

The General Assembly Committee 1,

Recalling the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), which was created in response to Resolution 61/89, which was voted for on the 16th December 2006,

Reminding that every Member State, with the exception of three, did not oppose the formation of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), voted upon on the 2nd April 2013,

Recalling the recent statement made by Christophe Crepin, French Police Union spokesman, in January 2015, after the Terrorist Attack in Charlie Hedbo magazine's headquarters in Paris that the "weapons stockpile of gunmen came from abroad",

Noting with deep concern Russia's enhancement of Bashar al-Assad's Syrian army with a plethora of arms including armored vehicles, drones and guided missiles,

Fully alarmed by the knowledge that the irresponsible trade in arms by governments and private enterprises to states in armed conflict leads to these arms being used by thousands of child soldiers in 19 different states, where 300,000 boys and girls under the age of 18 are involved as child soldiers,

Deeply disturbed by the fact that 90% of civilian casualties are caused by small arms due to the increase in their availability, which has also led to an increase in the number of conflicts internationally,

Alarmed by the fact that around \$45-60 billion worth of arms sales are agreed on annually,

Fully aware of the fact that QinetiQ make weapons, guidance systems, military aircraft and 'energetic materials', such as explosives, generating almost £1,327,800,000 in revenue from their sales, which account for more than 80% of total sales of arms, as they supply arms to the beheading-regime in Saudi Arabia,

Asks all States, especially African and Middle Eastern to reinforce and, in conjunction with the United Nations, fortify their security and militia as to limit probable attempts of illicit trade of arms,

1. Calls upon all Member States to impose embargoes (cessation of any sale, transfer and supply of arms or any relevant equipment, including ammunition and spare parts) on arms trade of all types, including SALWs, to countries currently in conflict or crisis, as well as non-democratic states, and adopt said embargoes on the following terms:
 - a) Annual reports on the implementation of the embargoes,

- b) If the embargo is violated, then the Member State which has performed said violation will send a report to the UN containing all details of the violation,
 - c) Flights to states in conflict or crisis will be monitored and checked for weapons by armed state forces;
2. Emphasises the need to reduce military propaganda for arms sales, which usually comes in the form of advertising campaigns, by the creation of the United Nations Military Propaganda Prevention Committee, which will aim to:
- a) Make it illegal for all Member States to promote arms sales through the publishing of military propaganda,
 - b) Educate people about the danger of arms sales, by publishing advertising/educational campaigns on the subject;
3. Requests that weapons of official custody are documented, inventoried and tracked at all times through the placement of chips in each gun, allowing the government to have knowledge of the position of all weapons at all times, allowing for the safety of civilians in the unlikely case that a weapon is stolen;
4. Recommends the formation of national organisations, overseen by the UN, which will assist in the elimination of the proliferation of small arms by:
- a) Performing monthly checks on all weapons production companies in their state,
 - b) Registering all civilians who have been given a license to own a weapon of any sort,
 - c) Ensuring that any exports to states in conflict do not include any illicit arms;
5. Authorises the creation of the United Nations Member States Cooperation Committee (MSCC) which is to supervise the sharing of relevant information between Member States on effective measures to address disturbances which is to include:
- a) Information on illicit activities including corruption such as:
 - i) Where and when they took place,
 - ii) Between which countries were there transactions,
 - iii) Which type of arms is traded, including trafficking,
 - b) International trafficking routes,
 - c) Illicit brokers,
 - d) Sources of illicit supply,
 - e) Methods of concealment, so that they can be tracked and eliminated,
 - f) Common points of dispatch, or destinations used by organised groups;

6. Encourages all Member States that have not yet ratified the newly enforced Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) to do so, which will regulate the trade of arms in the 61 countries that have ratified the treaty to ensure that:
 - a) No trade is allowed to be used to facilitate terrorists,
 - b) The weapons are not diverted from the original recipient,
 - c) The weapons do not violate any human rights laws;

7. Proposes better job alternatives in industries that will benefit the low-income countries that are affected by the arms trade such as, but not limited to:
 - a) Tourism,
 - b) Agriculture,
 - c) Industry;

8. Supports the proposal of financial sanctions through the Security Council for any Member State that breaches the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT):
 - a) Demanding any transactions made by Member States, which did not vote for the implementation of the ATT be viewed as illegitimate,
 - b) Proposing that Member States' actions shall be examined by the International Court of Justice;

9. Recommends the creation of a global database, which can be made accessible to each Member States' local law enforcements, Interpol, any additional policing agencies around the world and furthermore, appropriate United Nations Forums concerning global security and disarmament, outlining detailed information about both the illegal trafficking of arms and a source that remains updated on states that are found in crisis as well as their source of arms;

10. Calls upon Member States which have recently been in conflict or crisis to disarm, demobilise and re-integrate along the lines of the 2006 UN Disarmament, Demobilisation and Re-integration (DDR) International Standards, with the help of other Member States who will:
 - a) Collect all Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs) and Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) from said countries, and destroy them, which will be ensured by sending UN Peacekeeping Forces to collect, document and eventually destroy all WMDs and SALWs from the state army, but also from civilian homes,
 - b) Having the UN Peacekeeping Forces overlook the demobilisation and final re- integration of ex-combatants, in order to ensure that all procedures are followed through properly;

11. Requests the amendment of the “conventional weapons“ definition to include transport, refuelling and command of control systems;
12. Wishes to remain actively seized on the matter.

General Assembly Committee 2,

Reaffirming that the measures it outlines to prevent the involvement of foreign troops in the conflicts of the Middle East are not militaristic,

Recalling Security Council Resolutions 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), 1674 (2006), and 1894 (2009) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict,

Noting that last year marked the 65th anniversary of the Geneva Convention of 1949, which together with their additional protocols constitute the basis for the legal framework for the protection of civilians in armed conflict,

Expressing its deep regret that civilians account for the vast majority of casualties in situations of armed conflict,

Condemning in the strongest terms possible all forms of violence committed against civilians, in particular women and children, in armed conflict,

Underlining the importance of taking measures aimed at conflict prevention and resolution,

Recalling the particular impact which armed conflict has on women and children, including as refugees and internally displaced persons,

Recognising the increasingly valuable role that regional organisations and other intergovernmental institutions play in preventing armed conflict and the concomitant violations of international law,

Underlining the importance of a coherent, comprehensive, and coordinated approach by the principal organs of the United Nations, in order to prevent armed conflict and the systematic abuse of human rights that this entails,

Stressing the need for States to provide protection and assistance to all civilian populations affected by armed conflict,

Aware that preventing the involvement of foreign troops will be a long and costly process,

Recognising the beneficial role that the Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) has played in aiding counter terrorism efforts,

Reaffirming its commitment to the Purposes of the Charter of the United Nations as set out in Article 1 (1-4) of the Charter, and to the Principles of the Charter as set out in Article 2 (1-7) of the Charter, including its commitment to the principles of the political independence, sovereignty equality, and territorial integrity of all States, and respect for the sovereignty of all States,

Recognising in this context that States bear the primary responsibility to respect and ensure the human rights of their citizens, as well as all individuals within their territory as provided for by relevant international law,

Reaffirming the relevant provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document, including paragraphs 138 and 139 thereof regarding the responsibility to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity,

Recognising its obligation under this Document of “continuing consideration” of the aforementioned responsibility to protect doctrine (widely referred to as R2P),

Notes with appreciation the Secretary-General’s reports in 2009, 2010, 2012, and 2013 that further developed R2P,

