparation for multi-hazardous events, through constructing and improving early warning systems and other measures, as they are instrumental in DRR,

Highlighting UNDRR's *COVID-19 Engagement Strategy Interim Report*, which emphasizes the danger of COVID-19 and biological disasters as a threat to the UN and the work of DRR,

Remembering the UNDRR *Work Programme 2020-2021* which called for more engagement with stakeholders in the insurance sector on assisting public and private entities in regards to DRR,

Recalling the UN Institute for Training and Research paper titled *Building Capacities for DRR using Geospatial technologies in SouthEast Asia,* which outline ways to mitigate the immense costs of disasters by utilizing data, statistics, and space technology for DRR,

Celebrating the success of innovative disaster finance tools such as Catastrophe Bonds and Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Options in Mexico and Costa Rica respectively as described in the World Bank's *2014 Financial Protection Against Natural Disasters: Operational Framework for Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance*,

Convinced of the success of the UNDRR Donor Partnerships and how they have utilized existing disaster finance programs and partnerships in the international community, targeting resilient infrastructure, safer cities, rural areas, and post-disaster recovery,

Remembering UN-DRR's *Ecosystem-Based Disaster Risk Reduction: Implementing Nature-based Solutions for Resilience,* which calls for the strengthening of ecosystems and nature management to be resilient to disasters,

Concerned by the *Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction of 2019* and its exposure of inefficiencies and inequalities in the implementation of early warning systems which threaten resiliency throughout the UN system,

1. *Calls upon* the UN Senior Leadership Group on DRR for Resilience to begin working with developing Member States in creating DRR national action plans at the sub-national, national, and regional levels, which will bring about greater DRR response in developing regions;

2. *Recommends* the UN Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries begin acting as a resource to LDCs in expanding technological infrastructure such as information and communication technologies, data systems, and power grids in these LDCs with the purpose of improving disaster response and prevention efforts in these nations;

3. *Recommends* that Member States look to the World Meteorological Association's Associated Programme on Flood Management and consider utilizing the expertise of UN Country Teams to preserve state sovereignty by creating holistic national approaches to DRR;

4. *Suggests* that Member States attempt long-term progress while administering immediate humanitarian relief, as was done in the UN Pilot Project for Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention, Violence Reduction, and Human Security in Support to Youth of the Central African Republic, which improved delivery of and access to basic social services and supported the reintegration of youth during conflict while simultaneously empowering communities to build a culture of peaceful coexistence and social stability through the use of local community-building committees;

5. *Requests* that the UNOCHA Disaster Coordination Programme begin to take a broader focus on medical relief and aid during and after disasters, as many developing states lack extensive medical response capacity following multi-hazardous events, and further requests that willing and able Member States take steps to prepare medical response teams that can be deployed concurrently with UNOCHA to affected areas during and after major disasters;

6. *Suggests* Member States foster regional cooperation in addressing similar disaster risk as was accomplished by the African Development Bank and other stakeholders who allocated $125 million in 2013 to the Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Program, which funded intervention for water resource infrastructure, capacity building, and peace building, ultimately improving resource management and enhanced regional cooperation for disaster risk management in the Horn of Africa;

7. *Considers* implementing The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) Rapid Response to Movements of Populations mechanism from the Eastern Congo region into UNOCHA best practices in efforts to provide non-food items, multipurpose cash transfers, health, education, and water, sanitation, and hygiene assistance to those affected and displaced by disasters and increase future resiliency;

8. *Suggests* as a model to Member States the Disaster Preparedness of the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office Caribbean Projects by the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency in partnership with the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and UNOCHA, which focuses on strengthening integrated early warning systems for a more effective reduction of disaster risk in the Caribbean through knowledge and tool transfer and a cohesive preparedness capacity at community, regional and national levels;

9. *Urges* the Climate Related Warning Systems Initiative to utilize its expertise in implementing early warning systems to partner with the World Health Organization in creating multi-hazard systems, consistent with the *Sendai Framework* Monitoring System Framework, that would increase resiliency in developing states against COVID-19 and other biological disasters;

10. *Calls for* the UNDP Insurance Development Forum to be expanded to include more private and public partners that would work to begin integrating long term DRR considerations into the public and private focus areas on the local and national levels when looking for DRR insurance, which will grant relevant stakeholders access to DRR insurance;

11. *Recommends* that relevant stakeholders who engage in data collection for the UN Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response begin the use of Public-Private-Partnerships utilizing the UN-Global Compact, exemplified by ventures such as SpaceX's Starlink*,* to expand broadband internet, data, and technology access during and post disasters;

12. *Asks* the World Bank Group's International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to expand on the model developed in Mexico and Costa Rica to better integrate the use of its catastrophe bonds and catastrophe draw-down options tools, and expand access to these financial instruments in developing states;

13. *Encourages* the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund to continue to develop the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) and the Catastrophe Containment and Relief Trust (CCRT), respectively, in particular through expansion of debt relief eligibility under the CCRT to include more middle-income states and by encouraging both the GFDRR and the CCRT to coordinate their actions with the UN Disaster Relief Organization to ensure that relief and finance are tailored to provide the greatest possible impact;

14. *Encourages* the UN Environment's Finance Initiative to partner with regional insurers to provide developing member states DRR-related parametric insurance in order to perpetuate resilient ecosystems and protect biodiversity in DRR;

15. *Calls upon* the Joint Inspection Unit of the UN to begin extensive research regarding the inefficiencies within Common Country Assessments and DRR systems among Member States who have implemented these systems, and encourages delegations to evaluate the report by the Joint Inspection Unit of the UN once finished to determine any changes needed to maintain efficiency.

Code: GA3-A-1
Committee: General Assembly Third Committee
Topic: The Rights of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons

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The General Assembly,

Reminding all Member States of their commitment to the *United Nations Declaration of Human Rights* (UNDHR), which recognizes the right to shelter, healthcare, a safe environment, and work training opportunities as well as the inherent dignity, equality, and inalienable rights of all global citizens,

Reaffirming its commitment to the the reduction of statelessness throughout the world in accordance with the *1961 Convention of Reducing Statelessness*,

Recommitting with vigor to the efforts of the resettlement of refugees and displaced persons in accordance with the United Nation High Commissioner on Refugees' (UNHCR) *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*, ensuring all Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) enjoy, in full equality, the same rights under international law as other persons in the host country,

Noting the success of past programs involving both United Nations sponsored programs and national government cooperation such as the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR),

Keeping in mind the financial constraints Member States face while battling the COVID-19 pandemic while attempting to provide for both citizens and non-citizens alike stated within the *2020 Report on Sustainable Development*,

Emphasizing the importance of resolving global humanitarian crises and protecting the rights of refugees and IDPs which are desperately needed,

Concerned by children being displaced and denied access to education, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, which goes against treaties like the *Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)*,

Highlighting the importance of the *Incheon Declaration* in bolstering the collaboration between states and regional partners, such as the UNHCR's Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) program, to face regional challenges in protecting the rights and improving the opportunities of refugees and IDP's,

Remembering the Beijing Declaration and Programme of Action (POA) which works to uphold the rights of women, especially against discrimination, as female refugees face higher risk in settlements,

Bearing in mind the *New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants*, which stresses the importance of financial resources for refugees as they lack financial resources during displacement,

