

QUESTION OF:Disarming, Demobilising and Reintegrating Child Soldiers in Africa.

Recalling the United Nations resolutions 1261 (1999), 1314 (2000) and 1379 (2001) as well as 1460 (2003), 1539 (2004), 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011),

Noting with disapproval that children as young as seven years old, currently participate in armed conflicts throughout Africa contradicting the OPAC¹, which sets 18 as the minimum age for direct participation in hostilities and for compulsory recruitment by state armed forces,

Realizing that there are over 120,000 children participating in armed conflicts all around Africa and 300,000 in total all around the world,

Bearing in mind that often children cannot go back to their families and communities because they were forced to kill family members or neighbours as a method of ensuring that underage,

Noting with approval that organisations like “Children, not Soldiers” have been launched in recent years actively trying to stop the use of children as soldiers by demobilizing and reintegrating children back in society,

Deeply disturbed about the poor funding in the DDR method resulting to no development of new modern and successful programs,

Recalling Article 39 of the Convention of the Rights of the Child states, physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of a child of victim of armed conflicts,

Aware of the fact that low development and very high levels of unemployment provide motivation for children to attend the army as it would be a source of income, as well as a potential for private gains from looting, or even just to ensure a meal,

Condemning the abduction of girls during armed conflicts to serve as sexual slaves , often bringing a sense of shame to them and their family, hindering their future reintegration into society,

1. Calls for national laws involving army admission are stricter and should be followed by all member states
2. Recommends DPKO² to set up an operation employing highly trained and highly skilled people that will specialize on locating camps where child soldiers are involved , searching and ensuring that OPAC’s legislation is implemented while reporting any infringement to the Security Council to coordinate any further actions according to the magnitude of the problem by:
 - a)Prioritizing any action according to the numbers of child soldiers or injuries
 - b)Starting from Africa as nearly 50% of child soldiers are settled there

¹Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict adopted by the UN General Assembly on 25 May 2000

²Department of Peacekeeping Operations, which assists the Member States and the Secretary-General in their efforts to maintain international peace and security.

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- 3) Expresses its concern that even though approximately 120,000 children are part of armed conflicts, sex slaves, and military force, good effective initiatives for decreasing the numbers would be:
- a) Campaigns informing children about the causes, risks and violations that follow if they join,
 - b) Fund local charities and community programs with their attempt to demobilise child soldiers and by providing them with UN volunteers and total supplies need in order to help,
 - c) School educational programs, this will be done by:
 - (i)Designing educational programs that will be appropriate for all age groups and carried out by UN and UNESCO approved educators and psychologists,
 - (ii)Holding lectures by teachers approached by UNSECO within different schools, universities and other key educational conferences aimed at the citizens in which would provide information on:
 - 1) the topic of child soldiers and the brutal acts involved
 - 2) How to protect and encourage the children to reintegrate into the society
 - 3) the concept of prejudices and racism-accepting each child into their community,
 - (iii)Funding of small groups of approved film makers that will create documentaries and short films that will be appropriate for children,
- 4) Suggests setting specific criteria on where it is safe for the children to be moved by:
- a) Taking into consideration their local areas safety and if there is a possibility that the children will have to be a child soldier again,
 - b) Evaluating whether the parents are able to sustain their child, this will be checked by UN authorised social workers that will visit and evaluate the child's family status and their living conditions
- 5) Expresses its appreciation for organizations that strive to prevent the recruitment and use of child soldiers, to secure their demobilization, rehabilitation and reintegration back into society, such as Child Soldiers International and Save the Children UK or networks like Cultures of Resistance Network:
- a) Acknowledging the progress that Peace Direct has made with aid to Centre Resolution Conflicts (CRC) in the Democratic Republic Congo, in which task forces are sent to negotiated the surrender of militia members, including child soldiers, with aid into counselling, job training and livelihood opportunities, children are placed with families and into school and given livelihood opportunities. Communities are also prepared for the arrival of ex-fighters so they're not rejected from the community,

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- b) The creation of education strategies to combat the violation and trauma that persists in the psyche of the demobilized child soldiers through a new organization, the United Nation Education for Child Soldiers (UNECS), in cooperation with the Cooperation International (COOPI).
- 6) Deplores the fact that funding is low for the DDR program and this prevents the development of new ideas and ways to save children like “The one man one gun policy”, suggests that money could be raised by methods such as:
- a. Member states could held a donation account for people worldwide to donate
 - b. Member states willing to put an end to child soldiers could gather any amount of money and donate it as well
 - c. With the help of expertise new modern ways of demobilizing and disarming child soldiers could take place
 - d. Transitional justice and DDR programs could coexist in the past-conflict period can conclude to a long term shared objectives of reconciliation and peace;
- 7) Encourages the reintegration of the child soldiers into society by:
- a) Providing them with education and creating a curriculum that will be specially designed by UNESCO certified authors in order to :
 - (i) Educate them about the historic events and background that led to the unfortunate position of being child soldiers;
 - (ii) Inform them about global issues that will provide them with a better understanding about the modern world,
 - (iii) Tutor them about how the democratic world works and they have equal right and the freedom to be who they want and do what they want,
 - b) Providing them with any medical treatment whether it is for physical or psychological symptoms in order to quicken their recovery and adaptation to modern society, this will be done by:
 - (i)The contracting of charities that the Un will fund and guide, these should focus on the medical treatment of war victims, victims of poverty as well as child soldiers such as Doctors Without Borders and the Red Cross,
 - (ii)Purchasing medicine that will be assessed by UN certified pharmacists and chemists in order to help with the immediate treatment of diseases that the children might suffer from,
 - (iii)Hiring child psychologists that will be tested by the UN and that will follow seminars in order to make diagnosis about any psychological disorders and therefore help them recover with the most modern and appropriate equipment and methods that the UN will approve and finance,
 - (iv)If it is suspected that narcotics have been taken or forcefully given, appropriate blood analysis should be carried out by UN sanctioned doctors and

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appropriate withdrawal therapy be given, if necessary together with psychological support (see sub-clause;

- 8) Further Encourages investment by MNCs in countries with child soldiers, due to the fact that unemployment and poverty seem to relate to child soldiers, boosting the economy with the opening of working positions for adults ensuring a lower percentage of unemployment, thus, reducing the factors affecting the attendance of children in armed conflicts, while taking the following precautions:

- a)MNC's should be checked regularly by the UN to avoid any labour exploitation
- b)Securing also the wellbeing of the environment minimizing as possible the damages caused by the new corporations;

- 9) Endorses the funding of the agricultural sector of sub-Saharan Africa since Agriculture , which employs 65 percent of Africa's labour force, helps with the reduction of poverty , thus indirectly reducing the percentage of children that join any military groups for financial reasons, by:

- a) Giving agricultures subsidies to increase production thus increasing their income
- b) Providing them with more advanced machinery making the production easier and faster
- c) Organising workshops introducing new, advanced and more efficient ways to work increasing the productivity of the labour;

- 10) Furtther endorses justice in the countries affected, Justice can be served by setting up courts led by specialists in child rights issues that are able to investigate child soldiering crimes (look at the example of Sierra Leone) with lengthy prison terms if found guilty. This will also act as a strong deterrent to anyone thinking of using children as soldiers.

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PASSED/NOT PASSED

FORUM: General Assembly 1

QUESTION OF: Preventing and diffusing a 21st Century arms race in military drones and robots

Defining military drones as Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) and Unmanned Aerial Combat Vehicles (UACVs), that is, pilot-less planes and ground robots which can be guided by remote control or can navigate automatically based on pre-programmed software,

Aware of the fact that only three countries own more than 200 UACVs,

Noting with deep concern that the production of autonomous military drones and robots will result in an inevitable arms race, engulfing countries in an ever increasing competition to show military superiority instead of focusing funds on scientific and humanitarian technology,

Applauds work completed by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), such as the Campaign to Stop Killer Robots, to inform people about the effects of such weaponry,

Approving facts revealed by the United Kingdom's Minister of Defence (MoD), in November 2015, revealing British drones having killed 305 ISIL fighters in Iraq over the past year, without having harmed a single civilian,

Emphasising the Drone Social Innovation Award winners of 2014, UAV Global and CATUAV, awarded for de-mining and Disaster Relief UAV projects,

Taking into account a report by the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs, stating that 110 million active land mines in 78 countries are currently hazardous,

Noting with concern a 2003 World Health Bulletin confirming the annual sum of casualties due to land mines as 20 000,

Acknowledging the use of military UAVs in search and rescue missions after hurricanes struck the American States of Louisiana and Texas in 2008,

Aware of the drone users club set up by 9 European countries to develop armed combat drones to compete with Israeli and US drones,

1. Encourages all nations to promote Non-Combat UAVs instead of UACVs by:
 - a) Investing in non-military drone technology for humanitarian crises,
 - b) Agreeing to the limits and taxes on UACVs to support non-military UAVs,
 - c) Being involved in negotiations to resolve any issues concerning the use of UACVs in a peaceful manner;

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QUESTION OF: Preventing and diffusing a 21st Century arms race in military drones and robots

2. Calls for the creation of the Committee of Approval for the use of UACVs in international Conflict (CAUC), consisting of all 193 recognized members of the United Nations, that will ensure fair and moral use of UAVs in worldwide conflicts by:

- a) Necessitating every UN member to call for a meeting before the use of UAVs in conflict,
- b) Requiring at least a two third majority vote with no veto (as per the current standard rules of the General Assembly), to validate approval of the use of UAVs in the proposed situation,
- c) Rebuking any country that fails to cooperate by:
 - i. Expelling the country from the protection of the security alliance that covers their area,
 - ii. Banning the transportation of fissile material outside the country;

3. Requests the Secretary General to annually produce validated statistics on every country in the United Nations on the number of military drones and robots they possess, as well as providing a report on the development plans for any construction associated with these technologies;