1. Stresses the need for a comprehensive approach to prevent armed conflict and terrorism by promoting:
 - a. Economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development,
 - b. National reconciliation, good governance and democracy,
 - c. The rule of law and respect for and protection of human rights;
2. Recommends that States address the need expressed in clause 1 by:
 - a. Using the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), which through its 40 recommendations recognised by the Security Council resolution 1617 (2005) will be able to act against this form of terrorism,
 - b. Supplying arms, monetary aid, and counter-terrorism training (CTITF) to States that request it,
 - c. Briefing military personnel on safe storage of these arms to prevent enemy forces from gaining control of them,
 - d. Ensuring that all provided funding goes to the appropriate parties and minimise the effects of corruption by agreeing to inspections by UN representatives,
 - e. Raising awareness among civil society on international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, as well as on the protection, special needs, and human rights of women and children in conflict situations,
 - f. Providing training on relevant international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law for public officials, members of armed forces and armed groups, personnel associated with armed forces, civilian police and law enforcement personnel and members of the judicial and legal professions,
 - g. Ensuring that all actions taken by those mentioned in clause 2(f) are in compliance with applicable international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, by inter alia, establishing effective disciplinary procedures and striving to eliminate corruption at all levels of government;

3. Recommends that States in the Middle East counter the threat of terrorism by making use of existing international bodies, including inter alia and:
 - a. The International Criminal Police Organization, commonly known as INTERPOL, by strengthening the exchange of operational information between member states to counter terrorist networks and movement, as well as the flow of foreign terrorist fighters,
 - b. The Arab League by implementing of stronger border procedures as part of such as screening, more selective issuance of identification documents, and measures taken against counterfeited or forged documents,
 - c. The International Court of Justice by solving disputes through its international arbitration mechanism,
 - d. The International Criminal Court by prosecuting genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity internationally;
4. Urges States to discourage religious extremism by:
 - a. Promoting social inclusion for all citizens irrespective of religious beliefs and convictions,
 - b. Implementing Policy Planner networks, which provide governments with comparative evaluation tools to improve understanding of what works,
 - c. Promoting the campaign Against Violent Extremism which consists of former violent extremists, survivors, activists, policy makers and business people united by a common mission to counter violent extremism;
5. Resolves that any action taken by the international community, especially through the United Nations Security Council, including any form of military intervention, must be authorised only if a state fails in its duties and responsibilities towards its citizens by committing or planning to commit genocide, ethnic cleansing, or significant war crimes or crimes against humanity;
6. Hopes that such acts authorised by the United Nations, especially when related to the Middle East, will remain untainted by conflicting national interests and will serve only to protect and defend vulnerable populations.

DATE: Friday 6th February 2015

PASSED/NOT PASSED

FORUM: General Assembly Committee 2

QUESTION OF: Persuading the BRIC countries to impose stricter environmental controls for their industrial activities.

The General Assembly Committee 2,

Alarmed by the pollution levels generated by the industrial activities of BRIC countries which are responsible for over a third of global carbon dioxide emissions with China as the world's largest emitter of climate altering greenhouse gases,

Recalling Article 11 of the Fortaleza Declaration, specifically discussions about "Inclusive Growth: Sustainable Solutions", in keeping with the inclusive macroeconomic and social policies carried out by our governments and the imperative to address challenges to humankind posed by the need to simultaneously achieve growth, inclusiveness, protection and preservation,

Aware of the New Development Bank (NDB) attempts to propose a mobilisation of resources for infrastructure and sustainable development projects in the BRIC countries,

Defining the environmentally harmful industrial activities supported in the BRIC countries as extraction of oil and gas, weapons manufacture, mining of minerals, iron and steel production, clearing of forests for timber, petroleum processing, production of chemicals, and other similar industrial activities,

Recalling that in 2013 the BRIC countries collectively were responsible for 38% of the world's total carbon dioxide emissions however other countries were also contributors,

Fully alarmed by the fact that the Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR) has estimated that wheat production will decrease by 4 to 5 million tonnes for every 1°C increase in average temperature, when the average temperature increase expected in the next 15 years is due to rise by 4°C,

Acknowledging the attempts BRIC countries have made to limit pollution, through acts such as the Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, in April 2014, specifically Article 28 which states that "effective measures will be taken to reach national environmental quality standards", as well as China's announcement, in August 2012, to spend \$382 billion on anti-pollution measures over the next three and a half years and to cut carbon emissions by 40%, and to set aside \$1.65 billion, to fight air pollution, starting in February 2014,

Remembering the Bhopal gas leak which killed 3,787 people as well as injuring 558,125 others, where the area around the plant was used as a dumping ground for chemicals which polluted the soil and water that is toxic to sea life,

Recognising that in October 2014 oil from a Russian oil refinery spilled into the Black Sea contaminating the waters and effecting the surrounding countries like Turkey who use the Black Sea for fishing,

QUESTION OF: Persuading the BRIC countries to impose stricter environmental controls for their industrial activities.

1. Encourages BRIC countries to change factory operating regulations to increase the percentage of eco-friendly industrial processes within them, such as but not limited to:
 - a. Compulsory installation of water and/or air filtration systems in factories which release pollutants into either, or both,
 - b. Installation of smokestack scrubbers to reduce fumes being released into the environment,
 - c. Lowering of energy consumption through:
 - i. Using natural gas as a cleaner alternative to factories reliant on coal or other fuel sources,
 - ii. Increasing usage of renewable sources by setting up wind farms, solar plants and hydroelectric power plants within the country,
 - iii. Introducing light sensors that will be able to regulate light sources accordingly to minimize wastage,
 - iv. Increasing the use of renewable energy such as installing photovoltaic cells to achieve solar powered factories;
2. Supports the formation of a new UN committee, UN BRICs Environmental Committee, (UNBRICEC) specialising on environmental issues of the BRIC countries, that will:
 - a. Carry out routine inspections of the general environment in the BRIC countries and will aid with any improvements necessary by:
 - i. Providing experts that will carry out the inspections coming from neutral member countries,
 - ii. Measuring different factors, such as, but not limited to, carbon dioxide emissions levels, water pollution levels, atmospheric pollution levels in major cities and more,
 - b. Research how introducing stricter environmental controls has an effect on the surrounding environment compared to where controls have not been introduced,
 - c. Highlight the importance of introducing stricter environmental controls in order to persuade industry CEOs to adopt environmentally cleaner processes,
 - d. Allow other organisations researching environmental controls, such as the UNEP, to benefit from such findings,
 - e. Help develop more environmentally friendly processes available for factories to become more sustainable;
3. Urges departments of environment and natural resources to take action by:
 - a. Introducing incentives to use environmentally clean processes which could include tax re-funds or tax deductions,

QUESTION OF: Persuading the BRIC countries to impose stricter environmental controls for their industrial activities.

- b. Member nations reducing their import tariffs on products coming from the BRICs by 5% to compensate for the possible increase in production costs of said products due to the enforcement of stricter environmental controls on their industry,
 - c. Impose fines for:
 - i. Not installing systems which would limit pollution, such as filtration systems,
 - ii. Factories still fully reliant on non-renewable sources such as coal,
 - iii. Factories failing to reduce pollution levels to agreed levels;
4. Suggests creating awareness through media, including, but not limited, to television, the internet, leaflets and newspapers, as well as in seminars, conferences and training seminars with trained speakers to be organised, on environmental pollution from industrial activity to help persuade those in control of industrial activities to impose stricter environmental control by providing the following information:
 - a. The importance of the environment,
 - b. The irreversible effects of industrial pollutants and the future problems that can occur,
 - c. Health impacts on all surrounding factory areas,
 - d. Danger to wildlife conservation;
5. Suggests that once new restrictions to protect the environment are set, the BRIC countries will receive assistance in fulfilling them in order to limit any adverse effects on their production levels from the United Nations, and will consist of:
 - a. The opportunity to obtain discounted industrial equipment that is more environmentally-friendly than their current equipment, for example, green industrial cleaners and solvents from other member states,
 - b. Experts in the fields of industrial technology, that will help with managing and installing environmentally-safer equipment in the already existing factories,
 - c. Experts that will educate individuals in the countries receiving assistance on maintenance and repair of the said equipment;
6. Encourages 'clean-up' projects of industrial waste areas and the recycling of salvageable material to help minimise the amount of industrial waste;
7. Hopes that all Member Nations deem these clauses reasonable and will support the BRIC countries on this issue, to facilitate a more environmentally safe future for us all and welcomes any amendments to this resolution in order to strengthen it further.