1. *Asks* all willing and able Member States to increase financial contributions to bolster access to COVID-19 vaccines through the World Health Organization's (WHO) COVAX partnership to help refugees and IDPs, specifically in Least Developed States (LDS), to effectively distribute vaccines to mitigate the capacity constraints on LDS and uplift the rights of displaced persons;

2. *Calls upon* all willing and able Member States to increase financial, technical, and logistical resources to WHO, specifically to help WHO effectively and carefully deliver healthcare related resources for Members States that have been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic to secure health rights for refugees and IDPs globally;

3. *Further asks* the UN Office on the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) to increase access to Personal Protection Equipment (PPEs) for refugees, IDPs, and humanitarian personnel that work with displaced persons to protect these populations from exposure to COVID-19 and to better assist in the promotion of good health and well-being of refugees and IDPs;

4. *Encourages* all willing and able Members States that are a part of the Global Compact on Refugees to increase financial and humanitarian resources through the UN Office for the Coordination of Human Affairs (UNOCHA) Country-Based Pooled Funds to settlement programs that are within host States, while paying attention to LDS with the most refugees and IDPs, to help reduce financial constraints for host states and to ensure the right of shelter to displaced persons;

5. *Recommends* that the UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) revise the document *Refugee Education 2030: A Strategy for Refugee Inclusion*, specifically to include education for refugees and IDPs to have access to multiple levels of education, including higher education, with assistance from UNHCR's Albert Einstein Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) program for work-based skills in ensuring that these populations gain information

and resources to find adequate employment opportunity to promote their autonomy;

6. *Invites* the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) to work within the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) by providing logistical resources and information, specifically on best practices for climate impact mitigation, for host countries whose populations are most immediately at risk for the effects of climate change, and for the reduction of negative environmental impacts on displaced persons to maintain the condition of the environment to decrease the presence of climate migrants;

7. *Suggest*s the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) work within the Global Education Cluster's Initiative for Strengthening Education in Emergencies Coordination to work alongside Regional Organizations on building capacity for regional partners in providing access to education, specifically for distance learning, to help Member States uphold educational rights for displaced children;

8. *Requests* all willing and able Member States collaborate with Regional Organizations and UNHCR's Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) programme to provide technical, educational, logistical, and financial resources to assist host countries in creating employment opportunities to promote job accessibility for the long term well-being of refugees and IDPs;

9. *Calls upon* the UNHCR and the UN Legal Identity Task Force to partner with Member States to increase access to legal personnel for refugees and IDPs in order to ensure stateless persons have access to citizenship documentation for their country of origin, thereby securing that the right to identity is upheld for refugees and IDPs;

10. *Calls upon* the UNHCR and the UN Legal Identity Task Force to partner with Member States to increase access to legal personnel for refugees and IDPs in order to ensure stateless persons have access to citizenship documentation for their country of origin, thereby securing that the right to identity is upheld for refugees and IDPs;

11. *Further encourages* the UNHCR to work within the Shelter Cluster's Gender Based Violence (GBV) in Shelter Programming Working Group to increase training for personnel working in UN-mandated shelter programs in protecting displaced women from GBV in settlements;

12. *Further recommends* that the UNHCR's Mitigating Risks of Abuse of Power in Cash Assistance program expand the existing educational resources, specifically for money management, to teach refugees and IDPs how to effectively manage cash assistance to mitigate abuse of cash assistance and to reduce those populations going into poverty.

Code: GA3-A-2
Committee: General Assembly Third Committee
Topic: The Rights of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons

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The General Assembly,

Remembering Article 23 of the *United Nations Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR), which affirms the right of all individuals to favorable employment,

Fully aware that natural disasters have caused 17.2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), affecting the economies and cultural structures within affected Member States,

Emphasizes the importance of the 1967 *Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees*, which developed minimum standards for the protection and care of refugees, in order to provide the essentials of refugee survival, and to prevent delays of food and non-food items that may force persons of concern to engage in harmful practices,

Concerned that "survival" and/or "transactional" sex has been reported by 71% of refugee women and girls for food assistance in order to gain freedom of movement in and out of camps, according to the *International Journal for Equity in Health (2019),*

Reaffirming the right of individuals to housing as established in Article 25 of the UDHR,

Recognizing the necessity of mechanisms and programs that will demonstrate refugees as an impactful and beneficial presence to their resettlement countries in order to ensure implementation of legislation that favors refugee protection and rights,

Alarmed that, as of 2019, 48% of all refugee children of school age are not in school, according to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR) 2020 report *Coming Together: for Refugee Education*,

Noting the International Organization Migration (IOM) and UNHCR's *Joint Framework on Developing Standard Operating Procedures for the Identification and Protection of Victims of Trafficking* that reiterates that refugees are put into unique circumstances due to a higher risk of trafficking,

1. *Urges* the UNHCR to consider partnering with the regional offices of the United Nations Development Programme to aid least and lower middle income developing Member States in finding the best practices to implement

the UNHCR *Policy on Cash-Based Interventions,* to allow refugees and IDPs access to the formal economy and have meaningful employment;

2. *Recommends* that Member States continue supporting organizations like the Global Protection Cluster by focusing on the reconstruction of communities affected by natural disasters, the implementation of disaster relief plans, and providing educational opportunities to create innovative solutions in order to lessen the impact of natural disasters on refugees and IDPs;

3. *Invites* the UNHCR and the World Food Program (WFP) to collaborate with least developed and lower-middle income Member States as outlined in the two agencies' *Joint Principle for Targeting Assistance to Meet Food and Other Basic Needs*, which ensures the needs for food security are based on the analysis of socio-economic vulnerabilities of refugees and IDPs;

4. *Implores* the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to expand their partnership with the Hunger Free Latin American and the Carribean Initiative (IACSH) to other regional least developed Member States in order to create a legal framework that promotes the right to food security within refugee and IDP settlements;

5. *Encourages* the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) to partner with national governments that house refugees or IDPs to implement ARISE, which will advise and create a public-private partnership which will facilitate the creation of shelters by providing the financial capacity under the auspices of the Member State*'s* national government to ensure transparency;

6. *Recommends* the UNHCR expand the *Three-Year Strategy on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways* by implementing regional economic frameworks that would readjust the difficulty of developed countries to house refugees through financial incentives;

7. *Requests* that the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization expand its commitment to the Global Compact on Refugees by implementing programs similar to Egypt's *Education Reform Project*, which aims to supply digital resources for refugee students through the partnerships of local NGOs and State Governments;

8. *Suggests* that Member States who house refugees and IDPs adhere to the

UNHCR Emergency Handbook provisions that relate to water sanitation and health standards to ensure that refugee and IDP living facilities are healthy for those living inside by implementing the UNHCR's WASH Monitoring System for Refugee Settings;

9. *Urges* the regional offices of the UNODC to coordinate with Member States in designing and implementing laws and frameworks that protect refugees from criminal liability which are upheld by Article 31 of the *1951 Geneva Convention.*

Code: GA3-A-3
Committee: General Assembly Third Committee
Topic: The Rights of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons

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The General Assembly Third Committee,

Deeply concerned that over 42 million displaced people do not have access to state-based healthcare, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR) *2018 Report on the Representative of the Secretary-General on Internally Displaced Persons,*

Alarmed that, according to the World Health Organization (WHO) *2017 Review of Health Problems of Refugees in Africa*, over 84% of refugees under the age of 18 had malaria in 2017,

Noting with regret that over 65% of refugees and IDPs displaced due to violence suffer from PTSD, according to the 2017 WHO/Sphere joint-report, *The Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response*,