4. Recommends the foundation of the United Nations Non-Combat UAV program (NCU) to supply states in need of de-mining and disaster relief drones with such UAVs by:

- a) Employing award winning drone producers such as UAV Global and CATUAV to supply the program with de-mining and disaster relief drones,
- b) Requiring all Member States to donate 0.05% of their GDP, every ten years, to fund the program,
- c) Demanding countries to provide evidence of existence and quantity of mines to validate provision of UAVs,
- d) Confirming credibility of the existence of mines by dispatching experts, funded by the program, to investigate the proposed area,
- e) Supplying countries in a state of humanitarian crisis, such as earthquakes, tsunamis and terrorist attacks, with disaster relief and surveillance drones to locate stranded survivors;

5. Suggests the introduction of an annual 10% tax per unit on combat UAVs in all countries to discourage the further development of UACVs, that will be used to additionally fund the NCU and therefore promote UAVs instead of UACVs;

6. Further encourages the creation of a non-proliferation treaty for combating UAVs (NPTCU), similar to the NPT (Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons) of 1968, to determine the increase in production of military UACVs in all countries by:

- a) Setting the maximum number of military UACVs per country to 250,

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b) Condemning any country that oversteps the amount recommended by:

i. Expelling the country from the security alliance that covers their area,

ii. Increasing the annual tax on UACVs to 60%;

7. Further recommends an agreement to be signed by the four major security alliances, NATO, SCO, USAN and PSC, to remove any non-complying nation of the CAUC and CPTCU from their protection, as stated in previous clauses;

8. Encourages all member states to remain actively engaged on the matter.

DATE: 5.2.2016

PASSED/NOT PASSED

FORUM: GA2

QUESTION OF: Measures to Promote the Dissemination of Technology so as to Reduce Income Inequality and Promote the Developments of LEDCs

Alarmed by the rising economic inequality which is a major factor of the financial crisis, with the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) recently exposing the problems in the world wide economy and the links between inequality and the dangers for financial stability are clear,

Acknowledging the definition of an" LEDCs" as a Low Economically Developed Country that has a knock on effect as low literacy rates lead to high birth rate and poor health care,

Emphasizing the success of recent development goals in 2015, where the number of children not attending school of primary age worldwide, fell by almost half from 100 million,

Recalling one of the goals of the UN sustainable growth plan for 2030 as being to ensure all human beings can benefit from prosperous and enjoyable lives,

Appreciating that LEDCs represent an enormous human and natural resource potential for world economic growth, welfare and prosperity and that addressing their special development needs will contribute to a cause of peace, prosperity and sustainable development for all,

Realising that the competitive environment caused by globalisation has placed a heavy burden on LEDCs and understanding that the dissemination of technology can make globalisation work for all countries,

Recognising that income inequality is a big issue for LEDCs and More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) alike and that there are many different solutions to this issue,

1. Encourages the initiation of educational programs in order to educate citizens of LEDCs in ways to help reduce income inequality and achieve higher rates of economic growth through job opportunities by doing the following:
 - a. promoting educational seminars, distance learning programs and syllabuses for teachers in LEDCs so they gain the skills required to teach Information Communication Technology (ICT) to students so that they have more learning opportunities and possibly enter into further education through the use of technologies mentioned below,
 - b. encouraging the setup of army personnel teaching programs for LEDCs' citizens to basic education such as maths and literacy, these programs would include:
 - i. training programs and competency exams for the soldiers and army personnel to ensure that they have the qualifications to teach,
 - ii. the establishing of basic schools and technological requirements for teaching in deprived areas with free education provided by the trained soldiers,

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- iii. the authentication of these programs with the governments of the LEDCs so that they are valid to use in further and higher education in both LEDCs and MEDCs outside the country as well,
 - c. wishing to ensure that the education currently being given and that mentioned to be given equal opportunities to both genders regardless of cultural backgrounds and customs,
- 2. Calls for technological corporations to cooperate with governments of LEDCs with developing economies to do the following to promote the growth of LEDCs, their economies and reducing the income gap:
 - a. set up manufacturing plants in areas designated by the government where employment is low by:
 - i. employ locals with a fair wage, that will in turn help to reduce income inequality, rather than bring in workers where locals can do the job,
 - ii. provide for the needs of the families of employed locals by setting up schools for youth, who will then have an education and skills to work in the manufacturing plants and nurseries for babies and toddlers,
 - iii. recognise and follow international labour standards and minimum wage requirements,
 - iv. develop infrastructure in areas that have been selected for the manufacturing plant, such as electricity for facilitating internet connection and phones for communications,
 - b. subsidise manufactured technology if applicable to promote the wide distribution of technology enabling workers and young people to have access to distance learning, providing more qualified locals for employment, for the corporation and for other corporations in other locations so they are in a position to gain a larger wage and promote the economic development of the country;
- 3. Recommends that computer and internet access is made more widely available to those who do not have it in LEDCs as there are many issues that can be averted and knowledge that can be learnt from the internet including the following provided for free by the expansion of the internet .org service that provides free basic internet:
 - a. weather forecasts can be found from the web and the implantation of crops can be planned depending on the long term forecast enabling the storage from years of

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good yields, for the years with less, due to weather conditions, as well as fertilisation techniques that can be learnt on the internet that would improve the fertility of the ground and therefore encourage bumper crops,

- b. to assist locals finding employment in the cities in search of better jobs in which their new skills could be utilised,
 - c. healthcare can be improved, as with access to the internet where a small cut could have been life threatening before, with use of the internet to find out what can be done it could just be a small cut that would heal in a short space of time, it would also give people an insight in to diseases that are widely contractible, such as Ebola that was spread widely through the eating of bush meat if people were aware of this through the internet they could have not consumed it and been safe from the virus, there are countless health benefits from having access to the internet;
4. Suggests the creation of village technological hubs where computers and internet access is freely available to citizens providing access to information, lessons and courses in how to use computers and the internet for higher education, these lessons would involve the training of members from the army teachers and would be funded by the UN;
5. Supports the activity of the charity "Practical Action" and the works it does to develop technologies in developing countries associated with food production, renewable energy and infrastructure developments and proposes the following:
- a. the expansion and enlargement of the charity into new developing LEDCs with a need for the mentioned services provided by Practical Action such as agricultural machinery,
 - b. the protection of the producers after mass production of foods has started including the following protection methods:
 - i. a minimum global market price for crops,
 - ii. fair trade agreements between Trans National Corporations (TNCs) and the producers to ensure that they are always getting a fair price for the crops that they have produced,
 - c. the investment in this charity from MEDCs and other aid givers in order to increase the capacity of the charity and all of the works that it does to help developing LEDCs in the introduction of new technologies,
 - d. the development of natural disaster prediction and warning systems implemented by Practical Action including the implementation of the following:

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- i. earthquake warning systems that include seismometers, Radon Gas detectors for early earthquake warning systems and systems for other natural disasters,
 - ii. widespread alarm systems all over the LEDCs to alert citizens of the predicted disasters giving them time to prepare and get to safety;
6. Welcomes any further suggestions to strengthen this resolution;
7. Further Requests delegates to be actively involved on the matter.

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FORUM: GA 2

QUESTION OF: Measures necessary to promote awareness of and mitigate the impact of climate change in low-lying coastal megacities.

The General Assembly Committee 2,

Defining climate change as the long-term shift in weather patterns caused by human activities that have resulted in an increased concentration of greenhouse gases in our atmosphere, including carbon dioxide, water vapor, methane, ozone, and nitrous oxide,

Fully alarmed that sea level rise has been estimated to be on average between 2.6 millimetres and 2.9 millimetres per year, and expecting that by the end of the century sea levels could rise to 0.4 to 1.2 metres, putting in risk 147 million to 216 million people worldwide,

Stating that the countries which, in the short run, are not under direct threat of the rising sea levels, should be prepared to help neighbouring countries and countries which are at a high level of threat,

Having considered the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) review in 2007, and in particular chapters 13.6 and 14.8 about regional sea level changes and future regional climate change respectively,

Recognising that the increase in the average global temperature and climate change, evident by the review of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), is mainly due to the greenhouse effect caused by various human activities such as burning fossil fuels like coal, oil, and gas,

Emphasising that nitrous oxides found in synthetic sources such as nylon, artificial fertilisers and cars with catalytic converters are 300 times more effective than carbon dioxide in augmenting the enhanced greenhouse effect, thus having a greater contribution in global warming and rising sea levels,

Realising the reluctance of LEDCs to get involved in any type of measures against climate change due to their limited contribution to its damage, whereas schemes such as 'cap and trade' are currently implemented mainly in MEDCs in the EU,

Viewing with concern the Eurostat's statistics totalling to an alarming emission of 22,459,018 tonnes of air pollutants in the European Union in 2013,

Recalling the effectiveness of The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), defined in Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol, which grants a country with an emission-reduction or emission-limitation commitment under the Protocol the right to implement an emission-reduction project in developing countries,

Taking into account the Rio Declaration, which states that member states should pass effective regulations concerning the environment and that they should cooperate in order to protect the Earth's ecosystem,

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Emphasising Hungary's efforts to promote awareness of and mitigate the impact of climate change by the introduction of the "Global Climate Change-Hungarian Impacts and Responses" project (also known as the VAHAVA project),

Recognising the UN's efforts by the introduction of UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme), which aims to inform and offer ways to mitigate climate change,

Realising the fact that global greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture, forestry and other land uses were more than 10 billion tonnes in 2010,

1. Recommends the funding of the construction of flood gates, watermills and dams in low-lying coastal countries through:

- a) grants encouraging economically developed countries to construct watermills and dams,
- b) covering fully all the costs of construction for less economically developed countries so that the economies of the countries are not burdened, resulting in:
 - i. excess water from rising sea levels being stored, thus reducing the risk of floods while protecting the country's people,
 - ii. the Earth's renewable natural resources being exploited for the production of energy;