Defining the term BRIC as a group of four large, emerging economies, Brazil, Russia, India and China, which together comprise more than 2.8 billion people covering more than a quarter of the world's land area over three continents and accounting more than 25% of global Gross Domestic Product (GDP),

Fully aware of the BRIC's rapid economic growth with the possible cost of environmental oversight causing severe effects on biophysical environment and human health,

Taking into account Brazil's hosting of the 2014 World Cup and the 2016 Summer Olympics, causing problems between infrastructure development projects and a diverse number of environmental issues such as deforestation, pollution and nuclear waste,

Having considered that the China Environmental Protection Foundation (CEPF) tries to raise awareness of environmental issues in China, the Chinese government uses environmental protection as a national policy and the new environmental law of China which came into effect in January 2015 in order to penalise illegal polluters,

Alarmed by the great number of deaths caused by air pollution due to mining activities, wetland degradation and severe oil spills,

Aware of the Kyoto Protocol, an international treaty that extends the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), committing Member States to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, based on the premise that global warming exists and man-made CO₂ emissions have caused it, while China and India agreed that they would decrease their greenhouse gas emissions by 25%,

Having studied that higher emissions in the BRIC countries are a result of higher energy consumption due to a higher rate of population growth, rapid industrialization, trade in energy intensive products, increase in number of vehicles and high economic growth,

Reaffirming that the Montreal Protocol is an international treaty designed to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production of numerous substances that are responsible for ozone depletion,

Having considered that the Clean Air Act is a United States Federal Law designed to control air pollution at a national level and it requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to develop and enforce regulations to protect the public from airborne contaminants known to be hazardous to human health,

QUESTION OF: Persuading the BRIC Countries to Impose Stricter Environmental Controls on their Industrial Activities

1. Requests all the remaining BRIC countries to sign and commit to the Kyoto Protocol;
2. Strongly advises the BRIC countries to develop organizations that will educate people on how the world's environment is being polluted and how it affects them, including poster campaigns, television programs and school lectures;
3. Strongly recommends that EU member states:
 - a) Impose fines on illegal logging,
 - b) Provide citizens with alternate means of transportation such as public transport or bicycles,
 - c) Adopt means of proper disposal of nuclear waste permanently, through:
 - i. A proper disposal system which will prevent the disposal of hazardous waste down sinks, lavatories, watercourses, ditches, and near wildlife habitats,
 - ii. The government equipping itself with a generator which allows the proper removal of waste,
 - iii. The government making available safe, effective and efficient waste management services for all types of waste;
4. Requests that governments persuade citizens to use renewable energy sources such as photovoltaic panels to decrease air and water pollution in the environment by:
 - a) Stressing the benefits of renewable energy sources,
 - b) Advertising renewable resources and offering subsidies for environmentally friendly cars,
 - c) Reducing taxation on renewable resources as an incentive for citizens to be friendlier towards the environment;
5. Urges governments to pay close attention to the environmental problems their future plans will cause and subsequently, try to minimize them or even dispense with them by:
 - a) Encouraging the BRIC countries that have not yet signed the Montreal Protocol to do so,
 - b) Passing a legislation which will aim to put a cap on carbon emissions to give an incentive to firms and factories to reduce or stop producing carbon dioxide,
 - c) Discontinuing the use of chemical fertilizers whose run-off pollutes our waterways;

6. Urges all members to upgrade their energy sector equipment which could greatly cut carbon emissions, saving up to \$1 billion worth of fuel every year;
7. Supports the imposing of taxes on firms and industries that produce greenhouse gases in large amounts that affect the environment, with country deciding whether to impose these taxes by:
 - a) Setting limits to the acceptable amounts of greenhouse gas emissions,
 - b) Measuring each industry's greenhouse gas emissions per year and taxing them accordingly;
8. Recommends the use of the Clean Air Act which creates market opportunities that have helped to inspire innovation in cleaner technologies;
9. Supports improvements in systems that treat chemically polluted waste water where priority should be given to:
 - a) The use of microbes or fungi for cleanup of heavy metals,
 - b) Organic compounds that are hard to degrade.

The General Assembly Committee 2,

Alarmed by the increased transformation of African elephant habitat into cropland, pastureland for livestock, and timber for fuel and housing,

Bearing in mind that African elephants have been forced to overpopulate smaller areas with limited resources, leading to contamination of water resources which have increased the occurrences of parasitic diseases, the culling of African elephants due to restrictions in capacity, and their migration into human settlements and plantations in the search for alternate food sources resulting in conflict with humans,

Taking into account that African elephants help preserve forest and savannah ecosystems for other species and are inextricably linked to rich biodiversity which can also be used for the development of medicine,

Appreciating that China is continuing its efforts to promote the ban of ivory sale through political leaders, world famous idols and social media,

Realising that if no measures towards the conservation of the African elephants are implemented, the species may become extinct on local levels in certain regions of Africa within the next half decade,

Approving of the efforts of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephant (MIKE) to monitor elephants and corresponding anti-poaching techniques, while educating wildlife managers to use modern methods and tools to reduce conflict with humans,

Recalling the Appendix I, II and III of the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species which lists African elephants as one of the most endangered species, and the African Elephant Conservation Act passed in 1988 which assists in the conservation and protection of the African elephants by supporting the conservation programs already established throughout Africa,

Deeply regretting the statistics that indicate that the African elephant population is reduced by 7% annually whilst elephant births only boost the population by approximately 5%,

Congratulating the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) which monitors landscape movements of elephants using satellite collars and provides valuable data for research about the critical habitat of the species,

1. Designates unbiased mandates selected by the UN from each locality, to Elephant Conservation Parks across Africa, which would allow trained park rangers to perform regular checks and conduct patrols every week around the protected area in order to:
 - a. ensure there is no evidence of trespassing,

- b. pursue poachers on a local scale by:
 - i. installing as many high resolution cameras within every 5 mile radius as needed to cover the entire area of the park, depending on its size, preventing any sparse unmonitored areas from where poachers can get in,
 - ii. collecting and analysing recorded footage in search of any suspicious activity in the outskirts of the park,
 - iii. cooperating with the MIKE programme of the Convention of the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) by collecting any possible evidence of ivory seizure in the protected area, sending it to CITES for DNA analysis,
 - c. employ specially trained workers to ensure the safety and security of elephants with the following duties and qualities:
 - i. to inspect every area of land of approximately 50 square kilometers, which is the minimum area according to the studies of WWF specialists,
 - ii. the introduction of 24 hour checks on the elephant population with patrol vehicles;
2. Urges States in whose jurisdiction there is an ivory carving industry, a legal domestic trade in ivory, an unregulated market for or illegal trade in ivory, or where ivory stockpiles exist, to ensure that they have put in place comprehensive internal legislative, regulatory, and enforcement measures to:
- a. regulate the domestic trade in raw and worked ivory,
 - b. register or license all importers, exporters, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers dealing in raw or worked ivory,
 - c. introduce recording and inspection procedures to enable the appropriate government agencies to monitor the movement of ivory within the State,
 - d. further introduce a comprehensive stock list report and enforcement system for worked ivory;
3. Strengthens the capacity of law enforcement to combat poaching and illegal trade in ivory and other elephant products, by:
- a. assessing law enforcement capacity and needs in respective States,
 - b. recruiting and training staff at all levels to combat poaching and illegal trade in ivory and other elephant products,
 - c. equipping wildlife authority staff on the frontline of enforcement with appropriate tools to carry out their mission as safely and effectively as possible,
 - d. tripling the number of controls of ivory shops, hotels inspections and tourist resorts particularly during the tourist seasons through patrolling, with increased surveillance,
 - e. paying close attention to border controls, to enforce the legislation concerning the trade in elephant specimens, by:
 - i. demanding the implementation of new, revised customs controls and container searching programmes by the local ports and airports of each African member state,