Recognizes that 40% refugees in developed states have contracted HIV, according to the WHO report, *2016 Report on Disease*,

Concerned that according to the UNHCR *2018 Impoverished Populations Report*, refugees and IDPs globally report a poverty rate of 98%, ultimately restricting refugees from fleeing places of danger,

Further concerned that 60% of refugee households report borrowing from informal money lenders in order to cover daily needs such as food, rent and medical expenses, according to the UNHCR 2017 report *Removing Barriers to Expand Access to Finance for Refugees*,

Acknowledging the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* which guarantees all persons the right to shelter and equal recognition as a human with these rights everywhere before the law in Articles twenty-five and six,

Conscious of the *1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees* which outlines the rights of refugees and IDPs and recognizes them as people deserving of these rights under the law even in their host countries,

Noting with deep concern that according to UNHCR 2019 document, *The Struggle For Equality: Why Girls Lose Out*, that if all girls were educated at a secondary education level, 59% fewer refugee girls would become pregnant,

Alarmed that according to UNICEF 2019 report, *Saving Child Refugees and Migrants from Violence and Exploitation*, refugee children go several months without full access to schooling and the emotional support and recreational activities,

Recalls Member States to refer to the *Human Rights Watch* documenting rights abuses around the world with the ultimate goal of ending abuses and bringing perpetrators to justice; *Human Rights Watch* influences the states by suggesting to change the laws, investigating, applying international pressure, and bringing perpetrators before courts,

1. *Urges* Member States to participate in the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs' (OCHA) *Cooperative Housing Foundation*, funded through OCHA volunteer-based donations, which aims to provide vocational training for internally displaced persons (IDPs), such as manual labor, as well as offer short-term paid employment for IDPs;

2. *Calls upon* the UNHCR and WHO to expand the UNHCR/WHO joint-program *Emergency* in other regions, by mobilizing local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in building temporary clinics around developing states with a high refugee population, and assist Member States in offering free screening and medical treatment for preventable diseases, which will help control the spread of Malaria;

3. *Requests* that Member States collaborate with the WHO's *Problem Management Plus* program, which assisted over 15 states in 2020 to arrange proper care steps for IDPs and refugees with mental illnesses, and will then be able to provide more mental health care in further Member States, such as volunteer-based aid to teach refugees and IDPs how to sign up for state-based healthcare, as well as assist on referrals to mental care facilities in order to bolster refugee achievement and take strain off of host country healthcare systems;

4. *Recommends* that Member States utilize the resources of The National Strategic Plan for the Prevention and control of HIV/AIDS through prioritizing vulnerable populations in the treatment of preventable diseases such as HIV treatment

temporary clinics, funded by the WHO in order to support and assist in the health of the refugees and IDPs by the prevention of these diseases;

5. *Asks* Member States to affirm their commitment of contributing 0.7% of their gross national income to official development assistance to go towards humanitarian assistance for refugees and IDPS and need financial capacity to ensure that they have the requisite necessities;

6. *Encourages* Member States to utilize the UNHCR's *Made51 Program*, which provides global market opportunities for refugee artisans by partnering with local social enterprises to sell products, online or through a local business vendor and in doing so, social cohesion is enhanced and refugees are recognized as contributors in their host countries;

7. *Asks* the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to partner with the UNHCR in order to further develop UNESCO's funded *Inclusive Policy Labs* in order to create and implement model legislation on refugee infrastructure, specifically shelter and housing settlements, to bolster refugee achievement and sustainable development in order to promote refugee and IDP rights;

8. *Encourages* all Member States to contribute to the *2020 Progress Report Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan* in order to support host countries in their efforts to support the rights of refugees and IDPs which will uplift the peoples displaced and the countries fostering them;

9. *Exhorts* Member States to utilize the resources of the UNHCR program *These Inspiring Girls Enjoy Reading Program*, allowing refugee and IDP girls to have access to a wide range of open educational resources, enabling them to experience self paced learning as an active process that is aligned with school assignments and directly relevant to their current and evolving needs, which will strengthen their relationship with education and make girls less susceptible to dropping out;

10. *Encourages* Member States to model the initiatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran on integrating refugee children into non-refugee schools with the implementation of Iran's Refugee Reintegration Program (RRP), through assistance by the UNHCR, allowing RRP to work with local schools in implementing advanced coursework and literacy programs for refugee children to

catch youth up on schoolwork, as well as holding after-school study sessions for refugee youths;

11. *Endorses* the assistance of United Nations Office of Legal Affairs in preparing legal opinions, studies and advice of the Charter and on the interpretation and drafting of rules of international public law, including international criminal and humanitarian law, as well as preparing agreements and other legal instruments regulating relations of the United Nations with Member States, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other legal entities.

Code: UNEA-A-1
Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly
Topic: Sustainable Waste Management for the Achievement of SDG 11

The United Nations Environmental Assembly,

Recognizing the importance of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17, Partnerships for the Goals, in facilitating international cooperation in furthering assistance towards the development of sustainable infrastructure,

Understanding that solid waste pollution presents an ever-present threat to the sustainability of urban centers, requiring greater global efforts at reforming national waste management systems, recycling, reusing valuable resources, and reducing the overall consumption of non-recyclable materials as highlighted in the *Global Sustainable Development Report* of 2019,

Emphasizing that the poor management of hazardous chemicals in production processes can have severe health effects on increasingly dense populations around the world in the form of poor air quality, the resolution of which corresponds with the goals put forth by SDG 11.6,

Concerned that, by 2050, the proportion of the world population that are urban dwellers is expected to exceed 70 per cent, as stated by the UN's 2019 *World Economic and Social Survey*,

Recalling the conclusions of *UNEP/EA.3/Res.7,* which addresses the threat of marine pollutants on marine wildlife and the quality of water, including marine plastic and microplastic in oceans and other bodies of water,

Reminded of the *Basel Convention,* which highlights the harm caused by the transboundary movement of hazardous waste to the detriment of human and environmental health,

Noting with urgency that linear production systems are leading contributors to manufactured waste, as established by the *10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns* (10YFP),

Observing the findings of *UNEA/EA.4/Res.9* for the increased quantities of plastic waste reaching landfills and the lack of effective recycling programmes in Member States to counteract these issues,

Emphasizing that the Member States have a shared responsibility to resolve issues of inefficient waste management through the development of industrially symbiotic practices as expressed by *UNEA/EA.4/Res. 4*,

Observing that a move to circular economies, which reappropriate waste into industrial production systems, could generate USD 4.5 trillion in annual economic output by 2030 as stated by the UNEP's *Financing Circularity: Demystifying Finance for Circular Economics* 2020,

1. *Strongly advises* Member States to utilize the SDG Fund as a source of official development assistance to further develop programmes like Innovative and Locally-appropriate Waste Management Solutions for a Pollution-free Planet event in the pursuit of sustainable waste management;

2. *Calls upon* the UN Environment Programme (UNE) and International Environmental Technology Centre (IETC) to utilize information provided by the World Bank's What a Waste Global Database and the UN Statistics database in order to further develop technologies and measures best suited for underdeveloped countries to implement in their integrated solid waste management (ISWM) plans;

3. *Recommends* that Member States coordinate with UN-Environment to review and emulate systems similar to South Korea's Target Management System (TMS) within their own governments' policies to hold private companies accountable for the production of unnecessary waste and greenhouse gas emissions, and to follow a plan for circular production;