2. Encourages all the governments of the UN Member States, under the guidance and supervision of UN Environment Programme (UNEP), to introduce projects adjusted to their needs, similar to the Hungarian VAHAVA project, which will have as primary targets of:

- a) promoting awareness about the spread and impact of climate change,
- b) people about ways in which they themselves can contribute to the mitigation of climate change,
- c) adopting the National Climate Change Strategy;

3. Strongly urges the UN to increase funding of the IPCC, in order to implement and endorse the following methods in an attempt to prevent flooding and erosion of low lying coastal megacities, including:

- a) hard engineering methods, which involve building defences made from rock or concrete, including:
 - i. rip raps and gabions,
 - ii. sea walls,
 - iii. groynes,
- b) soft engineering methods, incorporating protection of the coast by working with natural processes of the coastal ecosystem, such as but not limited to:
 - i. beach replenishment,
 - ii. cliff regrading,
- c) managed retreat, where coastal defences are abandoned and the sea is allowed to flood the area until it reaches a higher level of defence;

4. Calls upon UN Member States to raise awareness of the climate change impacts on low lying coastal megacities by:

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- a) including the introduction of a curriculum course focused on the links between climate change and jobs and the impact of climate change in the lives of the future generations accompanied by the suggestion of changes in their consumption patterns in order to mitigate climate changes,
- b) supporting the UNEP, which is aiding countries in designing, launching and implementing national climate change outreach programmes and developing long-term national action plans and strategies on Article 6,
- c) recommending the introduction of environment programmes, such as the EPA (Environment Protection Agency) introduced by the United States;

5. Encourages UN member states to record their nation's greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture and attempt to decrease them in the following ways:

- a) promoting the use of better feeds and feeding techniques which can reduce methane and nitrous oxide,
- b) switching to feed sources whose production is less energy-intensive,
- c) providing agriculture support services,
- d) offering financial incentives to farmers for adopting efficient practices;

6. Designates the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as an advisory consultant to all member states concerning the production and consumption of energy, as it will help countries to:

- a) employ alternative, environmentally friendly and renewable sources of producing energy, which are in fact more labour intensive, such as:
 - i. wind energy,
 - ii. solar energy,
 - iii. geothermal energy,
- b) adopt nuclear energy resources through the establishment of nuclear power stations after guaranteeing their obedience to the safety rules and regulations stated by the IAEA,
- c) encourage further research and development of renewable energy resources aiming to make them more price competitive,
- d) subsidize the replacement of capital functioning with non-renewable energy to capital functioning with renewable energy in an attempt to make the production process more sustainable;

7. Further requests the setting up of the Protection of Coastal Cities Committee (PCCC), with the aim to:

- a) rank coastal megacities and cities from the most threatened to the least threatened, which would be named as "Threatened Cities Rank (TCR)" and would be based on:
 - i. city's height from sea level,
 - ii. type of rock which is exposed to the rising sea level,
 - iii. type of waves, such as destructive or constructive, that attack the coastline,
 - iv. direction of prevailing winds in the area,
- b) divide the coast into different units and suggest actions to approach the issues of erosion and flooding caused by rising sea levels depending on:

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- i. population of city,
- ii. the position of the city on the TCR;

8. Emphasises the importance of recycling in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and recommends that all UN member states create an adjusted recycling plan aiming to:

- a) minimise the use of natural resources,
- b) decrease energy usage as recycled materials require less energy to process during manufacture thus carbon dioxide emissions are decreased,
- c) reduce landfill sites which are great sources of methane;

9. Further requests all Member States to adopt a version of the EU ‘cap and trade’, adapted to each country’s needs, which will include:

- a) creation of an emissions market where permit selling prices and carbon allowance allocated to each firm will be determined with the supervision of a specialized body,
- b) setting significantly higher fines to firms which fail to decrease their annual pollution emissions, so that it would be less costly for them to find ways of reducing their greenhouse gas emissions than to purchase the pollution permits,
- c) offering bonuses to firms which manage to sell all their permits thus increasing their incentive to decrease carbon emissions with the promise of increased profits;

10. Trusts the integrity that characterises all member countries of the UN and hopes each member state will indicate their undeniable devotion to the attempt of promoting awareness of and reducing the impacts of climate change in low lying coastal megacities.

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Defining climate change as a change in global or regional climate patterns, in particular a change apparent from the mid to late 20th century onwards caused largely to the increased levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide produced by the use of fossil fuels,

Having considered that the Fourth Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change report estimated that sea levels are likely to rise in the range of 22-34 centimetres between 1990 and the 2080s the problems can be even worse for low-lying coastal cities,

Aware of the impact of climate change on society has magnified not only by the relations with socioeconomic cost but also the gap between political statements on environmental protection and the reality,

Having examined that in the long term the development of Green Industry can be less expensive and the least energy-intensive option,

Defining Green Industry, also known as Environmental Horticulture Industry, as a variety of businesses involved in production, distribution and services associated with ornamental plants, landscape and green supplies and equipment,

Aware of the Kyoto Protocol, an international treaty which extends the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), that commits Member States to reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions based on the premise that global warming exists and man-made CO₂ emissions have caused it, but which has failed to fulfill its purpose in further reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions and has not been accepted at a universal level,

Alarmed by the fact that according to NASA and the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the average annual temperature for the globe during the years 1951 and 1980 was around 14 degrees Celsius, when in 2015 which is the hottest year on record, the temperature was about one degree warmer,

1. Suggests all Member States to attend any future conferences on climate change in order to improve the situation, all countries should be informed on the matter and collaborate in the aim of alleviating the problem;
2. Encourages the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) to spread awareness amongst the citizens of the affected cities through media, as well as through seminars in collaboration with national environmental organisations, where trained, educated and specialised speakers, will provide information to those in control of industrial activities in order to inform them on the following aspects, and therefore convince them to impose environmental control:

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- a) the importance of the situation and the danger their cities but also their own well-beings are facing,
- b) the effect their activities have on the environment and how it is contributing to climate change,
- c) measures they can adopt to minimise the effect their activities have on the environment;

3. Suggests the UN to fund nation-wide educational programmes on this matter which will be reviewed by UNEP, to be integrated in schools in both public and private sectors as a compulsory subject for a semester in order for students to acquire sufficient knowledge concerning climatic change and develop environmental consciousness which will help them to grow into citizens that will contribute into alleviating the problem;

4. Endorses the creation of stronger environmental laws that will be focused on:

- a) reducing the impact that factories have on climate change due to poisonous toxic fumes, by setting serious financial penalties,
- b) creating environmental protected areas especially in low-lying coastal megacities and thus future impacts on climate change will be prevented;

5. Requests that the issue of climate change will be considered as a national mission to raise awareness amongst citizens by organising campaigns under the supervision of UNEP, in co-operation with the governments, aiming to educate citizens of relevant regions on the lifestyle changes they can adopt in order to minimise the negative effect of their everyday actions on the environment, for example by reducing the chemical pollutants used in agriculture and modes of transportation;

6. Calls for the use of hydrogen, fuel gases, hydroelectricity and solar power as to generate energy without severe effects on the environment, as well as the creation, or the upgrade of wind power parks which will allow the pumping of water and the production of significant amount of energy;

7. Urges the improvement of infrastructure, such as the implementation of amphibious homes as for the buildings to be built on floating platforms to avoid destructions, as well as the installation of early warning systems, evacuation plans, and disaster response systems throughout all low-lying coastal regions that are vulnerable to constant flooding and other ocean-related impacts of climate change;

8. Asks for all governments to set Green Taxes as a financial incentive to encourage the prevention of pollution and destruction of local ecosystems through:

QUESTION OF: Measures necessary to promote awareness of and mitigate the impact of climate change on low lying coastal megacities

- a) the usage of financial help as a means to implement sufficient highly developed eco-friendly technology in order to reduce the amount of chemical emissions,
- b) UNEP monitoring all existing industries that are involved in high level of emissions of chemical pollutants,
- c) penalties imposed on those violated the fixed limit of chemical emissions;

9. Requests funding from the UN to the governments of the affected cities for the improvement and construction of infrastructure, which will be reviewed by the UNEP in order to prevent coastal erosion, by taking measures such as, but not limited to:

- a) creating higher and stronger sea walls that can withstand powerful waves,
- b) the addition of sand to the already eroded areas,
- c) improving barrages and dikes;

10. Hopes that all Member States will cooperate and remain actively engaged since this is a matter of sensitivity.

DATE: 05/02/2016

PASSED/NOT PASSED

FORUM: General Assembly 2

QUESTION OF: Promoting the expansion of micro-lending to youth and women as a driver of economic development in LEDCs

Defining micro-lending as the lending of small amounts of money, that are issued by individuals through international organisations rather than banks, to impoverished borrowers who typically lack collateral, steady employment and a verifiable credit history,

Keeping in mind that 1.3 billion people live on less than \$1.25 in many LEDCs there are only a few opportunities for employment and often the young and women have higher unemployment rates than men,

Alarmed by the fact that in Asia and Pacific Ocean there is a loss of around \$42-47 billion every year due to the barriers imposed over women's participation in work revealing that an approximate amount of \$16-30 billion is lost every year because of the gap among gender in the education sector,

Affirming that only 4.5% of women from LEDCs surveyed by the International Finance Corporation in 2014 were familiar with the offerings for Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) finance from development finance institutions in their provinces,

Fully aware, of the survey conducted by the United Nations Organisation in 2013, showing that less than 2% of poor people have access to financial services from sources other than money lenders,

Acknowledging the fact that micro-lending has contributed in the empowerment of women, showing an improvement in their reputation within the community, as they manage successful microbusinesses gaining self-confidence, independence and a sense of pride in their accomplishments which increases respect from the community,

Recognizing that the majority of the world's poor still do not have access to financial services and that micro-lending is the subject of significant demand worldwide, since more than 1.8 billion women and youth do not have an account with a bank or financial institution,