- ii. creating closely selected and trusted teams of police forces which would carry out more frequent and thorough checks in main ports and airports of African countries and possible ivory receiving countries such as China and Japan;
4. Requests the harmonisation of national policies and laws relevant to conservation and management of African elephants within and across range States where possible, by:
 - a. undertaking assessments to identify gaps and overlaps of different policies and laws of the range States,
 - b. holding meetings amongst range States to discuss outcomes of the assessment and possible harmonisation of conflicting policies and laws;
5. Recommends that the African government gives financial incentives taken from the IFAW to local people to prevent their interaction with elephants such as but not limited to:
 - a. financial benefits given to locals for the conservation of elephants and the land they use making it more profitable for them to avoid expanding their crops further and thus avoiding elephant deaths,
 - b. compensation to be given to field owners whose crops are damaged by elephants to avoid conflict with humans,
 - c. promoting the sustainable forest management which is an economic incentive that involves using the forest products in a responsible manner that avoids overexploitation;
6. Asks that African elephants are prevented from entering human settlements and plantations as their entry regularly ends in the death of many African elephants due to conflicts with humans that arise, in cooperation with the WWF whenever possible, by:
 - a. researching and piloting different mitigation strategies to reduce conflict with humans and develop guidelines accordingly, including but not limited to:
 - i. the Elephants and Bees Project conducted by Save the Elephants organisation which uses elephants' natural fear of honeybees to develop beehive fences,
 - ii. the Elephant Pepper Development Trust organisation which produces a non-toxic elephant repellent by combining dried elephant dung with hot chillies,
 - iii. the harvest of crops that African elephants are not fond of such as ginger, cocoa, lemon, radish, mango and oil seed,
 - iv. the development of environmentally-friendly and non-toxic olfactory repellents which naturally repel African elephants,
 - v. research on infrasound wave lengths that African elephants use to communicate with over large distances, in order to develop sound devices that can mimic these sound waves and coax African elephants into moving away from human settlements and plantations,
 - b. encouraging the construction of fencing to separate crops from elephants either by building a natural fence or by using organic substances that the animals are repelled by,
 - c. training and adequately equipping wildlife officers and local communities to ensure that appropriate conflict management approaches are implemented,

- d. preventing retribution killings of elephants and ensuring that the frustrations of local people are promptly addressed by government decision makers,
 - e. working in cooperation with the Uganda Conservation Foundation (UCF) and the Elephants, Crops and People (ECP) research program and creating 2m x 2m trenches, with fencing in the valleys, along a 20km stretch of ridge which will keep elephants and other non-jumping animals from raiding community crops and destroying them;
7. Calls upon the African government to promote ecotourism which combines the protection of elephants and the increase in the profit of the local people as well as the government through the use of elephants living in protected areas as a symbol of African wildlife and an attraction which tourists can visit and help financially support the local economy with respect to:
- a. the wellbeing of elephants and the circumstances they live under complying with the rules of the Species Survival Commission,
 - b. offering job opportunities and training to local citizens only with the help of the WWF African elephant programme,
 - c. demanding the creation of a crop allocation planning programme, managed by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) which will be responsible for passing legislation and assigning areas available from planting food crops with respect to:
 - i. the areas occupied by elephants in order to prevent elephants from entering human settlements and avoid any conflict with humans,
 - d. empowering foreign visitors to take informed and compassionate conservation action;
8. Raises awareness among stakeholders on the conservation of the African elephant, by:
- a. consolidating and disseminating reliable information on the conservation and management of the elephant for the local communities, scientific and political audiences,
 - b. developing and implementing awareness programs targeting schools, local communities, policy makers, NGOs, business sectors, and future conservation leaders for challenging environmental concerns, which include, but are not limited to:
 - i. the cruelty involved in the extraction of ivory and elephant originated products,
 - ii. modern ways of minimising conflict without the use of violence,
 - iii. positive environmental conservation impacts,
 - iv. the negative impacts of an elephant-free future,
 - c. promoting certified forestry products whose manufacture was done in a manner that conserves biodiversity and protects the natural habitat of the African elephant,
 - d. organising public events in various countries to paradigmatically destroy ivory stockpiles, thus encouraging detest for ivory trade through humiliation,
 - e. maximising public outreach with the use of educational materials such as CDs, films, posters, brochures, stickers and leaflets,
 - f. building appropriate capacity to implement the above;
9. Strongly urges the African government to promote the use of alternative resources through educational campaigns supported by the already existing action of the WWF, environmentally friendly resources such as but not limited to:

- a. the Tagua nut to produce products such as carvings, sculptures and piano keys instead of using elephant ivory, thus promoting the use of re-usable resources and limiting the demand for ivory,
 - b. plastic substitutes in musical instruments, thus further decreasing the demand for ivory;
10. Urges the improvement, maintenance and expansion of available African elephant living space by:
- a. taking into consideration the population of African elephants, the natural resources available, the pastureland required for harvest of crops and the space required for human settlements so that an accurate estimation of the square kilometres of land can be calculated and devoted for survival of African elephants, while land available for human use will not be restricted,
 - b. restricting the percentage of land which can be used for mining ores, which will enable further living space for African elephants to freely move in,
 - c. the maintenance of the living space provided to African elephants which can be established by:
 - i. the creation of new safe corridors that can redirect African elephants to their safe zones,
 - ii. the maintenance of already existing safe corridors, by establishing from the WWF by being aware of every elephant individual's location through the use of modern technology such as aerial monitoring with helicopters provided by the UN, approved by the IMF (International Monetary Fund), which would enable an elephant conservationist team to count and locate the elephant population throughout the African continent;
11. Recommends that States cooperate in the development of techniques to enhance the traceability of illegal elephant specimens in trade for the detection of poachers, in order to arrest them and paradigmatically punish them, as a result limiting wildlife crime violations in the future, by:
- a. supporting research to determine the age and origins of ivory and other elephant specimens, by supplying samples for forensic research, and collaborating with relevant forensic research institutions,
 - b. the innovative DNA method of identification of the geographic origin of the smuggled ivory across international borders, as a way to track down the poaching paths and helping the affected country identify the main poaching region, used by IFAW to infer the second largest ivory seizure in the history of illegal trade;
12. Decides to remain active in the matter, with regards to international cooperation on law enforcement, public awareness and improved monitoring.

DATE: Friday 6th February 2015

PASSED/NOT PASSED

FORUM: General Assembly Committee 3

QUESTION OF: Protecting the Rights of Refugees Fleeing Religious Oppression in Conflict Areas

Recalling Article 31 of the Refugee Convention which says 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,

Further recalling Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights referring to the right “to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution”,

Applauds the work done by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and International Organization of Migration (IOM) on protecting the rights of refugees,

Reminding all nations that according to the United Nations Refugee Agency there are currently 16.7 million refugees in the world,

Aware that the majority of these refugees do not have adequate means of resources to retain a regular life,

Having devoted attention to Resolution 68/141, on 18 December 2013, at the 68th Plenary Session, adopted by the General Assembly regarding the work of UNHCR, stating that “the protection of refugees is primarily the responsibility of States, whose full and effective cooperation, action and political resolve are required to enable the Office of the High Commissioner to fulfil its mandated functions”,

Deeply disturbed by the increasing cases of sexual violence against women which includes genital mutilation at refugee camps,

Supporting the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs), which should be achieved by 2015, where the fourth goal addresses security related concerns of refugees more effectively,

Realizing that with the growing number of refugees in refugee camps in the Middle East and in Africa, UNHCR is not managing to supply all refugees with adequate means of supplies for survival,

Noting with deep concern that there have been over 100 deaths in refugee camps in the Middle East due to the cold weather and some cases of violence,

Recognizing that countries cannot support both their people and the incoming refugees due to the fact that they, like every nation, have limitations where their funds, donations, shelter and space are going to run out,