4. *Advises* Member States to work alongside the UN-Environment in expanding knowledge sharing programmes such as the *Sustainable Intermediate Cities* project, which provides the technical wherewithal to academic institutions in implementing green infrastructure and measuring its success in order to gather best practices information;

5. *Invites* Member States, alongside United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to launch global projects similar to the *Clean Seas Campaign* to more effectively extract plastic pollution in oceans through advanced technology;

6. *Urges* Member States to work with UNEP's *Environmental Network for Optimizing Regulatory Compliance on Illegal Traffic (ENFORCE)* program to create national action plans to that reject transboundary waste dumping;

7. *Requesting* that Member States, alongside UNDP, develop and stress programs similar to South Korea's *Resource Circulation Laws* and National Green Growth model, which promote a more circular economy and augmented recycling method;

8. *Encourages* Member States to adopt programs similar to those Norway utilizes in which producers are charged an environmental tax on plastic products, which is reduced as higher levels of recycling are achieved;

9. *Implores* Member States to develop national policies such as waste to energy programs to harness decaying organic materials and create renewable sources of energy in pursuit of recycling waste;

10. *Recommends* that UN-Environment implement programmes similar to the *Latin America Green Awards* program in Ecuador, which celebrates the most innovative initiatives and revolutionary technologies for the further development of waste management projects.

Code: UNEA-A-2
Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly
Topic: Sustainable Waste Management for the Achievement of SDG 11

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Remembering the importance of *Sustainable Development Goal* (SDG) *11.6,* which highlights the global need to address e-waste in pursuit of the achievement of sustainable waste management in urban areas,

Concerned by the information provided in the United Nations Environment Programme (un environment) *Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste Factsheet* regarding the need for chemical and hazardous waste management,

Cognizant of the United Nations (UN) Human Settlement Programme's *World Cities Report 2020: The Value of Sustainable Urbanization,* which encourages Member States to look to reshape and readapt their national urban plans in order to achieve better waste management in urban areas,

Acknowledging the importance of UN-Habitat's *New Urban Agenda,* which provides stakeholders with the necessary resources to implement and strengthen urban planning in order to address waste generation in urban areas,

Remembering SDG 17.2, which calls upon developed nations to provide 0.2-0.7 % of their Gross National Income as Official Development Assistance to developing countries to solve a wide variety of issues, including improper waste management,

Bearing in mind SDG 12.3, which acknowledges that food makes up a larger proportion of landfill waste than any other single material,

Evaluating the United Nations Environment Programme (un environment) *Single-use plastics: A roadmap for sustainability*, acknowledges that global production of new plastics is expected to grow exponentially over the next 10 years, contradicting the targets set under Sustainable Development Goal 11,

Guided by the *Convention for the Protection for the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean*, especially regarding the aim to reduce the amount of marine pollution from ships, aircrafts, and land-based sources,

Aware of *Agenda 21* which addresses the global need for Member States to implement and improve sustainable development measures in areas such as infrastructure and technology in regards to establishing sustainable cities and communities,

Deeply concerned that 15% of the total healthcare waste produced in the world is either infectious, toxic, or radioactive, according to World Health Organization's *Health Care Management Factsheet,*

Recalling SDG 11.6, that highlights the need improve waste management globally by 2030 as developing countries are more disproportionately affected by solid waste mismanagement while historically produced by developed countries,

1. *Encourages* un environment to partner with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in assisting Member States, especially developing states, in the accessibility and implementation of the Global E-Waste Statistics Partnership which will strengthen the capacity of Member States through data collection to improve national and local waste management in line with SDG 11;

2. *Recommends* that UN Country Teams aid all Member States in the implementation of the *UN Environment Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management Framework* into national and local policy to strengthen efforts to reduce the amount of waste in urban areas to achieve sustainable waste management in line with the guidelines stated in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda;

3. *Asks* all Member States to collaborate internationally in order to help fellow Member States, especially developing states, in the utilization and implementation of the *UN Environment Legal and Institutional Infrastructures for the Sound Management of Chemicals and Measures for Recovering Costs of National Administrations,* which will aid in the strengthening of national and local policy to further achieve sustainable waste management in urban areas;

4. *Calls* Member States to partner with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in order to create programs similar to the Environment Enhancement Programme, which provides best available technology and environmental practices in accordance to the *Stockholm Convention* which will improve the solid waste management practices in cities that are going through rapid urbanization;

5. *Encourages* all Member States to work collaboratively through triangular cooperation such as the partnership between Germany, Mexico and Domican Republic which provides capacity building measures through financial assistance, knowledge sharing and tech transfers to strengthen national waste management facilities and policy in order to achieve SDG 11;

6. *Welcoming* Member States to follow the guidelines issued by *UN The Ecology of Recycling*, which provides Member States strategies and best practices to address composting and solid waste management in urban and rural areas;

7. *Calls upon* Member States to implement partnerships with private-sector entities to encourage innovation in the creation and widespread distribution of cellulose-derived plastic-like materials sourced from agriculture by-products, with funding provided through the GEF to end Member States' dependence upon single-use petroleum- and crude oil-derived polymer products in order to manage solid waste in compliance with SDG Target Indicator 11.6.1;

8. *Supports* the expansion to multiple regions of The Water Project adopted by UN-Water, which is being currently being implemented across sub-Saharan Africa to all regions of the world to provide clean, safe, reliable water by working with local experts and the community to determine the right technology and build infrastructure to address water pollution derived from waste in aim to strengthen waste management and achieve SDG 11;

9. *Calls upon* regional bodies to work in conjunction with UN Environment and appropriate Member States to achieve the utilization and implementation of the UN-Habitat Waste Wise Network, which will aid Member States in providing adequate training and tools for waste personnel in the aim to strengthen regional and national waste management and further pursue the achievement of SDG 11;

10. *Invites* ITU to work with Member States to implement the guidelines provided by *WHO's Training Manual on Health-care Waste Management* which provides modules for all aspects of waste management from identification to classification of waste and guide Member States to safe disposal of waste;

11. *Urges* all Member States, especially developed states, to collaborate through a North-South model with developing Member States such as exemplified by the annual African-France Summit in aims to achieve the various targets and indicators stated in the SDG 11.

Code: UNEA-A-3
Committee: United Nations Environment Assembly
Topic: Sustainable Waste Management for the Achievement of SDG 11

The United Nations Environment Assembly,

Recalling the importance of the 1992 *Rio Declaration*, as well as the 1990 *Final Act of the Basel Convention*, in relation to sustainable waste management,

Understanding how damaging waste can be to the environment and the general health of the population, particularly, but not limited to, inadequately disposed of or untreated waste, according to the World Health Organization 2015 *Waste and Human Health: Evidence and Needs*,

Cognizant that the business benefits of improved resource efficiency and waste prevention amount to 1 trillion dollars USD globally per year according to the United Nations (UN) Environment Assembly (UNEA) 2020 fact sheet *Environmentally Sound Technology and Waste*,

Fully alarmed that, by 2050, there will be around 12 billion tons of plastic waste in landfills and the environment if current consumption practices are continued, according to the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) report *The State of Plastics 2018*,

Recognizing A/RES/66/288, which calls for the reduction of unsustainable waste and that the world produces over 2 billion tons of municipal solid waste a year, and requires a means of sustainable development to address this waste,