1. Calls upon the U.N. to increase education in LEDCs regarding micro-lending and opportunities for borrowing money resulting in greater access to micro-lending concerning:
 - a. The formation of a functional system by providing support to people as to:
 - i. Where they need to seek assistance,
 - ii. Find the appropriate program that matches each individual;
2. Suggests the elimination of the barriers for private micro-lending companies and organisations on behalf of the governments of LEDCs, by showing them trust and appreciation, in order to make it easier for them to be established in LEDCs;
3. Encourages all Microfinance Institutions to expand their offerings to savings, insurance and other financial products which will protect lenders and prove that MFI's are looking out for their customers, ensuring their sustainability as institutions;

4. Insists on the promotion of the 'Millennium Goal Number 5' regarding the achievement of gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls through:
 - a. Educational schemes followed by primary schools in LEDCs:
 - i. Seminars held by experienced people in the teaching sector,
 - ii. Textbooks designed by the U.N. focusing on the issues of equality and empowerment to raise awareness,
 - iii. Free counselling services,
 - b. Campaigns by the U.N.;
5. Demands that every borrower goes through a process where:
 - a. All women and youth take the financial aid should agree to use it for developing or starting off a business with the help and guidance of the U.N. workers to choose the most needed type in region,
 - b. Regular checks should be done on these people to make sure they are using the aid correctly, in a way which would encourage the development of the economy,
 - c. A description of what makes an aid 'incorrectly used' and 'correctly' used will be drawn by the lenders and the decisions will be made by looking at these, to make this process fair;
6. Proposes that the U.N. workers and the responsible people offer training courses to the women and youth to help them gain the required skills by the employers to ensure their employment as well as, boost the desirability of businesses to employ them, which would reduce the unemployment rate;
7. Calls all the More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) to organise fund raising activities such as bazaars, concerts and parties to help the UN give further support to women and the youth in the LEDCs:
 - a. The collection of these additional funds should be used for people who have not taken it before,
 - b. How much aid a person can get should be decided by looking at the cost of various things such as workforce and shelter in the region the person is going to develop his/hers business in;
8. Hopes that Microfinance institutions such as ASA, Bandhan, BESA fund, will work on easing the loan procedure and remove the clause that insists in countries, such as India, that a woman needs the husband's permission for granting a loan;
9. Asks the governments and banks to put less emphasis on the obstacles to access, eliminating the bank – lending barriers such as education experience for start-ups and adequate technical assistance, as well as, avoid the excessive bureaucracy required for loans.

The General Assembly 3,

Defining female genital mutilation (FGM) as ‘the partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons,’ usually performed days after birth or during puberty and occasionally adulthood, according to the UN,

Recalling the United Nations resolutions 56/128 of 19 December 2001, 58/156 of 22 December 2003 and 60/141 of 16 December 2005, 51/2 of the Commission on the Status of Women, and all other relevant resolutions, as well as all relevant agreed-upon conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women,

Fully alarmed that more than 125 million women and young girls alive today have experienced this procedure and have been circumcised in 29 countries in Africa and the Middle East, according to the World Health Organization (WHO),

Recognizing the human rights to be free from gender-based discrimination, the right to life, the right to physical integrity, the right to health, and the right of the child, all of which FGM violates according to the UN,

Viewing with apprehension that FGM is done for cultural, social and religious reasons, including: the control and de-sexualizing of women, reducing dishonesty in marriage, preventing rape, for aesthetic and falsely religious purposes, improved marriage prospects, preserving the purity of girls, and as a badge of honour and tradition,

Aware of the short-term and long-term effects of FGM which include: recurrent infections, chronic pain, cysts, infertility, complications during childbirth, fatal bleeding, and other physiological, sexual and psychological scarring,

Noting with concern that FGM exists not only in less economically developed countries (LEDCs), but in Europe, Australia, Canada and the USA amongst immigrants, proving this is a truly global issue,

Viewing with appreciation the hard work and effort level of organizations against FGM (e.g. the Commission on the Status of Women, UNICEF) to eliminate cases of female genital mutilation, especially in LEDCs through campaigns and annual sessions to pass the appropriate resolutions, the training of over 100,000 health practitioners on FGM prevention, response and care, encouraging more than 1,200 communities to completely abandon FGM,

1. Requests funds from the UN to be targeted to:
 - a. various organizations campaigning against FGM such as:
 - i. Commission on the Status of Women,

QUESTION OF: Intensifying global efforts to effectively eliminate female genital mutilation

- ii. Network Against Female Genital Mutilation (NAFGEM),
 - iii. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF),
 - iv. European Institute for Gender Equality,
 - b. existing medical institutions that provide both psychological and physical aid to victims of FGM;
2. Trusts that all member states will implement laws against FGM which will incorporate international human rights laws and principles, including:
 - a. the ban on all violence against women (domestic violence, ejection from home by force, economic manipulation or abuse, female genital mutilation),
 - b. the victim's entitlement to medical, psychological, social and legal assistance by service providers and government agencies,
 - c. the protection of the identities of victims during court cases,
 - d. the addition and ratification of an extra territoriality clause to laws against FGM, to stop parents and adults themselves travelling to neighbouring countries to undergo the practice when it has been outlawed in their own country;
3. Requests that all United Nations Member States strengthen their central security in order to ensure the safeguarding of girls at risk, by ensuring the training of judges, prosecutors and police officers on:
 - a. international and national human rights laws and their implications,
 - b. the equality of all men and women,
 - c. receiving and examining complaints and evidence on gender discrimination;
4. Notes that effective media campaigns against FGM should be maintained, to inform the public of such malpractice and emphasize on its importance in the future of women, by:
 - a. using platforms such as, but not limited to:
 - i. newspapers, posters and leaflets,
 - ii. news channels on television and stations on radio, radio listening groups formed by NGOs (especially effective for grassroots levels in society, where most mass media is not available),
 - b. focusing on subjects such as:
 - i. the conditions under which FGM happens,
 - ii. the position of women in developing countries,
 - iii. promoting women's rights and their acceptance globally,
 - iv. damage caused, both psychologically as well as physically, to all victims,
 - c. encouraging regional instruments to take initiative;
5. Recommends that affected member states provide psychological support to both women and girls who have already undergone FGM through:
 - a. local health services and the provision of psychological support to the victims,
 - b. community conversations, lectures and community-led projects,
 - c. the development of a multilingual telephone helpline to offer advice and support;

QUESTION OF: Intensifying global efforts to effectively eliminate female genital mutilation

6. Further recommends states with the available medical facilities to provide free repair surgery for the obstetric fistula (a hole between the vagina and rectum or bladder that is caused by prolonged obstructed labour, leaving a woman incontinent of urine or feces or both) for victims of FGM;
7. Requests politicians, government officials and clergy of all member states to stress the significance of this particular problem and convince their people to cooperate for its eradication;
8. Encourages men and boys to take positive initiatives and to work in partnership with women and girls to combat violence and discriminatory practices against women and girls, in particular female genital mutilations, through:
 - a. implementing the requirement that all schools should have at least 10 children's clubs, non-gender-discriminating, possibly including:
 - i. girls and children rights clubs,
 - ii. gender equality clubs,
 - iii. diplomatic relations and debating clubs,
 - b. hosting national and regional sensitization workshops;
9. Calls upon member states to pursue, prosecute and punish any resident who has committed the crime of female genital mutilation on the grounds that:
 - a. the violators will be given a warning on their first violation of the law against FGM and:
 - i. be given sexual education and taught the risks and laws concerning the practice of FGM,
 - ii. sign a legal document verifying that they have been fully educated on the issue and have pledged to stopped practicing,
 - b. third-time offenders must be detained and imprisoned as the court of justice sees fit, after a fair and empirical trial;
10. Hopes that the U.N. members will demonstrate profound commitment, cooperation and support to the efforts to end FGM.

DATE: 5-February-2016

PASSED/NOT PASSED

FORUM: General Assembly 3

QUESTION OF: Promoting Measures to better protect National Monuments and World Heritage sites from terrorism, conflict and war

The General Assembly Committee 3,

Aware of the threat to World Heritage Sites posed by terrorist groups such as ISIS in the Middle East,

Defining terrorism as an unauthorized act of violence and intimidation in the pursuit of political aims,

Further defining cultural heritage as architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features which are of outstanding universal value from the point of view of history, art or science,

Recalling that the Middle East contains over 48 World Heritage Sites, with at least 16 of these considered under serious threat of damage and destruction, according to UNESCO's World Heritage List,

Further recalling Article 4 of the Hague Convention 1954 which deals with respect for cultural property,

Deeply concerned that terrorist groups such as ISIS continue to attack and target cultural heritage sites, including the Arch of Triumph in Palmyra, Syria, which is 2000 years old, using methods such as bulldozing and utilising explosives,

Fully aware that even though many member states have signed the UNESCO's 1972 World Heritage Convention, certain nations never ratified this convention as well as the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property,

Taking note of the European Parliament Resolution of 30th April, 2015, on the destruction of cultural sites perpetrated by ISIL/Daesh,

Aware that looting from World Heritage Sites is the second largest source of financial income for ISIS, after oil, and that Syrian historical sites are being looted on an industrial scale by the aforementioned terrorist organisation and its associates,

Hoping for a joint effort from all member states to help control terrorism and conflict, in an attempt to preserve World Heritage,

1. Calls for the criminalisation of intentional destruction and damage to World Heritage Sites under International Humanitarian Law and based on Article 4 of the Hague

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FORUM: General Assembly 3

QUESTION OF: Promoting Measures to better protect National Monuments and World Heritage sites from terrorism, conflict and war

Convention, in order to bring attention to the severity of the issue as well as to facilitate persecution of criminals, meaning that:

- (a) Planned military action will be considered as intentional damage and destruction,
- (b) Destruction of World Heritage would be considered a crime against humanity,
- (c) Destruction of World Heritage would be punishable by universal jurisdiction, meaning that any national court will have authority to persecute offenders under international law,
- (d) Member states shall take all possible precautions to minimize incidental damage to cultural property, protected under Article 4 of the Hague Convention, when engaging terrorists;