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QUESTION OF: Protecting the Rights of Refugees Fleeing Religious Oppression in Conflict Areas

1. Recommends the creation of a UN based international organization named United Nations Assistance for Resettlement and Asylum for Refugees (UNARAR) which will aim to reduce the number of refugees in refugee camps and will be responsible for:
 - a. Refugee applications for recognition as asylum seekers,
 - b. Guiding refugees in the process of seeking asylum and helping them accelerate the process:
 - i. By aiding the refugees to fill in forms, taking them to offices and ensuring that their rights are not violated,
 - ii. Providing lawyers funded by the UN to defend the rights of refugees and help them to gain asylum;
2. Encourages Member States to introduce new legal obligations regarding refugees, following some Member States' example, including, but not limited to:
 - a. Refugees wishing to remain in the hosting country must obtain a legal workplace within six months of being present in the hosting country,
 - b. Refugees must therefore pay taxes once work is undertaken with this tax directed towards the Governmental Funds used to aid refugees;
3. Urges the creation, installation and financial support of Information and Integration Aid Offices (IIAO), with a central office in Jordan, and offices on the borders of Member States which would aid refugees through actions including, but not limited to:
 - a. Having UN trained coordinators who would:
 - i. Take simple surveys to aid refugees to obtain documents,
 - ii. Provide religious / psychological comfort to the fleeing persons,
 - iii. Enable refugees to exercise their rights,
 - iv. Provide specialists trained to deal with unaccompanied minors,
 - b. Providing immediate necessities such as:
 - i. Water,
 - ii. Food,
 - iii. Immediate healthcare,
 - iv. Temporary bed units,
 - c. Providing useful information including locations of refugee camps and availability of shelter,
 - d. Sending UN inspectors to refugee camps for regular inspections of:
 - i. Quality of housing / shelter,
 - ii. Sanitary conditions,
 - iii. Safety aspects,
 - e. Providing psychological aid and education to encourage the process of integration, in order to aid refugees cope with a new lifestyle, if it is not possible for them to return to their country of origin due to safety issues;

4. Strongly recommends the adoption of a law and/or a system that ensures that:
 - a. The individuals who are found guilty of using violence against another person or sexually harassing a male or a female of any age is convicted,
 - b. The attacker or the person found guilty will be expelled from the refugee camp,
 - c. Psychological help will be given to the victim and other people who have suffered from the attack;

5. Emphasises the importance of education in maintaining human rights and therefore recommends:
 - a. The provision of elementary education for children as well as adults through trained staff provided by the UNHCR,
 - b. Education on the subject of the rights of refugees to create awareness amongst refugees;

6. Supports the creation of workshops where men and women can learn basic skills such as, but not limited to, sewing or handicrafting in order to ensure that their rights to engage in wage-earning employment can be met;

7. Observing that recognition rates generally remain fairly low, and some countries are resorting to complementary forms of protection instead of recognition based on the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, main priority countries' include Chechen Republic, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan and Azerbaijan who represent 76% of the asylum seeking population, and therefore the governments should:
 - a. Observe strengthening national asylum systems by:
 - i. Improving legislative frameworks and procedures,
 - ii. Increasing the capacity of local authorities,
 - iii. Continuing direct interventions where needed, focusing on local governments and councils and enabling them to communicate together, which will inevitably help this issue,
 - b. Further develop partnerships with governments and other stakeholders on refugee protection and mixed migration,
 - c. Engage, by 31st March 2015, with UNDP and other development and humanitarian partners to improve the livelihoods of people of concern, focusing on the development of 3rd world countries in particular, using international aid from sectors of the government responsible for the welfare of refugees;

8. Requests support from the United Nations to raise attention to the importance of protecting the rights of refugees by organizing annual meetings with Member States who have refugee camps to discuss the progress made and aims for the future;

9. Calls upon member states to collaborate with WHO in order to create a medical program in co-operation with local free medical clinics and to recruit physicians to provide medical services to survivors including specialised training provided to staff.
10. Hopes that all Member States will support this resolution in order to tackle this issue.

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FORUM: General Assembly Committee 3

QUESTION OF: Promoting measures to curb the spread of Ebola

The General Assembly Committee 3

Defining Ebola as a severe and often fatal disease in humans and non-human primates (monkeys and chimpanzees), caused by the Ebola virus which is characterized by high fever and severe internal bleeding mostly spread through human-to-human transmission and largely confined to African countries,

Alarmed by the fact that the current epidemic of Ebola sweeping across the region has now killed almost 9,000 people in countries including Liberia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Nigeria and Mali, and a total number of probable and suspected cases amounting to more than 22,000 reported worldwide as of January 11th 2015,

Having understood that the World Health Organization (WHO) is aiming to prevent the outbreaks by maintaining surveillance and more precautions,

Recognizing that Ebola is not airborne and can only be transmitted through direct contact with secretions (such as blood, body fluids, feces, saliva, urine, vomit and, but not limited to semen) from someone who is showing signs of the disease, and attacks every organ and tissue of the human body,

Taking into account the UN's first-ever emergency health mission from UNMEER (UN Mission for Ebola Emergency Response) in response to the unprecedented outbreak which will be temporary and will respond to immediate needs related to the fight against Ebola,

Recognizing Category 1 as nations which are highly infected with the Ebola virus, Category 2 as nations which have direct contact with Ebola virus [such as direct flights, direct shipment, etc. to/from infected nations] and Category 3 as nations which have no direct contact with the Ebola virus,

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QUESTION OF: Promoting measures to curb the spread of Ebola

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Noting with concern that currently there is no vaccine for Ebola, treatment consists only of “supportive therapy” according to the CDC [Center for Disease Control and Prevention, leading national public health institute in the US) ,

1. Suggests the integration of the UN with the NGO Doctors without Borders in order to exchange information regarding Ebola, with the aim to:
 - a) Ensure productive communication to remain up-to-date with any new changes in the epidemic,
 - b) Identify new trends recognized in patients which lead to the potential discovery of new symptoms which could enable diagnosis to occur at an earlier stage, translating into lower death rates;

2. Approving the UNMEER funding for construction of medical centers by calling on Member States to provide urgent medical capabilities such as sufficient expertise staff and laboratory services in the 3 intense-transmission countries to achieve:
 - a) Three Ebola case management centers (CMC’s) providing 650 beds in isolation and two transit centers fully equipped with proper medical supplies,
 - b) One Ebola maternity CMC in each country providing 400 beds in isolation and specialized medical equipment to treat pregnant women who are infected in efforts to lower the extremely high death rate for expectant mothers;

3. Calls upon the formation of a group of government officials to create plans for the efficient use of funds used for the combatting of Ebola sent to Africa, and the successful prevention on corruption such as:
 - a) Heavily fining any state who attempts to misuse funds by scheduling specific ways for funds to be used for the best interest for each country and its needs, and in addition monitoring that this will be done correctly with funding to be provided through Doctors Without Borders, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), and other such agencies;

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4. Calls upon member states' police forces and airport security to work in collaboration with UNMEER to ensure that Ebola does not spread globally through travelers, but will not be limited to:
- a) Ensuring that passengers departing from countries belonging to Category One, stay in quarantine conditions for a minimum of 21 days to ensure that they have no signs of Ebola before they travel,
 - b) Confirming that travelers are allowed to visit countries of Category One only if they have proof of a highly important reason, such as to visit infected family members or being doctors who are volunteering to help the fight against the virus.
 - c) Requesting that when travelers have left a country from Category One, and are in transit, undergo another series of tests for Ebola in the transit airport,
 - d) Screening in a growing number of airports, by having travelers' body temperatures checked and being visually assessed for potential danger of infection,
 - e) Employing control officials trained by medical institutions on how to detect Ebola, to be funded by WHO;
5. Requests UNMEER to perform unexpected visits twice a month to each international airport in Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea to check that the airports are abiding to all vital precautions requested by the UN such as the body temperature screening and presence of control officials;
6. Asks national governments to publicize information to their citizens about the disease, through the media and through educational centers such as high schools and universities so that the students are aware of the virus, by:
- a) Supplying information of the possible symptoms that could arise from the recipient of the virus,
 - b) Conducting lectures from public nurses and doctors about any outbreaks near their area so that they are aware of them,
 - c) Providing free workshops and videos on how people can properly disinfect themselves and their surroundings for a sterile environment with a minimal risk of the possible transmission of the virus,
 - d) Creating TV media campaigns and online campaigns, pamphlets and radio transmissions announcing general facts on Ebola prevention,
 - e) Educate children to take sanitary precautions in efforts to prevent direct contact with a health worker, Ebola patient or another individual who is suspected to be infected;
7. Further requests the expansion of means towards the limitation of spread, such as but not limited to:

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- a) Improvement of existing corpse disposing agencies, which will ensure the disposal of all corpses, left in public areas, as the virus can also spread by deceased patients;
- b) WHO's instructional 17-page manual for the burial of deceased victims, known to be more infectious after death;

8. Supports research and development, in the field of immunization in order to accelerate the development of an Ebola vaccination to achieve a cure by UNMEER funding:

- a) The two candidates who have advanced to human trials; the ChAd3-ZEBOV vaccine being developed by GlaxoSmithKline and the rVSV-ZEBOV vaccine being developed by New Link Genetics and Merck Vaccines USA,
- b) The first large scale trials of two experimental vaccines against Ebola which have begun in Liberia (February 2015) which are currently in their final stage of trial and hopes to involve 27,000 volunteers at the heart of the epidemic after earlier safety trials in the UK, USA and other African countries;

9. Urges the provision of a quarantined yet comfortable living space to any victims of the disease and to ensure they receive proper treatment until they have fully recovered and are permitted to leave the country, which will be funded by The World Health Organization (WHO);

10. Banning the transportation of bush meat (wild animals such as antelopes, chimpanzees, fruit bats and rats, hunted for food) across borders to avoid the expansion of the epidemic, as they can be carriers of the virus and are considered to be a core danger associated with the outbreak;

11. Urges the isolation of patient as well as the disinfection and disposal of medical waste and patient waste by:

- a) The provision of Ebola kits to all families in the West African Region which would contain:
 - i) Rolls of bags for capturing infected items, gloves, gowns, masks, soap and chlorine, thermometer, symptom card and log, a list of phone numbers of state and local health departments
- b) Providing medical personnel to receive training on the proper suit-up and disposal of protective equipment under constant monitoring of biosafety experts;

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12. Approves the creation of the UN Online Ebola Database (UNOED); a database where all medical records of infected patients (and those with suggestive symptoms of Ebola) will be registered as well as their passport numbers and flight details which will be accessible to all airports of Member States with the aim of:

- a) Improving monitoring to ensure health and safety of all staff and travelers within the airport in order to prevent the spread of the disease,
- b) Preventing Ebola patients or those showing severe symptoms from boarding airplanes to avoid the disease from reaching other countries while ensuring other flight passengers are not at risk of being infected,
- c) Allowing immediate contact with local authority to transfer infected patients to an enclosed medical facility through fully equipped specialized ambulances;

13. Urges medical personnel to be given intensive training on the proper suit up (e.g.: masks, gowns, goggles, gloves provided by WHO) and disposal of protective equipment under constant monitoring of biosafety experts and as a result minimize the transmission of the virus to health workers thus reducing death count;

14. Confirms that sanctions will be imposed by the International Court of Justice (such as heavy fining) to any state or individual who fails to follow the rules set up in this resolution;

15. Hopes that the UN will remain actively seized on the matter.

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QUESTION OF: Promoting measures to curb the spread of Ebola outbreaks in affected African states and to the rest of the world.

The General Assembly Committee 3,

Defining Ebola as an infectious and a notoriously fatal disease marked by fever and severe internal bleeding, spread through contact with infected body fluids by a filovirus (Ebola virus), whose normal host species is unknown,

Recalling the World Health Organisation (WHO) Ebola response roadmap of 28 August 2014 that aims to stop transmission of the Ebola virus disease worldwide, the Resolution 2177 (2014) adopted by the UN Security Council on September 18th 2014, which helped establish United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response (UNMEER), in response to the Ebola crisis as well as Resolution 2176 adopted on the 15th of September 2014 concerning the situation in Liberia,

Taking into account that the Ebola outbreak in West Africa was first reported in March 2014 and has rapidly become the deadliest occurrence of the disease since its discovery in 1976 as the current epidemic sweeping across the region has now killed more than all other known Ebola outbreaks combined, consisting of over 8,004 people in mainly six countries: Liberia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, the US and Mali,

Taking into notice UNMEER, Division of Global Migration and Quarantine (DGMQ) and WHO, and their attempts to curb the Ebola crisis, as well as the attempts of the affected Member States,

Noting with concern that the virus is even more deadly for other great apes as it is for humans, with mortality rates approximately 95% for gorillas and 77% for chimpanzees with estimates suggesting a third of the world's gorillas and chimpanzees having died from Ebola since the 1990s,

Alarmed that the Ebola outbreak in West Africa is spreading faster than efforts to control it and the failure to contain Ebola would be "catastrophic" in terms of lives lost, according to the WHO head, Margaret Chan,

Referring to Part 382, Department of Transportation Title 14 of Federal Regulations, which allows U.S. airlines to deny the boarding of passengers, who are potentially infected with a highly contagious disease, including Ebola, that could infect other passengers during the flight,

Emphasising that Ebola is not spread by food, but rather in Africa human infections have been associated with hunting, butchering, and processing meat from infected animals,

1. Calls upon affected Member States to activate their national disaster/emergency management mechanisms and develop an emergency operation centre which will be granted authority by the Head of State to, and enhance measures such as:

QUESTION OF: Promoting measures to curb the spread of Ebola outbreaks in affected African states and to the rest of the world.

- a. Coordinate support across all partners, and across the information, security, finance and other relevant sectors,
 - b. Ensure that the implementation and monitoring of comprehensive Ebola control measures are efficiently and effectively functioning,
 - c. Infection prevention and control (IPC),
 - d. Community awareness,
 - e. Surveillance,
 - f. Accurate diagnostic testing in laboratories,
 - g. Tracing and monitoring contact,
 - h. Case management,
 - i. Communication of accurate and punctual information among countries;
2. Further requests that any person with an illness consistent with EVD should be prohibited from travelling unless the travel is part of an appropriate medical evacuation, in order to minimize the risk of international spread of EVD while:
- a. Confirmed cases should be immediately isolated and transferred to an Ebola Treatment Centre with no national or international travel until two Ebola-specific diagnostic tests conducted at least within a 48 hours interval are negative,
 - b. People who have come into contact with the EVD carriers (not including properly protected health workers and laboratory staff who have had no unprotected exposure) should be under daily monitoring, with restricted national travel and no international travel until 21 days after the exposure,
 - c. Possible and suspected cases must be immediately isolated and their travel should be restricted in accordance with their classification as wither a confirmed case or contact;
3. Demands the inclusion of whole equatorial Africa, not just Western Africa to the travel history Ebola suspect countries thus making the airport screening procedure mandatory in that region as well since the virus lives in animals all over that area;
4. Further requests the overseeing of the policies proposed by specialised personnel in each Member State, determined by the UN, who will:
- a. Provide data to the UN based upon any EVD cases or deaths and keep track of body count,
 - b. Inspect whether any funds provided are used correctly therefore minimizing the risk of corruption and misuse of the funds,
 - c. Proceed to monthly check ups and record any anomalies in the health sector regarding sanitation in isolation units,
 - d. Ensure that facilities have adequate numbers of well-trained staff, and sufficient apparatus and supplies relative to the caseload,
 - e. Provide sufficient security as to further ensure the safety of both the staff and to minimize the risk of premature removal of patients from treatment centres;

QUESTION OF: Promoting measures to curb the spread of Ebola outbreaks in affected African states and to the rest of the world.