Deeply concerned that UN Environment estimates that cities in Asia alone will generate 1.8 billion tons of waste every year by the year of 2025, as mentioned in the UNEP's report *Asia Waste Management Outlook 2017*,

Emphasizing the importance of private involvement in the adoption of sustainable practices as outlined in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 12,

Acknowledging the importance of sustainable consumption and production education in the processing of non-degradable products,

Noting the malpractices of disposing solid and organic waste in states around the globe as 37% of all waste is disposed in landfills according to the data provided by the World Bank *What a Waste 2.0: A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050* report,

Alarmed that COVID-19 has affected 1.6 billion people's education according to the UN's Policy Brief *Education during the COVID-19 and beyond* 2020 report,

Understanding that in extreme events food security will be vastly affected with crop losses and failure, increased mortality on livestock, contaminated waters, and damaged infrastructures which would then lead to a widespread hunger, an outbreak of epidemics, and cause the Congo's development to lower,

Noting the fact that approximately 2 billion people work in the informal sector according the *Women and Men in the Informal Economy Report* by International Labor Organization,

Observing with distress the lack of education as emphasized by SDG 4 in regards to governments on the topic of sustainable waste management,

Remembering the UNEP *State of Plastics report of 2018*, which calls for reduced amounts of single use plastics as encourage the prevention of single use plastics contaminating urban areas,

1. *Recommends* Member States work with the UNEP to begin implementing public-private partnerships that incorporate the ideals of the Cash4Trash initiative, which aims to promote recycling and encourage sustainable consumption and production as to implement increased national strategies for working towards SDG 12 as to prevent unsustainable waste management;

2. *Endorses* programs such as the Solid Waste and Plastic Management Improvement Project in Cambodia, which supports solid waste management policy and legislation and aims to monitor the private sector waste collection companies in order to increase the quality of solid waste services, as well as increasing public awareness;

3. *Asks Member States* to fully implement the UN Development Programme Municipal Solid Waste Management in Crisis and Post-Crisis Settings document as to ensure the continued sustainable management of municipal solid waste in

urban environments during the COVID-19 pandemic, and as to implement sustainable waste measures in urban environments to achieve SDG 11;

4. *Suggests* that Member States work with UN Environment's Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste program to create national policies such as the *2019 No 4 B.E. 2562 Thailand Act* amendment addressing transboundary movements of waste and outlining types of hazardous waste and requiring licenses for transport as well as banning dangerous hazardous waste in type 4, managing systems, and coordination between agencies to achieve SDG 11;

5. *Encourages* Member States to partner with the Sustainable Consumption and Production Clearinghouse to establish formal secondary raw material marketplaces in the model of the Turkey Materials Marketplace to facilitate private-private cooperation in the exchange of materials between industries in pursuance of SDG 12 and to ensure the proper management of secondary raw material management;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to work with UN Environment and the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Marrakech Task Force on Education for Sustainable Consumption to implement programs based on the 2010 Inter-School Recycling Competition from Antigua and Barbuda to promote sustainable consumption and production education for vulnerable groups such as youth and to address the unsustainable waste management in urban areas;

7. *Recommends* that Member States work with the World Bank Group and UN Environment to invest in waste-to-energy processes that use modern combustion and biological technologies to recover energy from urban wastes, and to further invest in setting up recycling centers within the 1000 feet of residential areas which makes it convenient for people to recycle and reuse more and in an effective way, as well as introducing environmental taxation which helps educate and make people understand the emergence and importance of waste management;

8. *Advises* that Member States transition away from open dumps and incinerations to implement proper management systems and sanitary landfills or recycling, hoping to move towards developing systems that utilize liners and biogenerators in the next 15 years as it is vital that developing states are aided with research and resources through the Global Partnership on Waste Management, the International Solid Waste Association, and International Partnership for

Expanding Waste Management Services of Local Authorities, countries should encourage methods to develop composting options for organic wastes to help with farming efficiency, soil fertility, and sequestering carbon;

9. *Urges* Member States to implement programs related to education on sustainable waste management similar to the Thailand UNEA E Learning Module on Life Cycle Thinking, an E-learning module in several languages effective for learning during COVID-19 as opposed to seminars;

10. *Asks* Member States to partner with the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environments from land based activities as to promote the protection of marine resources from land based pollution, such as non-biodegradable materials and hazardous waste, as to ensure marine environments are protected from urban pollution and waste, as well as ensuring Member States will become aware of waste management and encourage their people to refrain from pollution into the marine environment as Member States could strategize a better system where all people become aware that damaged waters means contaminated food;

11. *Urges* Member States to engage the informal sector in sustainable waste management and address the informal sector in developing those solutions such as Chile in its 2016 *Framework Law for Waste Management,* which establishes a formal legal framework for incorporating citizens that collect waste for their own profit in the informal sector into regulated government and establishes a certification and training process for these individuals;

12. *Encourages* the expansion of the work done by the One Planet Network, specifically the sustainable lifestyles and education program, which specifically focuses on the pro-active education of Member State governments as well as the general population within those states by educating about more specific and beneficial ways to remove and manage waste within a state to take a more active role in the education of their government and population specifically reaching out to the aforementioned Sustainable Lifestyles and Education Programme, as well as any other organisations that can help to educate about sustainable waste management so that Member States may achieve SDG 11;

13. *Recommends* all willing and able Member States utilize UN Environment's *Single Use Plastics Roadmap* to begin implementing strategies that aid in phasing out the dependency on single-use plastics modeled after the roadmap's waste

management recommendations as well as the promotion of eco friendly alternatives as to prevent single plastics from urban environments from degrading landscapes further.

Code: ECOSOC-B-1
Committee: Economic and Social Council
Topic: Youth Engagement in Poverty Eradication

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the immense inequality that exists in the realm of education, particularly with youth, as addressed by the nine ideas for public action through the International Commission on the Futures of Education,

Noting with concern the disproportionate number of youths affected by extreme poverty, as half of the youth labor force is either unemployed or earns less than USD 1.25 a day with unequal access to job training opportunities,

Understanding the key role that resilient infrastructure plays on youth involvement in poverty eradication as evidenced by research done by the International Labor Organization (ILO),

Concerned about the impact of COVID-19 on the timeline for achieving international milestones particularly youth poverty eradication,

Reiterating the belief of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically 1.2, 1.3, 2.2, 4.2, and 17.3, that youth are the torchbearers of the future and that youth inclusion creates everlasting impacts,

Emphasizing the importance of educating the international community on youth engagement in the effort to eradicate poverty by involving youth in international decision-making through the ECOSOC Youth Forum,

Bearing in mind the role the UN-sponsored *World Youth Report* and the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* play in developing a transparent framework for monitoring and accountability for youth development in the areas of education, job training, healthcare, and the overall eradication of poverty,

Stressing the need for an increase in and reallocation of funding for the undermentioned services and development projects through the help of UNESCO, UN Children's Fund, and the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs as guiding bodies that are working toward youth-targeted initiatives,

1. *Supports* the expansion of access to education, especially to school-age children not currently enrolled, by increasing logistical cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Global Education Coalition that works to increase equal access to education because it empowers youth with the skills necessary to lift themselves out of poverty;

2. *Calls upon* Member-States to increase access to employment for youth by promoting the importance of trade schools and job training through programs like the Youth Employment Network and by enhancing employer-youth mentorship programs, in order to increase youth access to equitable jobs to reduce youth unemployment which, in turn, increases household income and reduces the number of youth in poverty;

