

Committee: UNESCO

Topic Area: Education Response to Covid-19

Res. Number:2

Res. Name: Holistic Education Reform Paper

Sponsor: Chile

Signatories: Algeria, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Canada, China, Columbia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Syria, Uganda, Venezuela

Resolution Body

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Acknowledging the novel coronavirus pandemic and its effects on schools across the globe,

Noting the drastic infrastructure disparities between schools in developing and developed nations,

Noting that each country can benefit from different measures and that personalized plans are the best solution,

Emphasizing the importance of educational equality and accessibility,

Aware of the fact that it is difficult to determine the best solution as long as it is not known the direction or way the virus spreads,

Believing that education is a human right, and it should not be lessened or diminished,

Recalling the UN Convention Against Discrimination in Education,

Recognizing every nation's power that the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization cannot control,

1. Establishes UNESCO Sub-committee on Opening Plans (SOOP) to oversee the education response worldwide and provide advice to school districts on reopening plans;
 - a. Sub-committee will comprise of at least one health official or WHO delegate from each nation-state;
 - b. Will spearhead data collection efforts;
 - c. Generally speaking, guidelines for reopening regard;
 - i. Students access to technology;
 - ii. Incidence rate of area;
 - iii. School funding;
 - iv. Access to PPE;
 - v. Outbreaks and suggested ways of contact tracing, isolation, and restriction following them;
 - vi. Establish an Education National Task Force for Covid-19 tracker;

- d. Sub-committee will meet routinely to address current conditions and adjust measures in accordance with them;
2. Implements the usage of UNESCO trust funds, specifically the General Trust Fund (FUT), and funding from the World Bank to ensure education is accessible to all students;
 - a. Help create free/reduced transportation and food due to the economical toll and financial toll of COVID-19;
 - b. For schools and/or nations that it is necessary to utilize virtual learning, help to fund internet access and technology;
 - c. Help fund proper safety measures;
 - i. Room to adhere to social distancing;
 - ii. Filtration systems;
 - iii. Outdoor schooling equipment where possible to increase space for distancing;
 - d. Direct supplementary funding from organizations such as;
 - i. The World Bank;
 - ii. The International Monetary Fund;
 - e. Direct donations from developed countries to developing countries, ensuring all money donated/received is used to improve pandemic education conditions;
 - f. Provide additional financial support for children under the poverty line in order to prevent child labor;
 - g. Helps to support students whose families have been drastically affected by Covid-19, specifically regarding financial security, and have to work to provide for their household in addition to (or instead of) attending school,
3. Implements the usage of UNESCO trust funds, specifically the General Trust Fund (FUT), and funding from the World Bank to ensure education is accessible to all students.
 - a. Helps to support students whose families have been drastically affected by Covid-19, specifically regarding financial security, and have to work to provide for their household in addition to (or instead of) attending school.
4. Requests that nations within the task force set aside 3% of their PPE supply for domestic educational purposes and 2% of their PPE supply for the purpose of supplying the UN reserve of PPE supplies;
 - a. Examples of PPE including; sanitizer, plexiglass, masks, sanitary equipment,
5. Asks that nations within the task force who are financially able to commit 0.3% of their GDP spending to provide funding for the expansion of technology and safe schooling;
 - a. This can be in the form of monetary grants, technical assistance, and physical infrastructure;
 - b. Advocates for the facilitation with NGOs such as Teachers without borders for developing and undeveloped countries that can only have in-school instruction.
6. Requests the volunteer support of UNICEF and NGOs, such as CARE Education, for distributing resources in developing countries, including;
 - a. PPE materials;