2. Requests that all major sites of World Heritage be considered a no-fly zone by all member states, meaning that:

- (a) No missiles, aircraft or drones will be permitted to be deployed over World Heritage sites,
- (b) Exceptions will be made when absolutely necessary, and will firstly be negotiated through UNESCO and secondly agreed upon by the Security Council of the United Nations, with situations applicable for this permission including:
 - (i) Operations aimed at countering terrorism in an area where it is necessary to pass over a World Heritage Site,
 - (ii) Operations aimed at human rescue, including but not limited to situations of hostage situations;

3. Encourages states to educate and raise awareness of the 48 National Monuments and World Heritage sites that are already recorded and are currently under threat, through:

- (a) Ensuring recognition of, respect for, and enhancement of cultural heritage in society, in particular through educational programmes aimed at the general public via social media,
- (b) Keeping the public informed of the dangers threatening such heritage,
- (c) Intensifying efforts by States to protect, preserve and document items of cultural heritage endangered by armed conflicts, through close cooperation with museums, libraries, archives and manuscript collections or other institutions or persons dealing with cultural heritage;

4. Insists on the creation of an independent organisation, the Special Task Force of the United Nations in Defence of World Heritage, (UNDWH), which will take over the work of protecting cultural heritage from organisations currently carrying out such work by having:

- (a) Highly trained and armed soldiers provided by member states and deployed at sites under threat from terrorism to guard, patrol and defend, when necessary,

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until military conflict has ended in the area, and the area is no longer considered to be under threat,

(b) Prior consent given by affected member states whereby UNDPWH will have authority to cross borders and act in affected states;

5. Asks for the creation of an elected intergovernmental committee for the safeguarding of cultural heritage, referred to as The Cultural Heritage Committee (CHC) in cooperation with UNESCO, meaning that:
 - (a) The CHC will be composed of representatives of all member states of UNESCO,
 - (b) Non-members of UNESCO who wish to attend CHC meetings will be observers and will have no say in decision making,
 - (c) CHC meetings will take place biannually, with members reporting to the UN on the current status of the countries' protected sites, outlining possible negative developments and measures that could be implemented to avert these;
6. Encourages the exchange of information between member states about the condition of cultural heritage sites, through methods such as, but not limited to the inspection of all currently accessible sites and the creation of a database of present and missing relics, by combining existing national heritage registers and databases with any updated information, in order to allow for easier identification of missing relics;
7. Endorses stricter enforcement of anti-smuggling laws in all member states in order to minimise the income generated by terrorist groups through smuggling objects of archaeological and historical value, facilitated through:
 - a. Monitoring all organisations involved in the trade of cultural property, including but not limited to auction houses, art dealers, art collectors and museum curators, and requesting them to provide valid documentation of origin of any cultural property imported, exported or offered for sale,
 - b. Deployment, when necessary, of expert archaeologists and anthropologists from the International Committee of the Blue Shield (ICBS) to analyse and identify smuggled or missing relics which have been discovered at any border crossing point or customs,
 - c. Legal infiltration of the black market, in the deep web, by experts from the United Nations Intelligence Agency, with this process including:
 - i. Identification and decryption of IP addresses of sellers and further investigation into their precise location,
 - ii. Intelligence sharing between the agency and affected member states in order to facilitate the arrest of smugglers;
8. Encourages the safeguarding of cultural heritage by providing financial or other assistance in relation to emergency, provisional or other measures to be taken in order

QUESTION OF: Promoting Measures to better protect National Monuments and World Heritage sites from terrorism, conflict and war

- to protect cultural property during periods of armed conflict or of immediate recovery after the end of hostilities via:
- a) Voluntary contributions made by member states,
 - b) Contributions, gifts or bequests made by UNESCO or other organizations within the United Nations, other intergovernmental or non-governmental, public or private bodies or individuals,
 - c) The recently established UNESCO Heritage Emergency fund;
9. Suggests that all member states that have not ratified conventions referring to the National monument destruction, along with the illicit import of cultural property, such as the UNESCO's 1972 World Heritage Convention and the 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property do so, in order to ensure that these Member States will take positive steps to follow international legislation relating to the protection of cultural property;
10. Recommends the termination of any oil trade deals between member states and any state or association which has any possible or evident ties with terrorist groups, particularly ISIS, in order to curb the organisation's financial growth and make recruitment, armament and military action as difficult and as unaffordable as possible, through:
- a. A request for member states to provide in-detail accounts of their earnings and expenditures related to any major oil deal,
 - b. An analysis of all oil-related transactions in all member states which import significant amounts of oil, by analysts from the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), for easy identification of any ties to terrorist groups,
 - c. A complete criminalisation of oil deals which have any potential to directly or indirectly finance any terrorist organisation, with penalties for partaking in such deals including:
 - i. Sanctions on oil and other imports, in the case that the government of the member state involved had part in facilitating the deals,
 - ii. Standard legal procedure under International Anti-Terrorism Law, in the case of a private organisation based in a member state found to have been involved in such a deal;
11. Hopes that all Member States will demonstrate sincere commitment, cooperation and support to the international community's efforts to combat terrorism and eliminate the destruction of National Monuments and World Heritage sites.

DATE: 05/02/16

PASSED/NOT PASSED

FORUM: GA3

QUESTION OF: PROMOTING CO-ORDINATION ANND SHARED RESPONSIBILITY WITH REGARDS TO RESCUE, HUMANITARIAN AID AND ASYLUM FOR BOAT REFUGEES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

Defining a refugee according to the definition of the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, which states that a refugee is someone unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion,

Noting the importance of ensuring effective integration of accepted refugees into their chosen societies, without the stigma of racism on ethnic, cultural or religious grounds,

Reaffirming Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states that everyone has the right to seek and enjoy asylum in other countries in the face of persecution,

Recalling Article 31 of the Refugee Convention which states that refugees should not be penalized for having entered a country illegally, if they have come directly from a place where they were in danger and have made themselves known to the authorities, whilst asylum seekers should not be detained for being in possession of forged identity papers or for destroying identity or travel documents,

Referring to Security Council Resolution 2254, adopted 18 December 2015, which expresses its support for a Syrian-led political process, facilitated by the United Nations (UN), which sets a schedule and process for drafting a new constitution and for free and fair elections to be held and administered under the UN,

Fully alarmed that 3771 refugees have been declared either dead or missing with a total death toll estimated at more than 50,000 migrants and with more than 1 million refugees entering Europe in 2015,

Approving the significant and commendable efforts that have been made by NGOs and countries, to accommodate refugees and taking into account the immense costs and social challenges acquired by these countries as a result of the crisis,

Concerned that some countries who receive refugees on a daily basis, do not have the resources to facilitate them,

Recognizing that a significant cause of the crisis derives from the violence of the opposing rebels and that some people might be exploiting the migrant crisis,

1. Calls for the creation of a special administrative branch of the UN to be called United Nations Assistance for the rescue and Asylum of Refugees (UNARAR), with the aim of rescuing boat refugees arriving off the shores of Mediterranean countries and ensuring safe asylum by:
 - a. Ensuring police coast guard and emergency humanitarian and disaster relief assistance present across major Mediterranean refugee host nations,

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- b. Providing refugees with adequate emergency medical treatment once they land safely on Mediterranean shores, by,
 - i. Ensuring the availability of a semi-basic Emergency kit at all times,
 - ii. Providing refugees with first-aiders funded by the UN to ensure correct supervision of patients;
 - c. Guiding refugees in the process of seeking asylum and preparing them for asylum interviews,
 - d. Installing strategic lookout points along the Mediterranean through the use of GPS satellite systems in order to track incoming refugees and to ensure that they arrive safely,
 - e. The purchase of ships at the expense of the UN central budget to be used for the sole purpose of rescuing refugees at sea and which are to be distributed to Greece, Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, Italy and Turkey (countries which have the highest arrivals of boat refugees and thus are required to perform the most rescue operations);
2. Trusts that there will be a coordinated effort to ensure that there are sufficient controls of the current conditions in migrant camps in the form of:
- a. Security measures should be taken to ensure that effective controls are put into place in order to provide sufficient aid,
 - b. The monitoring of camps by non-governmental organizations in order to ensure there is no violation of human rights,
3. Insists on the establishment and financial support of a UN controlled police force with the main aim of limiting illegal smuggling networks from Mediterranean countries and side aims of:
- a. The **investigation and prosecution** by all countries of trafficking gangs who exploit refugees and migrants, and put people's safety in danger by installing:
 - i. Additional CCTV cameras,
 - ii. Infrared Detectors and floodlights,
 - b. The processing, trial, and detention of arrested smugglers to be overlooked by the ICC so as to ensure the just trial of smugglers,
 - c. Implementation of procedure in order to effectively monitor asylum applications or legitimacy,
4. Requests that boat refugees are not faced with detention or trial if they arrive using smuggled boats as Article 31 affirms as often it is a last resort to remain alive and that refugees entering the host nation should be adequately checked for carrying any illegal possessions through a thorough scanning to be carried out by the UN controlled police force;

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5. Emphasises the provision of non-monetary aid both from governmental and non-governmental organisations which may include:
 - a. Tinned food, other non-perishable consumables and clean water:
 - i. Organising specific areas that provide daily meals that are easily accessible to refugees,
 - b. Sleeping bags, sleeping mats and blankets should be provided in order to enable refugees to stay warm during the cold winter months of their European destinations,
 - c. Warm, modest clothing which is appropriate for the Muslim Majority, including practical footwear,
 - d. Shelter, fulfilling the following requirements:
 - i. Conditions and quality of shelters should be viable and liveable,
 - ii. Camps should not be overcrowded and there should be adequate living space for the refugees;