3. *Recommends* enhancing equitable access to resilient infrastructure and social services, particularly for the global youth population, in order to provide adequate resources to increase youth engagement in poverty reduction by requesting that Member-States broaden their:
   a. Technological infrastructure including internet access in schools because access to the internet is necessary for accessing the digital economy and allows for greater communication in a globalized world,
   b. Healthcare infrastructure which would provide easier access to treatment, emergency services, and vaccinations, all of which the impoverished are the least likely to have and with these resources, giving them the health and mobility to fully engage in employment opportunities,
   c. Access to affordable housing projects that employ youth and utilizing local resources which stimulates the local economy and is necessary for mitigating the conditions of multidimensional poverty;

4. *Urges* Member States to begin and maintain developmental cooperation with the UNESCO Youth as Researchers program which engages youth to conduct research on how COVID-19 has impacted them through training and mentoring, which in turn gives them the qualifications to move forward in the work of independently reducing poverty within their local communities;

5. *Invites* Member States to support youth representation in governmental decisions by developing platforms through partnerships with UNICEF and the UN Interagency Network on Youth Development to express the interests of young people directly to local and national leaders, since the more knowledge youth

have on the subject the more empowered they are to take actions to solve the problem;

6. *Requests* Member States send a youth delegate to the ECOSOC youth forum to increase representation, engagement, and empowerment as young people are disproportionately affected by the conditions of poverty and are in the best position to be mobilized to address the issues of eradicating youth impoverishment;

7. *Calls upon* the UN to increase awareness of the information provided by the World Youth Report to encompass and expand upon the report, including additional topics such as those listed below, as increased accountability and understanding will help foster further efforts to involve youth in the eradication of poverty by:
   a. Making progress on the implementing youth programs and policies, as well as the recommendations set forth by this resolution,
   b. Implementing resilient technological, health-related, and housing infrastructure,
   c. Fostering youth initiatives at the local, national, and international levels that contribute to realizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,
   d. Working towards increased youth involvement in the eradication of global poverty;

8. *Suggests* infrastructure spending of Member-States as well as allocation of existing funds from UNESCO, UNICEF, and the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs or external programs like the International Finance Facility for Education for member-states to expand access to the aforementioned recommendations.

Code: ECOSOC-B-2
Committee: Economic and Social Council
Topic: Youth Engagement in Poverty Eradication

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the universal commitment to pursuing the targets established by the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, supported and funded by the *Global Partnership for Education* (GPE) and the Youth Solidarity Fund (YSF)*,* with special emphasis on the interlinked objectives of poverty eradication through Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 and quality education through SDG 4 in order to rescue the 169 million youth living in extreme poverty, as defined by the UN as living on less than $1.90 a day,

Recalling the 2017 analysis paper *Reducing Global Poverty Through Universal Primary and Secondary Education* by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics and the Global Education Monitoring Report which notes that 60 million people could escape poverty if adults had two additional years of education and 420 million people could escape poverty if all adults completed secondary education,

Noting the importance of ECOSOC's annual Youth Forum, the primary platform for youth-led and youth-focused organizations and networks, youth advocates, and other youth stakeholders to share their ideas and experience with ECOSOC, and the powerful role the youth population could have on policy decision making, as recognized by the Secretary General in "*Critical milestones towards coherent, efficient and inclusive follow-up and review at the global level*",

Acknowledging the significance of unity and collaboration through treaty ratifications between states in order to work towards and successfully eradicate poverty, recalling the specific importance of the *International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights* (ICESCR) and its initiative to provide the rights to an education for all as well as the highest attainable standard of health, and emphasizing the contribution of the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (CRC) by legally-binding states in an agreement defining civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of every child, regardless of their race, religion or abilities,

1. *Calls for* the mobilization of educational resources into areas where people live on less than $1.90 a day over a nine year educational period for the purpose of seeing a higher rate of education completion by:

    a. Allocating essential resources such as food and water through a joint partnership between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to extremely impoverished areas, as defined by SDG 1.1 and ECOSOC, in order for education to be a main focus as set in SDG 4,

    b. Basing the standard level of education on the UNESCO constitution, to teach and make accessible to all regions equal educational opportunity as set in SDG 4.5 in Member States territory, with funding provided by the GPE,

    c. Creating community-based youth-led and youth-focused after school programs through the work of non governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs) to promote social engagement in their countries, supported by the YSF and in accordance with SDG 4.7,

    d. Coordinating ECOSOC with Member States to construct a 5-year plan of action if they are in need of assistance in achieving these goals with the aim of aligning with the SDG 4 to ensure no one is left behind;

2. *Recommends* that Member States take action to uplift youths from poverty through the expansion of quality public education, guided by the objvectives of:

    a. Construction and maintenance of infrastructure critical to allowing access to public education by the majority of a state,

    b. Development of actionable plans for each member state to increase the number of school graduates among their citizenry;

3. *Encourages* all Member States to thoroughly incorporate and advocate for youth voices at all levels of government activity by:

    a. Developing at the national level individualized working plans to form domestic youth councils by 2030 in order to provide the youth population a means of engaging in the political process,

    b. Distributing annual UN Children's Fund research on the implementation of youth councils to all member states in order to promote open communication and the spreading of ideas,

    c. Strengthening international youth voices by inviting young activists to the annual ECOSOC Youth Forum, especially from underrepresented nations in order to provide differentiating perspectives and initiatives moving forward;

4. *Implores* all Member States who have not ratified the ICESCR, the CRC, and other treaties to do so as soon as possible in order to promote unity between states allowing for coordinated goals in decision making.

Code: SCS-A-3
Committee: Security Council South
Topic: Combating the Weaponization of Misinformation

The Security Council,

Recognizing the principles of state sovereignty and the right of all Member States to determine domestic policies as outlined in Article two of the *Charter of the United Nations,*

Deeply concerned about targeted misinformation and disinformation attacks that have been directed at Member States, especially regarding the case of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, as noted in the joint statement published by the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations (UN), the UN International Children's Emergency Fund, the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), UN Global Pulse, and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies titled *Managing the COVID-19 infodemic: Promoting healthy behaviours and mitigating the harm from misinformation and disinformation*,

Observing the detrimental effects which misinformation and disinformation campaigns, specifically in the cases of SARS-CoV-2 disinformation campaigns, have had on nations of all sizes, but particularly those with underdeveloped infrastructure and those without the means to effectively curb the spread of false information as noted by the WHO *November 2020 Weekly Epidemiological record* and the Ad Hoc WHO Technical Consultation Committee Report on *Managing the COVID-19 Infodemic*,

Further noting with deepest concern the potential for misinformation and disinformation, particularly in cases of propaganda and extremist rhetoric, spread via social media and online platforms, as noted by the UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute document titled *Stop the Virus of Disinformation*, to be used as a means to recruit and further radicalize new members into terrorist cells and violent groups of non-state actors which seek to bring further instability and conflict to the international community,

Taking into consideration the roles and responsibilities which international corporations and social media networks have in the anti-proliferation, censorship, and removal of

false information, be it disinformation propagated by bad faith actors or misinformation spread through these international channels of information and communication,

Noting that disinformation is propagated, in some cases, by computerized programs or bots and that the Association for the Advancement of Artificial Intelligence has recognized in a 2020 thesis titled *Scalable and Generalizable Social Bot Detection through Data Selection* that bots have the potential to act in a coordinated fashion in spreading misinformation and disinformation, as seen repeatedly throughout the SARS-CoV-2 Pandemic,