- b. Learning material packages (composing of pencils, paper, books, etc.);
 - c. Assistive technologies to disabled students;
7. Implores that developed nations contribute resources for the continued betterment of education in developing nations;
- a. This includes, but is not limited to, supplies for telecommunication networks, computers, personnel, and other technological devices to build infrastructure for future online learning endeavors;
 - b. This can be provided by countries and NGO's and shall be distributed by UNESCO as they see fit;
8. Endorses a technology-sharing program between both developing and developed nations in which nations may share educational resources;
- a. Both government institutions and private sector institutions are strongly encouraged to develop new software and technology for education and to make their existing technologies more accessible to partner nations;
 - b. Shared software includes resources that teach individuals how to use technology, software for online meetings and classes and online teaching resources for schools such as coursework and schedules;
 - c. Additionally, technological institutions are encouraged to partner with governments to exchange hardware to build the necessary framework for online learning in nations which do not have the proper infrastructure;
9. Recommends the use of a color-coding system by equal geographical areas in order to categorize areas offering educational instruction;
- a. Green-coded areas with a 0-10% rate of COVID-19 cases per population number are recommended to begin in-person instruction as visual learning is important for students and educators;
 - b. Yellow-coded areas with a 10-50% rate are recommended to begin a mixed instruction plan consisting of both in-person and remote learning;
 - c. Red and purple-coded areas with 50-80% and 80-100% rates respectively are recommended to remain remote when providing education;
10. Encourages nations to use television run live seminar classes, facilitated by public national educational channels, that are aimed at guiding the independent study of students where students of primary education are able to listen and/or participate over the phone/television, if;
- a. a nation is unwilling to attend or facilitate in-person classes;
 - b. online learning cannot be achieved due to lack of internet coverage;
11. Authorizes the usage of remote resources such as;
- a. the distribution of educational pamphlets and posters to educate classrooms about social distancing, hygiene, and safety precautions regarding the spread of COVID-19;
 - b. Employing the help of Global Partners for Education;

12. Recommends that public universities move education online to the fullest extent possible;
 - a. Keeping facilities like residential buildings, libraries, and nutritional buildings open with precautionary measures;
 - b. Switching labs or other similar interactive classes to block schedules or systems that allow for the increased distancing of students;
 - c. Restricting completely or shifting any on-campus events, clubs, or activities online/outdoors and distanced;

13. Strongly recommends proper safety procedures for international students before entering a country to study. Students should be checked whenever they return to the country;
 - a. Covid-19 Test;
 - b. 14 Day Quarantine before and after travel;
 - c. 30 Day Quarantine for students from red and purple-coded regions after arrival (such as the USA and China);
 - d. Those that are tested positive during their quarantine should be deported immediately;
 - e. With emphasis that programs designed to acclimate international students to their new country should remain as functional as possible;

14. Calls for the creation of the Educator's Training Program aimed to assist educators in acclimating to virtual or Covid-19 adjusted school environments;
 - a. Releasing digital training resources on how to use video-conferencing platforms and modifying hands-on activities to a digital world;
 - b. Releasing training resources on holding teleclasses to facilitate education, if a nation is unwilling for various reasons to attend in-person instruction;
 - c. Training teachers on engaging students with disabilities;
 - i. Hybrid models of education that split the time a student spends schooling between in-person education and digital schooling shall be encouraged when applicable;

15. Emphasizes regulation so as to prevent the spread of coronavirus through;
 - a. Mask-wearing, social distancing, and PPE in general, with strict instruction to not stop these practices until international cases fall to below 100;
 - b. Stations for sanitization, treatment, in countries able to provide this infrastructure on an immediate basis;
 - c. Support risk analysis and design mitigation measures,

16. Draws the attention to employed students attending school who are financially affected by the pandemic and implores academic and financial support for these students through:
 - a. Utilization of the General Trust Fund to financially support employed students whose families have been drastically affected by COVID-19,
 - b. Flexibility for employed students to submit classwork, view records of previous lessons, and communicating with their teachers or tutors, instead of attending classes live,

17. Recommends the distribution of pamphlets and posters that raise awareness about the disproportionate dropout rates among men and women due to an increase in women's household expectations.

DAIS USE ONLY

Votes in Favor: 38

Votes Against: 1

Abstentions:

Committee: UNICEF

Topic Area: The Ongoing Issue of Child Marriage

Res. Number:4

Res. Name: Recommendations Against Child Marriage and Gender Inequality (RACMGI)

Sponsor: Republic of Kenya

Signatories: Argentine Republic, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Dominion of Canada, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Germany, French Republic, Kuwait, People’s Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Republic of Yemen, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic

Resolution Body

The United Nations Children’s Fund,

Deeply disturbed by the effects of child marriages such as those of violence against women, gender inequality, and reproductive health issues,

Alarmed by the continued growth in numbers of child marriages internationally,

Reaffirming the necessity to respect national sovereignty,

Acknowledging the necessity of the education and empowerment of young women to prevent cases of child marriage,

Noting with regret a root cause of child marriage being a nation’s economic instability,