6. Asks for closer coordination in tackling the root causes of migration in the by encouraging partner countries to promote fundamental freedoms, security and prosperity and stressing that creating regional stability in conflict areas is key to reducing the further displacement of individuals and more specifically Syrians, by the means of measures including but not limited to:
 - a. Drafting a new constitution and holding elections after a 12 month campaign period under the supervision of the UN,
 - b. Confirming that the political transition meets the aspirations of the Syrian people with full participation by all groups of Syrian society, including women,
 - c. Funding some of the government's reforms, such as the rebuilding of houses and infrastructure and ensuring that education is provided for all citizens;

7. Encourages the creation of a system where Member States take quotas of refugees and asylum seekers which reiterates the need for member states in the region to take their fair share of responsibility:
 - a. They are then transferred safely to a respective country where they are given the support they need to safely settle,
 - b. Refugees who have family in other countries should be allowed to join them provided that:
 - i. Their relatives produce the necessary papers to the host country,
 - ii. They ensure that their families have the necessary funds to support the refugees;

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8. Recommends that member states actively encourage their local populations to accept the refugees and try to put a stop to any racist or negative behavior by:
 - a. Co-operating with the refugees by:
 - i. Sending the children to state schools so that they mix with the local children in an effort to overcome xenophobia,
 - ii. Educating the local population regarding the problem and dangers faced by refugees in their home countries,
 - iii. Encouraging locals to accept refugees for internships or taking them on as employees,
 - iv. Insisting that refugees abide by the government's requirements,
 - b. Restricting the length of time of the provision of benefits from the host countries so that there is no resentment by the local population,
 - c. Informing the local population of what refugees are entitled to under the existing policies in order to stop the propagation of inaccuracies and myths,
 - d. Suggesting the production of literature aimed at informing citizens of the solutions with respect to the current migrant crisis by the means of:
 - i. Media and TV broadcast,
 - ii. Posters and Ad boards;
9. Calls upon organisations and humanitarians to help refugees with disabilities by designing programs that tackle the problems faced by those with intellectual, physical and mental disabilities, so that:
 - a. They live in an environment, which allows them to interact with other disabled individuals,
 - b. They are given the adequate care they need to sustain their individual needs with regard to their disabilities;
10. Supports the implementation of refugee integration centres, where the language and basic customs of the host country can be respectfully conveyed to refugees, in order to ease the transition and to allow them to become accustomed to their new societies;
11. Suggests the creation of a UN Safe Zone in Syria in association with the local government that will be monitored and protected by a UN force for all civilians and will allow a large number of the population to settle temporarily until conflict in Syria has been resolved, thus minimizing the effects of the migrant crisis and consisting of:
 - a. Regular health checks carried out by volunteer doctors,
 - b. A balanced diet provided by the World Health Organization (WHO) with essential nutrients for all the refugees at all times,

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- c. A hygienic environment with the provision of adequate sanitation in order to minimize the spreading of diseases within refugee camps,
- d. A number of volunteer teachers from Europe administered by UNICEF to help encourage education in their daily lives.

QUESTION OF: Intensifying global efforts to effectively eliminate female genital mutilation

Defining Female Genital Mutilations (FGM) as a specific form of violence involving procedures including the partial or total removal of the external genital organs for cultural or other non-therapeutic reasons, according the UN,

Fully aware that FGM affects about one hundred to one hundred and forty million women and girls worldwide. It is estimated that each year about three million girls are at risk of being subjected to the practice throughout the world,

Reaffirming that FGM can cause serious threat to the health of women and girls, including their psychological, sexual and reproductive health. It can increase their chances for HIV and the woman as well as her new-born may one day have to deal with health problems,

Recognising that the damage of healthy genital parts immediately affects the natural performance of the body and causes suffering as well as bleeding during the procedure,

Acknowledging that some nations justify FGM by identifying the women who survive the procedure with purity and morality, and considering it as part of a girl's initiation into womanhood,

Stressing that the official mortality rates of girls that have undergone the procedure are unknown, however it is estimated that one-third of the women undergoing FGM will die,

1. Proposes a programme of education to be introduced in existing schools (attended by both girls and boys) in the State countries, highlighting the issue of FGM and the truth about its circumstances, both health and mentally related. This programme must be guided by volunteering doctors and psychologists. This programme will be able to:
 - a. Educate high school students in States with a low percentage of women undergoing the procedure of FGM, to fully eradicate it and raise awareness regarding its horrible circumstances, which could be done by:
 - i. Explaining the different types of FGM and giving some background as to why this is taking place,
 - ii. Sharing some past experiences of women who have undergone this procedure, in the aim of raising more awareness of this subject and explaining that this was a trauma to many women around them (in areas with higher risk of women undergoing the procedure),
 - b. Educating people in states with a very high percentage of women who have gone through with the procedure, from as early as primary school, using the help of a psychologist (in order to convey the right message about FGM to students at this age). This can be done using:
 - i. A doctor who will volunteer to visit and explain the stages of FGM and its difficult health circumstances.

QUESTION OF: Intensifying global efforts to effectively eliminate female genital mutilation

- ii. Women who have gone through with the procedure to explain what they have been through and what it is like to live with this trauma after it has been done (this conversation could perhaps be accompanied by a psychologist, particularly with younger students);
2. Urges developed countries in which FGM takes place to put into action adequate laws against FGM (if they do not currently exist) and to enforce existing ones by making sure that upon general and/or gynaecological examinations, check if FGM procedures have been performed, and if so, sufficient legal and health care is provided to the patient;
3. Requests all member states pass legislation which criminalizes the act, resulting in severe punishment for the perpetrators, to include, amongst others the following provisions:
 - a. In case the criminals are found guilty, they will be convicted of crime i.e. family members that are forcing their young girls to go through with this act, and will be sentenced to jail and/ or asked to pay a fine, depending on each individual case,
 - b. A person who does not report the occurrence of FGM will receive a similar punishment,
4. Encourages having monthly meetings of women/girls, guided by a psychologist when necessary, who have gone through with the procedure of FGM in each state (in different cities) in order to:
 - a. Discuss the common problems and act as a support group in order to aid the victims and prevent them from continuing this procedure with their own girls;
 - b. Eventually form a strong group who will be able to organise events and campaigns against FGM, which will raise awareness on a local level,
5. Strongly encourages all Ministries of Health of member states and Medical Universities to train and educate doctors about FGM, so they know how to help patients who have undergone genital mutilation. Seminars should cover the aspects of:
 - a. How to mitigate a pregnant women's pain who have undergone FGM,
 - b. Infections caused by the procedure;
6. Proposes that religious leaders promote an alternate symbolic passage rather than a physical one, where the young girls go through a ritual of song or dance ceremony that would symbolize that the girls are now pure and clean, rather than an inhumane illegal act that exposes young girls to extreme health risks and pain and has no health benefits to them whatsoever;

QUESTION OF: Intensifying global efforts to effectively eliminate female genital mutilation

7. Calls upon States to develop awareness campaigns focusing on the issue of FGM throughout the year using the media, radio programme discussions, television documentaries or debates and in specific, encourages the UN to make the International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation still more educational by:
 - a. Creating a campaign such as the successful HeforShe campaign and thus draw attention to the matter,
 - b. Appointing Global Ambassadors to have informative tours to cities and even small villages and discuss with the leaders of the countries the controversial ideologies regarding FGM as well as the citizens of the countries so that they are inspired to avoid FGM,
 - c. Having sessions with psychologists who will be a part of the campaign in order to talk to victims of FGM and help the psychological effects the procedure had on them;
8. Further requests that organizations such as UNESCO attempt the redirection of traditional female circumcisers (who use this procedure as a way of life, and their livelihood) to a different employment path, by training and recruiting them using UN funds;
9. Recommends the undertaking of medical research regarding all types of FGM and possible reversion of the process (which is currently used by organisations such as GAMS) in order for victims to be able to overcome the negative side effects that may occur;
10. Asks that the United Nations allocate the substantial amount of funds to organizations such as the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the United Nations Population Fund, in order for all the previous potential improvements to occur in an organized and sufficient manner, which would serve to eliminate female genital mutilations globally.

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QUESTION OF: Intensifying global efforts to effectively eliminate female genital mutilations

Defining Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) as all procedures that involve partial or total removal of external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons, as stated by the WHO (World Health Organisation),

Emphasising that there are different types of FGM such as cliterodectomy, excision, infibulations and all other harmful procedures to female genitalia, and that these procedures are an outright violation of human rights,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions, 58/156 of 22 December 2003 and 60/141 of 16 December 2005, and all other relevant resolutions, as well as all relevant agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women

Alarmed that every 11 seconds a girl or young woman is a victim of FGM, and that this amounts to almost 3 million every year,

Fully aware of the fact that FGM is primarily concentrated in 29 countries in Africa and the Middle East,

Deeply disturbed, that FGM can cause severe bleeding and sometimes death, but yet is still carried out despite these risks,

Further noting that victims of FGM are known to suffer psychological and mental trauma such as depression, anxiety, night terrors and flashbacks ,

Concerned by the fact that in some cultures and religions, FGM is often considered a necessary part of raising a girl properly, and a way to prepare her for adulthood and marriage,

Acknowledging that the status of women is currently going under a historic transition, with women achieving a number of positive gains and new rights,

Believing that with the cooperation of organisations such as the WHO, UNICEF (The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund) and Equality Now, a major decrease in the practice of Female Genital Mutilation is highly possible,

1. Urges member states to condemn the practice of FGM once and for all by:

- a) Officially criminalizing the practice with consequences being
 - i. a prison sentence of up to 14 years with a minimum of 7 years,
 - ii. enforcing fines for anyone undertaking the practice,
 - iii. an immediate and irrevocable loss of licence to practice medicine for doctors, who have been caught enforcing or assisting to carry out the practice,
 - iv. an immediate loss of employment for anyone assisting or aiding FGM procedures,