Reaffirming the role of journalists to be paramount in the publication and verification of empirical data and trustworthy news media, that the international media directly contributes to international discussions, and that international media plays a direct role in combating the spread of misinformation and disinformation on a systemic, international level,

Noting the role terrorist organizations and non-state rogue actors play in weaponizing disinformation and misinformation and noting the need to employ a global counter-terrorism strategy such as the strategy outlined in *A/RES/60/288*,

Considering the intent of the actor when spreading misinformation and disinformation,

Disturbed by the consequence of the lack of relevant frameworks within the digital domain,

Observing that there is no official group that seeks to provide oversight and policy recommendations on misinformation and disinformation and noting Article 29 of the *Charter of the UN* which empowers the UN Security Council (UNSC) to establish subsidiary bodies when the need arises,

Taking into account the comprehensive recommendations on combating misinformation and disinformation specifically in terms of the digital divide from the Committee on Information's report on misinformation and disinformation from *A/75/21,*

Commending the work of the UN news and media for maintaining only fact in their respective reporting,

Acknowledging the need for joint cybersecurity strategies and increased integration between Member States joint capabilities,

Affirming the role of informational and educational programs among domestic populations in combating the proliferation and propagation of misinformation and disinformation,

Acknowledging that media and misinformation have influencing effects on elections and their results, undermining the implementation of *A/RES/49/180*,

Taking into consideration the multi-faceted nature of the problem of disinformation and how national bias can contribute to a breakdown in the definition of misinformation on an international level,

Grossly concerned at the rise in xenophobic and racist rhetoric and policy directed against Asian Member States and their populations during the outbreak of SARS-COVID-19, in direct opposition with articles 13 and 14 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, adopted by the General Assembly in December of 1948,

1. *Encourages* Member States to remember and respect the autonomy of fellow Member States and that sovereign states reserve the right to identify and define misinformation and disinformation regarding their own domestic affairs;

2. *Strongly condemns* media and multinational corporations who spread misinformation and disinformation;

3. *Recommends* that Member States of WHO, the WHO's Information Network for Epidemics, and the fifty-nine UN Information Centres work to dismantle groups that spread misinformation and disinformation in relation to the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic;

4. *Advises* regional investment and development banks to expand investment for physical systems and hardware to increase Member State's cybersecurity efforts in regards to combating misinformation and disinformation by:
   a. Expanding current credit lines to Member States to provide better access to otherwise limited funding sources and engaging in debt forgiveness to ensure new funding sources, in regards to cybersecurity, do not place undue burden on localized economies,
   b. Prioritizing the investment of monetary resources into developing Member States,

  c. Seeking to provide the hardware and software which provides the necessary technical abilities to achieve top level cybersecurity capabilities in the fight against misinformation;

5. *Appeals* to international corporations, social media companies, and state governments to take appropriate actions in conjunction with the UN Committee on Information (in regards to technological, informational, and logistical support) to limit the spread of disinformation on their platforms by:
  a. Implementing the usage of independent fact-checkers and "source ratings" which seek to gauge the accuracy of articles and posts that can be found on their websites,
  b. Taking steps to actively limit the spread of disinformation and recruitment propaganda on their platforms, particularly in regard to terrorist organizations and violent non-state actors previously or concurrently defined by the UNSC, including but not limited to terrorist cells defined in *A/RES/1526* such as Al-Qaeda, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, also known as Da'esh, and the Taliban,
  c. Seeking to block, discredit, and prosecute (when applicable) spam accounts, computerized programs and 'bots' that promulgate and proliferate torrential amounts of disinformation in our international channels of discourse, information, and communication;

6. *Instructs* Member States to prevent disinformation that directly impacts public health, such as vaccination disinformation by working in coordination with entities like the WHO;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of trustworthy journalism, journalistic transparency, and responsible media practices in promoting accurate information and dissemination of factual, empirically verifiable news throughout international channels;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to specifically target terrorist organizations, as defined by *A/RES/49/60*, and non-state rogue actors engaging in disinformation and misinformation with Member States engaging in coordinating efforts to combat these organizations by advising Member States to provide their full support and the necessary funding to organizations engaging in current anti-terrorist activities, such as the UNSC Counter-Terrorism Committee;

9. *Instructs* the UN General Assembly (UNGA) to create a Committee for Combating Misinformation and Disinformation (CCMD) which seeks to address the lack of standards, norms, and principles in international law surrounding misinformation, disinformation, and cybersecurity under parameters which include:

    a. Being responsible for creating, overseeing, and implementing an international framework designed to combat misinformation and disinformation,

    b. Coordinating with non-state actors, multi-national corporations, intergovernmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations to identify weaknesses the formal fact checking systems of said organizations and recommend changes to fill in identified weaknesses while limiting the CCMD to prevent the promotion of any one model globally with identified recommendation being transmitted to above mentioned organizations though private communication channels only,

    c. Creating and overseeing the implementation of a global platform and database for the purpose of tracking and cataloging misinformation and disinformation efforts for the purpose of providing Member States critical information on the current tactics of rogue users,

    d. Establishing methods and recommendations for implementation of soft law regulating international standards, norms, and principles over misinformation and its relation to cybersecurity and any future development,

    e. Meeting the below requirements:

        i. Submission of four annual reports reviewing the committee activities, provide updates to the UNGA regarding development and changes, and provide notice to any updates to the framework and soft law recommended and subjected to UNGA approval,

        ii. Limitation of oversight authority for the CCMD to the UNGA,

        iii. Committee leadership comprised of leading experts in cybersecurity and information strategy who will oversee the actions of the committee listed in clause (9) sub-clause (a-d); experts will be appointed for a fixed term of five years with no limit on service and will be appointed and confirmed by the UNGA,

        iv. Funding provided through routine means via the UNGA Fifth Committee, including by covering travel costs and accommodation expenses for the purpose of committee activities,

      v.   The mandate of the CCMD being subjected to termination in either ten years time subject to extension authorized by the UNGA or subjected to the parameters outlined in Clause (9) Sub-Clause (j),

     vi.   The expectation that this committee is a precursor to the formal creation of a specialized agency on the basis of said committee upon demonstrated success under the supervision of the UNSC and the UNGA, its funding sources to be defined under conventional processes via the UNGA Fifth Committee and voluntary Member States contributions, and with the same mandate and leadership as outlined under this clause;

10. *Calls upon* the UNSC to create an Ad Hoc Committee for the Review of the General Assembly Committee for Combating Misinformation and Disinformation (CRGACCMD) which will oversee the newly created Committee for Combating Minsinformation and Disinformation to:

    a. Provide expert advice over the futurely created UNGA CCMD,

    b. Submit four annual reports reviewing the CCMD activities, provide updates to the UNGA and the UNSC regarding development, changes, and oversight recommendation,

    c. Ensure that leadership of the committee will be comprised of leading experts in cybersecurity and information strategy who will oversee the actions of the committee listed in clause (10) sub-clause (a-b); experts will be appointed for a fixed term of five years with no limit on service and will be appointed and confirmed by the UNSC,

    d. Be funded through routine means via the UNGA Fifth Committee, including by covering travel costs and accommodation expenses for the purpose of committee activities,

    e. Be subject to review under the terms of the above mandate every decade, to either agree to or decline to renew the Ad Hoc Committee dependent upon the changing landscape of misinformation and disinformation;