1. Requests nations to implement a newly created UNICEF sub-organization, CPCS (Committee to Protect Children from Sexual Abuse), tracking the rapid growth of family size suggesting an addition to a family by a marriage;
 - a. This sub-organization would place emphasis on safely monitoring family population changes,
 - b. This sub-organization would notify local authorities in order to assist in the addressing of child marriages by an individual nation,
2. Establishes a tracking system that countries may opt into in order to find “hot spots” where rates of child marriage and domestic abuse in such are significantly higher;
 - a. Further recommends including areas with cultural practices that support child marriages as “hot spots,”
 - b. Reminds that traditions shouldn’t be infringed upon while implementing a tracking system,
 - c. Once “hot spots” have been identified the UN will request certain NGOs and UN programs to increase their presence in these areas,
 - i. These programs will further promote the ideas presented in previous clauses to increase women empowerment and gender equality
 - ii. Providing parent support groups in the hot spots so that parents can seek help while they are on the verge of marrying their daughters off,
 - d. Creating an opt-in system for the entirety of the program in order to maintain national sovereignty and promote the support of individual nations,

3. Urges nations to support the newly created CPCSA by allowing this UN organization to uncover cases of sexual abuse within a nation;
 - a. This sub-organization would delineate findings of FGMs (female genitalia mutilations) to local authorities,
 - b. This sub-organization would only be allowed to operate in nations accepting of the CPCSA, protecting national sovereignty,
4. Calls upon the creation of an NGO in order to promote international education pertaining to reproductive health and safety from marriage induced violence and abuse;
 - a. Promotes the use of the NGO to implement television programs and radio broadcasts in order to educate populations on the specific harms of child marriage,
 - b. Recommends the creation of pamphlets in order to provide a mode of education for those in rural areas without access to TV and radio broadcasting,
5. Expresses hopes to implement educational classes to youths of all genders in regard to addressing reproductive health and mental health awareness;
 - a. Funded by various NGOs and local charity organizations,
 - b. Basic curriculum developed by the UNICEF committee but utilizes the specific regional issues presented by a nation's committees to allow for increased specialization in education,
6. Creates programs to educate women about their own rights in accordance with their nation and provide them with methods to stand up for their rights and themselves by promoting women empowerment;
 - a. Utilizing local NGOs to ensure the anonymity of the children to protect them from potential surges in domestic violence caused by such programs,
 - b. Encouraging the education of children on the importance of gender equality and the notion that no sex or gender is superior over another,
 - c. Encouraging the promotion of the G7 committee's Declaration on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment,
7. Promotes core education, both primary and secondary, for children in order to ensure better jobs and more economic stability;
 - a. STEAM programs geared towards children, funded by international committees, to create better opportunities and in turn bring money to the country,
 - b. Placing emphasis on primary education in poorer communities,
 - c. Created in the attempt to alleviate economic instability,
 - d. Promoting international secondary school scholarships through the GPE (Global Partnership of Education),
8. Further recommends the support and implementation of UN programs that have shown success in reducing child marriage;
 - a. Stresses the importance of resolutions such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child which sets a minimum age of marriage yet respecting national sovereignty,
 - b. Also, focus on the need to continue funding for programs such as the Global Programmed to End Child Marriage that helps empower women,
9. Requests UN support of international organizations such as CARMMA (Campaign for Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality) and PSI (Postpartum Support International) in order to assist young mothers within child marriages;

- a. Urges nations to train volunteers for these organizations to assist nations internationally,
 - i. Providing volunteers to nations on an opt-in basis, respecting national sovereignty,
 - ii. Providing training for these volunteers by the CARMMA and PSI organizations as well as UNICEF,
 - b. Supports these groups to promote the health and safety of mothers and increases the likelihood of survival of children born within child marriages,
10. Clarifies the voluntary nature of this resolution in order to protect national sovereignty;
- c. All points stated in the RACMGI are optional for all nations,
 - d. This free choice of participation in this program protects the sovereignty of nations.

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Votes in Favor: ____ 26 ____

Votes Against: ____ 15 ____

Abstentions: _____

Committee: UNICEF

Topic Area: Topic B (The Ongoing Issue of Child Marriage)

Res. Number: 5

Res. Name: The Ordinances for the Protection of Children

Sponsor: South Africa

Signatories: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Republic of Korea, Belgium, Japan, El Salvador, Ecuador, Finland, Kenya, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Federal Republic of Germany

Resolution Body

The United Nations Children's Fund,

Mindful of the intricacies of national sovereignty and regional rural tradition with respect to child marriage,

Noting with zest the profound tragedy of child marriages,

Recognizing the ultimately economic causes of child marriage, precipitated by matters of culture, education, and gender inequality,

Conceding the necessity to create sustainable agricultural growth among rural communities,