5. Emphasises the need to enhance efforts of communication with the public through credible and transparent public education campaigns and already existing United Nations System resources and facilities in infected countries in order to:
 - a. Inform people about the ways of transmission so that:
 - i. Direct contact with infected individuals, deceased people, or contaminated equipment is avoided by taking the required safety precautions, including but not limited to, wearing personal protection equipment (PPE) to protect the individual and prevent further spread of the virus,
 - ii. People do not have misguided ideas about ways of transmission,
 - b. Inform people about the full range of symptoms of Ebola as well as its incubation time to avoid misinformation and misconceptions and undue alarm about the transmission and extent of the outbreak between individuals and communities thus avoiding civil unrest and social tensions,
 - c. Inform the public on how to protect themselves against disease by:
 - i. Keeping clean by washing their hands with alcohol-based sanitizer,
 - ii. Continuously disinfecting commonly touched surfaces like bathroom surfaces,
 - iii. Avoiding direct contact with body fluids (such as blood, saliva, and sweat) of an infected human or animal;
6. Asks the Ministry of Health of all Member States to organise special seminars on Ebola for local doctors to attend to, in order for them to be informed about what to do and how to help patients in case of an Ebola outbreak in their country;
7. Encourages the funding of organisations such as the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) which advises people to be careful of advertisements making unverified or fraudulent claims of benefits supposedly gained from various anti-Ebola products as the FDA has already sent out at least one letter of warning to a seller of colloidal silver who made unverified claims of Ebola-related benefits, supposedly derived from the use of their products;
8. Supports the creation of a global funding application form supervised and controlled by the WHO which scientists and scientific groups who are actively seized and involved with the EVD can fill in requesting to be funded in order to encourage research and development that will:

QUESTION OF: Promoting measures to curb the spread of Ebola outbreaks in affected African states and to the rest of the world.

- a. Develop strengthened and preventive measures in order to detect and respond to Ebola exposure,
 - b. Develop measures of rapid and more successful diagnosis,
 - c. Develop immunization and vaccination,
 - d. Develop researches on the normal host species;
9. Strongly encourages governments of Member States to set fines concerning the handling or hunting of 'bushmeat', meat that comes from wild animals captured in developing regions of the world such as Africa including bats and monkeys, since bushmeat could be infected with germs that can cause sickness in people, including the Ebola virus;
10. Urges Member States to remove general travel and border restrictions on infected regions and regions declared Ebola free if all or most of the above criteria are met, and not undermine their efforts to respond to the Ebola outbreak and further urges airlines and shipping companies to maintain trade and transport links with the affected countries;
11. Demands that the UN remains actively seized on the matter and continues to monitor the situation with the perspective of allocating further funds where necessary to ensure the success of the aforementioned initiatives and proposals.

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FORUM: General Assembly Committee 3

QUESTION OF: Improving the provision of basic sanitary needs for people living in very densely populated areas

General Assembly Committee 3,

Defining sanitation as the disposal of sewage and solid waste, for the sake of cleanliness and the protection of the health and well-being of the general population,

Deeply concerned by the slow and insufficient progress in providing access to basic sanitation services, namely the fact that the proportion of Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) being spent on sanitation is in decline,

Noting with deep apprehension that, according to the Child Health Epidemiology Reference Group (CHERG), diarrhea, one of the many infectious diseases associated with poor sanitation, causes approximately 1.5 million deaths of children under 5 years of age, while 443 million school days are lost each year due to these illnesses,

Deeply disturbed by the fact that 2.5 billion people lack appropriate sanitation facilities and do not even have access to soap and water to wash their hand, which reduces by 20% the spreading of diseases,

Realizing the pressing need for the increased provision of sanitation, particularly in densely populated areas, since 82% of the 1 billion people practicing open defecation live in populous regions,

Recalling Resolution 65/1 of 22 September 2010, “Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDG)”, realizing that a huge effort needs to be made to expand the coverage of improved sanitation facilities from the current 59% of world population, to the MDG target of 75%,

Taking into account that more than 3.4 million people die each year from poor water sanitation and hygiene-related causes, with 99% of all deaths occurring in the developing world,

Contemplating that an estimated 1.8 billion people are without access to adequate sanitation, which is causing hundreds of thousands of deaths a year in Africa, where 600 million people, or about 70% of the population, do not have access to a toilet, with this number increasing from 210 million since 1990, largely because the continent's population has increased and more people have moved to urban slums, where there has been no corresponding increase in sanitation,

Observing Resolution 64/292 from the United Nations General Assembly, approved in July 2010, affirming water and sanitation rights as “essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights”,

QUESTION OF: Improving the provision of basic sanitary needs for people living in very densely populated areas

1. Calls upon Member States to improve access to sanitation by:
 - a. Improving water collection points such as but not limited to:
 - i. Springs,
 - ii. Wells,
 - iii. Pumps,
 - b. Building sustainable latrines according to the Ecological Sanitation Latrines Project, which follows the design of composting latrines in rural schools where the waste will be converted into compost and be used as fertilizer,
 - c. Constructing wetlands which use gravity as well as natural elements to filter grey water and prevent contamination of the town's drinking supply;
2. Supports the efforts of NGOs, private individuals, governments and trained professionals in educating people on the importance of sanitation through:
 - a. Education programs targeting young children within primary schools, within their school curriculum by informing them of:
 - i. Ways to use water and water sources efficiently and appropriately so that the sanitary needs of the general population is not compromised,
 - ii. Ways to practice adequate hygiene and its importance,
 - iii. The consequences of insufficient sanitation and consumption of contaminated water, including a range of life-threatening diseases such as HIV, cholera, diarrhea,
 - b. The sending of government officials from all Member States to areas with sub-standard sanitation provision in order to teach various methods of preventing the spread of diseases via sanitation in order to bridge the sanitation gap;
3. Urges all Member States to increase investment in sanitation, both internally and externally, in order to improve worldwide provision, placing particular emphasis on densely populated regions and recommends an increase in the budget provided to the UN Secretary Generals' Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation (UNSGAB);
4. Asks all Member States to work in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) to create a more specialized committee, the United Nations Sanitary and Hygienic Committee (ISO) which would aim to:

QUESTION OF: Improving the provision of basic sanitary needs for people living in very densely populated areas

- a. Perform monthly, unscheduled checks in all Member States, in all their public buildings, hospitals and schools in order to ensure that they are providing basic sanitary needs, such as:
 - i. Clean and functioning toilets,
 - ii. Water fountains providing adequate and clean water,
 - b. Produce regular annual reports to:
 - i. Report the progress by evaluating and monitoring the effectiveness of various sanitation approaches,
 - ii. Provide all countries with a list of all possible actions that they can take in order to improve their level of hygiene and sanitation,
 - c. Co-ordinate all funding for the actions dictated in this Resolution, and oversight, by the IMF;
5. Further calls upon Member States to strengthen legislation regarding wastes and recycling through partnership with, but not limited to, governments, multilateral organizations, NGO's and service providers by:
- a. Imposing stricter regulations on existing sanitation services,
 - b. Fining the offenders if the regulations are not followed;
6. Calls upon the ISO to cooperate with NGOs such as the World Health Organization (WHO) in order to raise awareness, targeting people living in very densely populated areas including, but not limited to, television, the internet, magazines, radio and newspapers by:
- a. Addressing all aspects related to water and sanitation services,
 - b. Informing about the proper use and management of water and sanitation systems in rural and urban areas,
 - c. Promoting water conservation,
 - d. Creating multi-media campaigns and talks by experts from NGO's which would discuss the necessities and benefits of sanitation and hygiene;
7. Emphasises the importance of following the values of the United Nations Charter, including the aims for increased "social progress" and "standards of life", both of which are reliant, in part, on satisfactory sanitation provision.