11. *Reiterates* its call upon all stakeholders, particularly the relevant UN entities, within their mandates and existing resources, to continue to work together to regularly analyse the nature of digital divides, study strategies to bridge them and make their findings available to the international community, as well as to promote public and private initiatives that aim to bridge the digital divide through the UNGA Committee on Information;

12. *Strongly encourages* the UN News and Media to continue presenting facts not only in the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, but also in all areas of reporting;

13. *Encourages* Member States to establish bi-lateral treaties for the purpose of creating a joint cybersecurity groups to bolster cybersecurity efforts against misinformation;

14. *Recommends* the creation and maintenance of educational toolkits by such organizations as the CCMD, UNESCO, and the ITU, which would create and maintain an educational system that includes:
    a. Making available the necessary knowledge in order to maintain educational systems, accomplished by internal groups and through non-governmental organization partnerships,
    b. Creating public awareness campaigns for specific global issues such as Climate Change, pandemics, and other potential global issues,
    c. Investing in new technology research programs through scholarships and grants for qualified candidates and programs in cooperation with UNESCO targeting in promoting tools to combat misinformation and disinformation;

15. *Directs* Member States to keep elections clean of misinformation by allocating funding from the UN regular budget to the UNDP and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights for the purpose of preventing electoral misinformation;

16. *Encourages* UNGA CCMD to develop and adopt a framework targeting bot farms mass posting disinformation, aiding cybersecurity against misinformation and disinformation, that includes:
    a. A legal framework that makes a clear distinction between freedom of speech and speech that is purposefully made to spread false information,
    b. A legal framework that allows the futurely created UNGA CCMD to highlight bad actors and practices that should be discouraged;

17. *Strongly Encourages* the WHO to make anti-discrimination statements asserting that no one race or ethnicity of the human race is responsible for the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic and that Member States stop condemning people of Asian descent.

Code: SCN-B-2
Committee: Security Council North
Topic: Resource Scarcity and its Relation to Conflict

The Security Council,

Emphasizing the good faith intent of the *Charter of the United Nations* in establishing multilateral partnerships as a congregation of the United Nations Security Council to lay out a basis of dictum to combat the relations between resource scarcity and conflict,

Deeply conscious of the exigency to identify regional zones where resource mismanagement, climate change, and scarcity present potential threats to international security and peace,

Concerned that forty percent of all intrastate conflicts are linked to natural resources, as noted in the UNEP's report on natural resources and conflict,

Noting the joint report filed by the United Nations Interagency Framework Team for Preventative Action regarding the risk resource mismanagement plays in structural based scarcity,

1. *Authorizes* the creation of the *Resource Scarcity and Conflict Committee* (RSCC) for the purpose of identifying security threats created by resource scarcity, mismanagement, and/or climate change by:
   a. Networking with designated data collection agencies to generate a heatmap of current and potential resource conflict zones,
   b. Cooperating with NGOs and other relevant organizations, such as UNEP, IPCC, World Meteorological Organization, to gather information on potential conflicts and for the consoul to share their findings as well,
   c. Updating the Security Council annually concerning ongoing threats, assessments, operations, and action results,
   d. Sharing strategies for resource management and creating predominantly renewable and green energy sources,
   e. Creating an appeals process to designate funds provided by the General Assembly to countries classified as a Resource Vulnerable Country (RVC),
   f. Ensuring these funds are used responsibly for the purpose of promoting sustainability.

2. *Promotes* the adoption of good governance principles that are consistent with the *Natural Resource Charter* in order to combat scarce resource mismanagement by:
    a. Outlining principles and internationally accepted standards for responsible practices defining resource rights and responsibilities,
    b. Providing a framework that states can use when developing their own strategies, policies, legislation and programmes;

3. *Calls upon* the United Nations to pursue fruitful relationships with and expand upon relations with non-governmental and nonprofit organizations by:
    a. Fully believing that analogously creating opportunities can create multi-stakeholder dialogue with organizations while providing support to multiple constituencies to mitigate conflict and share common goals going forward,
    b. Emphasizing both the importance of and the specific role organizations play in focusing on solving problems related to conflict and resource scarcity and working towards preventative measures in conflict and resource scarcity.

Code: SCN-C-1
Committee: Security Council North
Topic: The Situation in South Africa

The Security Council,

Recognizing the volatile situation developing in the Cape Region in regards to a non-state actor takeover of a Member State research and space facility and the potential for accessibility to Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) by a potential terrorist entity, and *noting* the security risk this creates,

Bearing in mind our obligations as Member States set forth by the *Charter of the United Nations* to guarantee the peace and security of Member States and its populace,

1. *Declares* a No-fly-zone over the contended area in South Africa until the situation is further evaluated and such action is determined unnecessary by either the decision of the Security Council; the cessation of military action; or the request of the host nation;

2. *Urges* the domestic governments of Members States in the region to conduct strategic risk assessments and identify potential target zones with a need for potential evacuations or target threats of military, economic, military further relevant.

Code: SCN-C-2
Committee: Security Council North
Topic: The Situation in South Africa

The Security Council,

Recognizing the threat of non-state actors within South Africa having access to WMDs and propulsion technology,

Acknowledging the potential for the dissemination or exploitation of top secret information and technology, and the need to affirm international respect for intellectual property rights,

Aware of the proximity of many military bases of member states and their willingness to help in this situation,

Condemning the actions of non-state actors in Arniston, Western Cape, South Africa,

Reaffirming the ideas and sentiments from *S/RES/1440* of 24 October 2002,

1. *Strongly urges* member states to recognise the intellectual property rights of the companies and independent parties in the area;

2. *Calls for* the deployment of the NATO Rapid Response Force into Arniston, Western Cape, South Africa and replacement of current military forces to supply a military force against non-state actors within the Overberg South African Test Centre;

3. *Calls upon* the United Nations Secretary General to create a peacekeeping operation within Arniston, Western Cape, South Africa regarding the terrorist threat to this state;

4. *Urges* SpaceX to share any and all relevant information about the site and how it may have been breached, as well as details about the WMDs located within the base.

Code: SCS-C-2
Committee: Security Council South
Topic: The Situation in South Africa

The Security Council,

Reaffirming the outcomes of the *Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies*, specifically in regard to the liability of Member States for damages caused by space objects; be they launched by official state actors or non-state actors within the borders of the respective countries of origin,

Alarmed by the lack of security standards in global space infrastructure necessary to minimize the risk of future terrorist attacks,

Convinced that these standards for security infrastructure are vital in preventing future attacks similar to the one that has taken place in the Republic of South Africa,

1. *Urges* Member States to adopt a hard-line stance against doing business with private aerospace entities that do not have in place security forces to prevent such critical assets from being seized by non-state groups and to only accept business dealings with aerospace industries that cooperate with state security forces and/or provide their own;

2. *Declares* that updated security standards, in regard to the Outer Space Treaty, are necessary for the operation of space entities including:
    a. Space launch and infrastructure centers that must have on-site or nearby security, be they state or private whose capabilities and equipment are equal to a theoretical non-state group that could reasonably prove a threat,
    b. Site data backup systems that can be secured in the event that a non-state group attempts to access their vital data,
    c. A non-governmental body to be allowed to inspect these sites on a yearly basis to determine if they are up to standard;

3. *Encourages* Member States to assist in the training, advising, and sharing of security strategies with any other Member States that requests aid with securing their own aerospace facilities.