Noting the necessity to protect the privacy and security of rural citizens,

Emphasizing the bureaucratic requirements of such an undertaking,

1. Formally recommends that each member-state adhering to this resolution to instate a designated Agency for the Equitable Proliferation of Agricultural Technologies in Areas of Rural Populations (AEPATARP) to oversee the economic and technological improvements to rural areas;
 - a. Instructs the AEPATARP to register through a central UNICEF AEPATARP office to register, review, and distribute recent innovations in ecological and agricultural technologies which may be repurposed in other member-states,
 - b. Requests that each regional AEPATARP disperse agents across rural communities so they may document recent innovations observed and, in turn, register these innovations within the centralized office,
 - c. Encourages academics across the world to engage in a consortium with the central offices of the AEPATARP so as to provide cutting-edge and economical advances in agricultural fields,
 - d. Upholds the necessity for regional offices of the AEPATARP to distribute its resources in a manner that is equitable, and conscious of need; discretion of said authority is delegated to the individual offices of the AEPATARP,
 - e. Allows the central offices of the AEPATARP to seize the discretionary powers of any regional office so long as they do so to uphold the standards of equity and need-consciousness necessary for the success of such a project,
2. Calls on member-states to register a local NGO to coordinate a system of RCF (Regular Census Framework) so as to track the growth of rural families as a consequence of the displacement of children following forced child marriage;

- a. Instructs the RFG NGO to carry out a statistically frugal stratified survey on an annual basis of rural communities in the corresponding member-state,
 - b. Requests that said NGO keep its files private, so as to protect the identity of the people purportedly helped in this way,
 - c. Instructs said RCF NGO to track the respective growth and decay within pockets of rural populations, analyzing potential signs of mass child marriage through large fluctuations in population size,
 - d. Asks the RCF NGO to contact local law enforcement if such unsettling patterns are observed, reminding the selfsame NGO to keep any specifics that do not pertain to immediate signs of coercion to the internal minute bureaucracy of said NGO,
3. Establishes an international Board for Outposts for Victims of Sexual Abuse (BOVSA) as a means of providing security for people affected by child marriage in a balanced manner;
- a. Instructs the concerning national NGOs to open individual branches of BOVSA to initiate the construction of CMOs (Child Marriage Outposts) to serve as community centers and safe spaces for people potentially at risk for child marriage or in the process of being coerced into child marriage,
 - b. Concedes discretion to local branches of the BOVSA to protect both national sovereignty and rural tradition and culture, so long as they maintain their responsibility to prevent child marriage,
 - c. Encourages developed nations (i. e. nations having experienced either mass industrialization or a significant demographic transition) to institute a national hotline to serve as an easy means of accessing the CMO,
 - d. Encourages provisional branches of BOVSA to recruit and coordinate international legal aid to local legislatures to override any and all possible loopholes that legislatures may be struggling with, with respect to plans to end child marriage,
 - e. Encourages local BOVSA branches to coordinate with their nation's RCF NGO and AEPATARP in order to better coordinate the locations of any physical campuses of a BOVSA branch, mindful of realities of heterogeneous population distributions, variable population densities, topographical geographic peculiarities, and other insular specifics with regard to their rural populations,
 - f. Asks the branches of the BOVSA to seek to provide employment to any and all willing girls in crisis, mindful of potential occupational opportunities in the local AEPATARP.
 - g. Invites peripheral NGOs, e. g. local "watchdog" groups, to provide voluntary oversight of regional BOVSA branches and campuses,
 - h. Allows individual BOVSA branches to hire additional workers to conduct the necessary operations;
 - i. Emphasizes the necessity for legal experts, gynecologists, first aid specialists, psychologists, and other relevant personnel either associated with a CMO or physically residing on a CMO campus,
 - ii. Allows centralized BOVSA bureaucracy to appoint a Committee of Oversight to guarantee fair treatment within the BOVSA and guarantee that employees are conducting their work in a safe and mindful manner,

- i. Allows BOVSA branches and campuses to solicit donations abroad and at home to improve their regional operations.