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- b) Enforcing child protection laws in cases where any sort of physical abuse against minors is being practiced;

2. Requests the establishment of new organizations or an increased funding of pre-existing ones, such as Daughters of Eve and FORWARD that would:

- a) Offer support and therapy for emotional and physical damaged caused by FGM via support groups and counseling,
- b) Set up female specific clinics in order to eliminate embarrassment and encourage more women to seek medical attention/help when needed,
- c) Establish a helpline which is accessible from all over the world, intended to provide support for anyone who needs it regarding their own experiences or their concerns for others regarding female genital mutilation;

3. Further requests funding for these organisations to create educational programs to communities with a high percentage of females at risk of FGM (such as rural tribes), with the aim of raising awareness on the issue, in such a way that:

- a) The communities can examine their own beliefs surrounding the practice, with all of the facts and knowledge available, in a way that is open, and non-threatening, so that there is a full understanding of why the practice has been abolished, (e.g. the human rights which it violates), and that the information given about FGM is balanced,
- b) Young adults and children must be at the forefront of this as they are the next generation and are more capable to make and accept changes in their culture,
- c) The education and abandonment of FGM is done as a community so that individuals and families know that they are not being singled out, and can discuss the issue together, to come up with a solution to end the practice;

4. Recommends governments to enable gender equality to encourage a shift away from patriarchal traditions and towards the empowerment of woman in various spheres of their lives, consequently influencing sexual health, reproductive and education choices, by:

- a) Providing more opportunities for female employment,
- b) Encouraging participation of women in local elections in those member states where female voting is still illegal,
- c) Ensuring that opportunities for education are offered to both genders, where such services are available;

5. Calls upon member states to raise awareness regarding the issue of FGM by creating workshops which are tailored to:

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- a) The perpetrators of FGM themselves, who would be required to attend classes held twice a week for at least a year, on the completion of any other sentence upheld by the court, to ensure they do not reoffend,
- b) Schools and workplaces, with an aim to:
 - i. Educate the people about the dangers of FGM, with simple but effective presentations,
 - ii. Reduce the stigma surrounding the topic,
 - iii. Raise awareness of the existence of therapy and support groups run by organisations;

6. Strongly Encourages all member states to help promote and further advocate the awareness of the current problem of FGM globally using the many forms of media available, by:

- a) Starting online programs and websites to connect and inform those of the younger generation effectively and efficiently,
- b) Involving influential role models and mainstream media in the discussion of FGM to disarm the taboo nature of the topic in public environments,
- c) Distributing leaflets containing general information on the subject of FGM;

7. Advises that health sectors of all member states:

- a) Do not perform FGM or any such procedures,
- b) Learn about the types of FGM and how each is carried out,
- c) Find out about the effects of FGM on women through studies and investigations,

8. Emphasises the need for the training of healthcare professionals, teachers, social workers and all enforcers of law in being able to deal with the victims, and also the inflictors of female genital mutilation, efficiently and properly in countries where FGM is a prominent issue with the use of seminars and training programmes which will provide them with the skills needed in order to accurately and quickly identify 'at-risk' individuals, and take appropriate preventative action, which will be provided by:

- a) The WHO, which will cover medical based training,
- b) The UNICEF, which will cover childcare based training,
- c) The IFSW (International Federation of Social Workers), which will cover legal based training;

9. Draws attention to the need for religious institutions and religious leaders in areas where FGM is a common occurrence to be strictly monitored by professionals

QUESTION OF: Intensifying global efforts to effectively eliminate female genital mutilations

allocated by the UN, and the education of such individuals on the medical and mental effects that FGM has on women to ensure that they do not promote FGM;

10. Asks for the supervision and frequent inspection of medical centres, and the surrounding areas of said medical centres, which have been suspected to carry out FGM procedures, or have the potential to do so, with the help of qualified and trained professionals appointed by the WHO;

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QUESTION OF:Promoting coordination and shared responsibility with regards to rescue, humanitarian aid and asylum for boat refugees in the Mediterranean

Defining a refugee, as stated in the 1951 United Nations Convention, as someone who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality, and is unable to, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country,

Recalling that an estimated 9 million refugees have fled from their home country since the outbreak of the war in Middle East resulting in the overcrowding of Eastern European countries which have become transit points,

Having examined that countries' asylum systems have been criticized by the European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for not offering enough protection to refugees and not caring enough about abandoned children,

Reaffirming the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC Convention) and its Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Air and Sea, as the primary international legal instruments to combat the smuggling of migrants and related conduct, and the Protocol to 'Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the UNTOC Convention, as the primary international legal instruments to combat smuggling,

Alarmed by the increasing number of people being exploited by human traffickers whilst trying to cross the Mediterranean in order to reach Europe causing the drowning of 3000 boat refugees in 2015,

Deeply conscious of the threat of spread of infectious diseases such as HIV, AIDS, Ebola, Malaria and other infectious diseases because of the movement of big numbers of refugees in other countries,

Alarmed by the lack of food, water and sanitary facilities in refugee camps that further reinforce crime in host countries, hinder the social integration of refugees and increase the risk of creating ghettos,

Supporting the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for the donation of mobile registration centres as well as biometric and photographic equipment for registration,

1. Strongly recommends the creation of the United Nations Refugee Administration Office (UNRAO) that will be in direct contact with the refugee camps so as to:

a) Supply the required necessities such as:

i) Food

ii) Clean water

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iii) Water

iv) Doctors

v) Sanitary Products

b) Ensure a stable housing environment by supplying:

i) Shelter

ii) Bunk beds and/or Inflatable beds

c) Provide adequate information about:

i) Local workplaces,

ii) Medical centres,

iii) Asylum applications;

2. Requests health check-ups on borders to detect people who suffer from illnesses in order to:

a) Provide medical treatment,

b) Ensure that their rights as patients are met,

c) Prevent the spreading of HIV, AIDS, Ebola, Malaria and other infectious diseases;

3. Requests global media report on the refugee crisis in a manner that respects and protects the dignity of refugees and safety of displaced persons, whilst avoiding bigotry, racial or other bias in reporting, achieved in ways such as:

a. incorporating the help of social media websites, such as Facebook, to reach out to refugees and issue announcements, information and warnings;

b. delineate, through the use of social media, the safest routes of travel

c. create an online platform for refugees and volunteering families to get in touch with each other,

d. warn refugees against high tides and instruct them on ways to stay alive at sea,

e. promoting through social media unbiased information assessed by the UN in successfully informing the masses wishing to contribute,

f. encouraging governments in the creation of volunteer organizations which through advertisement, will be keen to attract the wider population in contributing economically in this purpose;

4. Promotes the formation of workshops where refugees will be informed of their legal rights to:

a) Ensure their wellbeing,

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- b) Reduce exploitation,
- c) Help them integrate in the society of the host country,
- d) Keep them occupied so that they can be productive and avoid idle time,
- e) Learn new skills that can help them obtain qualifications needed for job applications in the host country;

5. Urges governments to strengthen their asylum application process by:

- a) Appointing specialist teams to overview asylum applications,
- b) Reducing bureaucracy,
- c) Reconsidering the asylum requirements and limitations;

6. Recommends the establishment of asylum centres where refugees will be given help to:

- a) Complete the relevant paperwork required with the aid of interpreters,
- b) Send the paperwork directly to the appointed offices,
- c) Obtain suitable lawyers which will be funded by the UN in order to defend their right and help them gain an asylum;

7. Calls upon member states to develop an international resettlement programme which involves the integration of refugees into host societies by methods including but not limited to:

- a) Local cooperatives to be formed through the use of UNHCR and charity funding, encouragement of local donations and volunteering, as well as the employment of refugees which will help them adjust and contribute to their new communities,
- b) Encouraged acceptance of refugee kids into local schools with systematic programmes supported by the UN to teach the local languages,
- c)The creation of educational courses which will discuss and attempt to mitigate current issues faced by the refugees, such as racism and bigotry with the aim of setting the foundation for a more tolerant global society;

8. Strongly encourages the raising of funds from all member states including states that are not directly affected by the crisis in order to help host countries to deal with the refugee wave that have severe economic and social effects on the host countries, resulting to the construction of secure areas where refugees will be staying and be provided with food, clothes and medical assistance from the Red Cross, UN Refugee Agency, World Food Programme, International NGOs and Doctors without Borders

9. Urges the establishment of rehabilitation centres where refugees will be offered psychological support from specialized doctors and appropriate medical care so that they will

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be able overcome the stress of abandoning their birthplace and the traumatic experiences that they have encountered so as to assist them in their effort to adjust to their new environment;

10.Suggests the reconsideration of the Dublin Regulation regarding asylum for refugees so as to:

- a) Protect those who are in life threatening situations
- b) Speed up the asylum process to reduce the discomfort and discontent of refugees
- c) Reduce the growing tension amongst refugees and the authorities;

11.Proposes that the UNHCR creates an internationally funded, centralised system to ensure the more accurate tracking down of boats and to be able to rescue more people by the help of:

- a) Hired specialists, including IT specialists, to create a centralised system to monitor ship traffic in the Mediterranean in order to find the unauthorised refugee boats with the help of technology,
- b) National coast guards to get a report of how many refugee boats come every week to help them accordingly;

12.Encourages Member States to help boat refugees arriving from the Mediterranean by:

- a) Sending sea patrol boats to locate refugees and carry them safely to shore
- b) Mobilising helicopters to trace the fleeing refugees so as to speed up the detection process
- c) Providing immediate medical help to those who are wounded or suffer from an illness so as to ensure their human right of proper medical care
- d) Distributing food and clean water to reduce their suffering;

13.Draws the attention of the host countries to closely monitor refugees who enter their country by establishing controlling centers so as to prevent the entry of criminals or extremist who may aim to pursue violent actions by:

- a) Installing technologically advanced Backscatter x-ray machines to detect:
 - i) drugs
 - ii) bombs
 - iii) sharp metals objects such as knives
- b) Collecting information from other refugees
- c) Establishing closer links and collaboration with similar centers of other countries
- d) Exchanging information more efficiently through computer networks
- e) Monitoring the refugees' psychological status;

14.Recommends that states should be obliged to offer orphans accommodation, food and education as well as to make the necessary arrangements to re-home the children as well as include health checks such as polio vaccination;

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15. Supports the formation of the United Nation Refugee Registration, overseen by the UN, which will assist in maintaining a sufficient number of refugees that each camp can support by:

- a) Listing their basic information like medical information, criminal record, original place of citizenship in order to sustain their basic human rights,
- b) Perform monthly checks of food inventory, medical attention and general necessities;

16. Hopes that all Member States will cooperate with each other, support the durable solutions proposed and the international community's efforts to help those fleeing war as well as hopes that all countries will provide the same benefits to refugees.