The General Assembly Committee 3,

Defining refugees to be persons owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, being outside the country of their nationality, and as such are unable to return to their country, owing to such fear, as stated in the 1951 Refugee Convention, Under Article 1(A)2,

Emphasizing that certain political parties view refugees as illegal immigrants to the country subjecting them to discrimination, expulsion, refoulement or any other risks and threatens to persecute any residents that wish to aid them,

Deeply concerned by the mismanaged treatment of refugees by host countries: where there is no opportunity to work; where unlawful pushback operations deny refugees their rights; where they are housed in metal containers, tents and dilapidated buildings; their diet and medical provision is inadequate; where there has been violent xenophobic behaviour,

Having studied the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977, and the obligation of parties to armed conflict to respect and comply with international humanitarian law in all situations,

Recalling Resolution S/RES/2175 adopted on the 29th of August 2014 which recommends full unrestricted access by humanitarian personnel to all people in need of assistance, and to make available, as far as possible, all necessary facilities for their operations,

Reminding Member States to respect the freedom of refugees to practice their religion and the freedom with regard to educating their children,

Recognising that the UNHCR is currently providing for only 10.4 million out of the 50 million plus refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced people there are worldwide,

1. Calls for all governments of the United Nation (UN) member states to adopt an international uniform policy in cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) which will determine and state the criteria that asylum-seekers must satisfy in order to be considered refugees, and as such are entitled to refugee rights, being the reasons for persecution comes under one of the five grounds listed in article 1 A(2) of the Refugee Convention, i.e. race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion by:
 - a. Introducing common mandatory qualifications to ensure the recruitment of supervisors appointed by the UNHCR,
 - b. Exchanging best practice between the member states (including study visits) on recruitment and staffing issues such as the rotation of staff in order to avoid compassion fatigue,
 - c. Providing training in order to help improve the quality of decision-making and developing common UN training programme covering elements, such as interview techniques, working with vulnerable and

- traumatised applicants, researching and assessing country of origin information, assessing credibility, international refugee, human rights law and drafting decisions,
- d. Providing the relevant, reliable, accurate and transparent Country of Origin Information (COI) by developing common guidelines on the researching, collection and application of COI;
2. Suggests the setting up of local annexes of UNHCR to ensure that the basic human rights of stateless people in their countries of asylum will be guaranteed if they outstay their limited protection period and that refugees will not be subjected to refoulement by implementing:
- a. An employment system, giving them the opportunity to acquire blue collar jobs within their host countries with the help and funding of the ILO, the International Labour Organisation as well as providing labour opportunities for future self-sufficiency in the host country such as teaching, health services, cleaning and sanitation,
- b. An education system for refugee minors, and therefore offering them opportunities for development in later life, with the help of UNESCO;
3. Emphasizes the need to combat racism and discrimination against refugees by but not limited to:
- a. Asking states to ensure that all sectors of society take concerted action to address persistent racial division and conflict in the society, especially racism directed against those perceived as “foreigners” or “aliens”,
- b. Making sure that the major institutions at all levels of the community such as the family, the school, the workplace, houses of worship foster tolerance,
- c. Encouraging national and local-level government to devote more resources and efforts towards eliminating the root causes of racism and xenophobia through working with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), UN agencies and the media in order to raise awareness about racism and discrimination and help foster positive social change,
- d. Promoting inter-cultural activities, with the participation of NGOs and religious organizations to help with the smooth local integration of refugees,
- e. Effectively and openly condemning perpetrators of racist and xenophobic violence, through proceedings in the courts of law, human rights commissions and ombudsmen’s offices,
- f. Collaborating with parliamentarians and encouraging them to use their position to promote tolerance and respect for human rights;
4. Urges the Member States to comply with Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and guarantee the basic human rights of refugees in their countries of asylum or habitual residence by but not limited to:

- a. Working alongside Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in a variety of locations ranging from capital cities to remote camps and border area, to promote or provide legal and physical protection, and minimize the threat of violence - including sexual assault - which many refugees are subject to, even in countries of asylum,
 - b. Seeking to provide at least a minimum of shelter, food and water in the immediate aftermath of any refugee exodus, while taking into account the specific needs of women, children, the elderly and the disabled,
 - c. Providing sufficient medical care such as by the cooperation with organisations like the WFMH, World Federation for Mental Health, to provide assistance for refugees with mental disorders such as PTSD, as a result of the trauma of living in a conflict area,
 - d. Providing the adequate space, a minimum 30 square metres per person in addition to land necessary for communal, agricultural and livestock-related activities, required for refugees as recommended by The World Health Organisation (WHO),
 - e. Ensuring the accessibility of camps by setting them up close to communications links and sources of necessary supplies;
5. Calls upon host countries to reduce the influence of religious propaganda promoting hate and discrimination against other faiths and cultures by:
- a. Introducing positive campaigns to promote equality and intra-cultural acceptance, with the help of The IARF, International Association for Religious Freedom, and to encourage host countries to take to this idea,
 - b. Suggesting the implementation of educational material with the help of UNESCO, suitable to each member state, to eliminate prejudicial behaviour such as violent racist assaults;
6. Further calls that detention must be exercised in a non-discriminatory manner and must be subject to judicial or administrative review to ensure that it continues to be necessary, with the possibility of release when there are no grounds for continued detention, but as an exception to the general rule, asylum-seekers may be detained for the reasons set out below :
- a. To verify identity in cases in which identity may be undetermined or in dispute,
 - b. To determine the elements on which the claim for asylum is based which includes a preliminary interview to obtain essential facts,
 - c. In cases where asylum-seekers have destroyed their travel or identity documents or have used fraudulent documents in order to mislead the authorities of the country in which they intend to claim asylum,
 - d. To protect national security and public order which relates to cases where there is evidence to show that the asylum-seeker has criminal antecedents and/or affiliations that are likely to pose a risk to national security or public order;

7. Actively asks all UN member States to offer refugees the choice of voluntary repatriation where their legal status is ensured through a tri-partite agreement among UNHCR, the country of asylum and the home country and help them return to their countries of origin, after religious persecution has been suppressed, in safety and dignity by, but not limited to:
 - a. Assuring physical security in camps, staging areas, reception centres and routes of return, for which the national authorities would be responsible but the UNHCR should maintain an uninterrupted presence in all of these locations,
 - b. Supporting the work of the UNHCR, which often works with NGOs on the ground to monitor refugees' return and to resolve any protection problems that may arise,
 - c. Working with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), UNHCR, other relevant NGOs and host governments willing to help to rebuild individual homes and communal infrastructure such as schools and clinics, roads, bridges and wells,
 - d. Accommodating the needs of school-going refugee children to complete their current cycle of education,
 - e. Employing field staff to monitor the well-being of returnees in delicate situations,
 - f. Establishing a coordination mechanism with NGOs (e.g. repatriation committee, working group) to overlook repatriation planning and keep NGOs fully informed of repatriation plans and achievements from the planning to the post-return phase so they can plan, adjust, scale down or expand their programmes according to the rate of repatriation;

8. Strongly calls upon the UN member states which host refugees to identify vulnerable individuals or groups potentially in need of resettlement and prioritizing among possible cases by assessing the urgency of their individual resettlement need in order to identify the cases to be submitted to a resettlement country by, but not limited to:
 - a. Following the resettlement submission categories according and bearing in mind the identification of resettlement needs as set up by the UNHCR,
 - b. Negotiating mutually agreeable arrangements between the international community and the State of resettlement, requiring a multi-year commitment by the international community, as well as assistance to further local integration or enhance life for refugees in countries of resettlement;

9. Encourages the right for religious practices by the refugees in Member State host countries by:
 - a. Creating community centres (within refugee camps) with the help of the IARF (International Association for Religious Freedom) through aforementioned funding where refugees can obtain access to practice their religion,
 - b. Providing adequate UN peacekeeping forces to supervise and maintain security measures in these community centres.