The General Assembly Committee 4,

Defining civil society as the aggregation of non-governmental organisations, institutions and individuals that manifest interests and wills of citizens, independent of the government,

Acknowledging the important role of Civil Society in addressing amongst others, social, economic and humanitarian issues in ways that could alleviate and support the states involved,

Aware that the process of democratisation is the transition to a fully democratic political regime where corruption is non-existent and all citizens voice their opinion equally,

Fully aware that all development should be inclusive and mainly target the needs of the common citizens,

Further acknowledging that the countries that face the most difficult transition periods are located in the Middle East and the North African regions particularly Egypt, Yemen, Libya and Syria,

Recognising Civil Society's importance as it promotes the UN ideals, as noted in the letter and spirit of its Resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968, which stated that a Civil Society Organisation (CSO) "...shall undertake to support the work of the United Nations and to promote knowledge of its principles and activities, in accordance with its own aims and purposes and the nature and scope of its competence and activities",

1. Calls the United Nations to issue International Charters to provide laws as a general format for the transitional governments to follow and implement while allowing a sufficient degree of changes in order to suit each country's needs and customs, with these Charters including:
 - a. principles that are in line with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, placing emphasis on anti-discrimination and freedom of expression (article 19),
 - b. the foundation of the separation of powers in order to prevent misuse of laws,
 - c. laws that allow the government to restrict extremist parties whose views and/or actions go against international law,
 - d. the creation of a Parliament that fairly represents the population in its diversity reserving a minimum of 25% of the seats for opposition;
- ii. 2. Encourages the transition states to cooperate with the existing group Cooperation Consortium for Elections and Political Process Strengthening (CEPPS), and the UNDP to send specialised inspectors to overlook the elections in order to ensure fair elections and guarantee maximum participation by:
 - a. raising awareness of electoral information which will include the profiles of all the candidates using methods such as, but not limited to:

- i.i. handing out information pamphlets,
 - ii. spreading information through the media such as television, radio and social media,
 - b. introducing voter education programmes aimed specifically at people living in rural areas so as to inform them of their rights and responsibilities as voters,
 - c. establishing an adequate number of polling stations so as to allow all citizens to vote,
 - d. establishing a voting procedure, with the guidance of the CEPPS and UNDP, which will:
 - i. allow all those over the age of 18 to vote,
 - ii. nominate any eligible person for office through a pre-selection process in organised political parties or independently, according to each government's policy,
 - iii. place clear guidelines on vote counting and other significant factors to ensure uniformity and transparency,
 - iv. investigate with the local force for any evidence of voters being bribed or blackmailed by any political parties;
- iii. 3. Strongly promotes the further strengthening of Civil Society participation in democratic processes as a vital instrument to ensure accountable governance, social justice and inclusive development by:
 - a. Carrying out case studies with think tanks and research projects in post-crisis countries to solicit the views of local stakeholders regarding:
 - i. Experiences of past interventions by government,
 - ii. Types of assistance deemed necessary by them,
 - iii. The current state of civic engagement,
 - b. Developing country-specific strategies and development plans in co-operation with UN Country Teams,
 - c. Facilitating review consultations between governments, Civil Society organisations and human rights institutions,
 - d. Introducing common guidelines, toolkits and good practice documentation for post-crisis activity in the NGO sector in co-operation with the UNDP,
 - e. Establishing Civil Society consultant rosters specialised in areas of expertise,
 - f. Ensuring accountability by conducting external evaluations by third parties,
 - g. Introducing mechanisms for collective civic action to report corruption such as the 'I Paid a Bribe' initiative;
- iv. 4. Requests a partnership between the Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC) and Interpol to offer support to the governments of post-revolutionary states, in accordance with RES 1373 (2001) by means such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Providing help to countries in post-revolutionary states which have requested help through the process of a letter to the General Secretariat of the UN within a span of 6 months after the passing of the resolution,

- b. Recruiting a group of experts to work in the system that are highly recognized for their skills that may include but are not limited to:
 - i. Knowledge on asymmetric warfare,
 - ii. Previous experience combatting terrorists,
 - iii. Comprehension of international laws as well as the national laws of the state concerned by the issue,
 - iv. Qualified IT experts to be able to work with incoming information,
- c. Creating a United Nations Terrorist and Organized Crime Consensus (UNTOC), an annual conference under the auspices of the UN, which will directly oversee the collection of data and ensure an increase in legislative action, where the development of inter-governmental and trans-national third-party cooperation will be discussed, to include:
 - i. UAV images and satellite images,
 - ii. The seizing of all non-justifiable assets belonging to a criminal or terrorist organization,
 - iii. Sharing data obtained from terrorist and criminal networks with national agencies,
- d. Conducting investigations with the international community to identify the sources of revenue for the governments of such states such as, but not limited to:
 - i. Any illegal trafficking of valuables that may have connections to the group,
 - ii. Terrorist cells within the post-revolutionary states,
 - iii. Locating suppliers who are distributing ammunition to criminal and terrorist organizations,
 - iv. Organisations or people associating with the governments;
- v. 5.Suggests states in transition to work in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in order to educate citizens on their rights, as well as extremist organisations, to ensure that the citizens are able to make informed choices in elections, utilise their right to freedom of speech and are not influenced by any extremist ideas, with methods such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Conducting rural empowerment programmes to promote basic human rights,
 - b. Inviting states in transition to take part in international student exchange programmes of cultural diversity, to promote understanding and respect,
 - c. Standardise fundamental subjects and skills (e.g Maths, Languages, Sciences) and optional subjects (e.g Religion, Social Sciences) that will benefit future employment and contribution to the developing society,
 - d. Acknowledge the importance of cultural preservation, gender equality and social differences as part of the educational scheme,
 - e. raising awareness, through public announcements and campaigns about topics, but not limited to terrorist organisations and the purpose and acts of extremist groups through means such as, but not limited to:

- i. conventional media such as TV, newspapers, billboards and radio stations,
 - ii. major social media websites,
 - iii. travelling educators sent to rural areas;
 - f. the reformation of a country's educational programme to offer children in both urban and rural areas accessibility to educational establishments thus providing the necessary basics of education;
- vi. 6. Calls upon financial institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the United Nations Middle East and North African (MENA) Transition Fund and the World Bank to establish an economic foundation for the integration of Civil Society in nations in transition through means such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Providing free or low-interest loans, funds and/or investments in order for the transitional governments to gradually become economically stable under conditions such as, but not limited to:
 - i. The provision of a plan with objectives towards democratic reform and tax base enforcement that will be achieved within respective timelines which will be set by the loaning organisations and approved by the UN,
 - ii. Inspectors to be sent by the loaning organisation to check on the progress of the investment,
 - iii. The loaning organisations will be permitted to stop loans if, after investigations conducted by the organisations themselves with the cooperation of UN bodies such as the UNDP, it is proven that the funds are not used by the governments to stimulate economic growth,
 - iv. Allocating the resources to country offices in order for them to establish activities and achieve results with autonomy, in accordance to general guidelines and parameters,
 - b. Freezing, liquidating and returning the assets of the deposed dictator regime that are located overseas to the transitional government to fund their government expenditure and many of the programs mentioned in this resolution;
- vii. 7. Strongly urges the creation of jobs, through the cooperation between the transitional governments and the UNDP using funds provided by the World Bank and the MENA transition fund, by:
 - a. Encouraging states to introduce a Micro-Finance system with the guidance of the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) to stimulate economic growth by giving low-income individuals access to financial services through methods such as, but not limited to:
 - i. Tax breaks for commercial banks which offer Micro-Finance Schemes,
 - ii. The establishment of government-owned Micro-Finance programmes to compete with commercial banks,
 - b. Investing in projects of infrastructure as these will attract foreign, direct investment, therefore resulting in the generation of jobs;

- viii. 8. Emphasises the need for increased support of the World Health Organisation (WHO), Doctors without Borders (MSF) and other concerned NGOs in the post-crisis regions to improve the regional standards of health by:
- a. Providing health assistance such as medicine and medical equipment, trained personnel and education of local populations,
 - b. The NGOs to work along with the pre-existing medical infrastructures of the countries concerned with the NGOs ensuring a proper use of aid and money;
- ix. 9. Supports the establishment of a Civil Society Marker similar to the Gender Equality Marker to be carried out by the United Nations Development Fund which will:
- a. Monitor and evaluate Civil Society activity and civic engagement in Member States regarding, but not limited to:
 - i. Employed citizens in CSOs,
 - ii. Sources of funding,
 - iii. Areas of activity,
 - iv. Participation in democratic processes,
 - b. Provide indicative data rather than precise statistics on actual investments and will be clear and transparent regarding the scope and limitations of the tool,
 - c. Be used for the development of future programmes;
10. Calls for the implementation of bi-annual conferences by the UN on challenges faced in post-revolutionary states to sustain dialogue among various international, national and regional stakeholders including diverse civil society organisations, foundations, parliamentary and local authorities, government officials, youth representatives and the private sector, while actively involving UN Country Teams in order to instigate more inclusive dialogue and increasing the legitimacy of decision making.