DAIS USE ONLY

Votes in Favor: _____

Votes Against: _____

Abstentions: _____

Committee: UNSC

Topic Area: Increasing Effectiveness of Peacekeeping Missions

Res. Number: 3

Res. Name: De-escalation/Decolonization, Integration/Infrastructure Mitigation, Efficiency/Education, and Safety (DIMES) Resolution

Sponsor: The United States

Co-Sponsors: St. Vincent & The Grenadines, Vietnam, Estonia, United Kingdom, Russia, France, Tunisia, China, Indonesia, Niger

Resolution Body

The United Nations Security Council,

Recalling previous resolutions on the importance of peacekeeping operations (PKOs),

Keeping in mind the importance of national sovereignty in all matters,

Recognizing the multidimensional nature of United Nations peacekeeping missions;

Emphasizing the importance of UN peacekeeping missions in maintaining peace in places of conflicts;

Asserting United Nation Peacekeepers' primary guidelines of consent of the parties, impartiality, non-use of force except in self-defense and defense of the mandate;

Alarmed by the ineffectiveness of current PKOs,

Noting with concern the need for peacekeeping policy reform,

Aware of the gross misuse of funds in peacekeeping operations worldwide,

Deeply conscious of the widespread corruption, sexual exploitation, and abuse of power within peacekeeping efforts,

Bearing in mind the significant impact Covid-19 has had of peacekeeping efforts internationally,

Noting the importance of providing Peacekeeping services hand in hand with economic aid,

Acknowledging the importance of decolonization to aid in the restoration of recognizes the goal of peacekeepers to oversee the maintenance of peace and to facilitate self-sufficiency autonomy to communities who have been affected by strife,

Affirms a belief in the need of economic and social stability as prerequisites for long lasting, effective peace,

Recognizes the goal of peacekeepers to oversee the maintenance of peace and to facilitate long-lasting self-sufficiency,

Recalls the devastating impact colonialism has had on certain nations and the cultural wounds which have resulted,

1. Directs funding donated to the United Nations Security Council for the purpose of peacekeeping operations,
 - a. Calls upon willing nations to provide funding for peacekeeping missions and equipment,
 - i. This includes the United Kingdom, France, China, Russia, and The United States, among other nations,
 - ii. The nations supplying funding should be categorized as those primarily giving grants and those primarily supplying loans,
 - iii. Encourages nations with histories of colonialism to supply categorical and block grants to efforts by nations to advance stability and security objectives, while nations who possess low debt to GDP ratios are also compelled to supply loans and integrate countries into existing infrastructure efforts such as the Belt and Road Initiative,
 - b. Further requests NGOs to provide further funds for peacekeeping missions and conflict resolution,
 - c. Calls for the World Bank to provide funding and monetary support for peacekeeping operations,
 - d. Decides that inefficiently used funding be reallocated to peacekeeping missions,
2. Affirms the necessity of streamlining implementation of peacekeeping missions in regard to the chain of command,
 - a. Concurs that effective leadership is best delivered by a mixture of personnel from nations who provide peacekeepers and nations who receive peacekeepers, both on a direct and indirect level,
 - b. Reaffirms that UN officials should be involved in the command of peacekeeping forces, but suggests that they take a regulatory and observational role,
 - c. Recalls the negative impact bureaucratic processes have on peacekeeping missions, their effectiveness, and their speed,
 - i. Authorizes the formation of a committee to look for methods to speed up the implementation of peacekeeping missions and streamline the peacekeeping deployment process,
3. Encourages the use of reconnaissance as an important measure to better understand the situation of countries in crisis before the deployment of peacekeeping officers,
4. Requests the establishment of a third-party vetting program tasked with reviewing all peacekeepers and conducting background checks specifically designed to determine whether the given individual has a history of sexual misconduct and other offensive behaviors or crimes in the past,
 - a. Strongly recommends that all applicants applying to be a peacekeeper go through such extensive background checks before receiving official instruction,
 - b. If any peacekeeper is found to have violated this code of conduct, their service should be deferred and made to never serve as a peacekeeper again,

5. Notes the importance of peacekeeper training and its impact on the effectiveness and success of peacekeeping missions,
 - a. Authorizes the creation of a multi week intensive training and education program for peacekeeping troops,
 - i. Encourages the further emphasis of reconnaissance and potentially seeks the assistance of locals at the area of deployment to better familiarize peacekeepers with the region,
 - b. Also calls for training regarding the culture of the nation which peacekeepers are going to be deployed to,
 - i. Urges the ICDO (International Cultural Diversity Organization) to assist in the creation of cultural training programs,
 - ii. Encourages the implementation of a fourth module focusing on assimilation and communication efforts specific to the country each peacekeeping force will be deployed to,
 1. Such a module could focus on learning the basics of language, government, national history, rights, culture and customs of the region of deployment,
 - iii. Urges implementation of leadership programs for peacekeepers in order to facilitate efficiency, unity, and strength in PKOs,
 - c. Acknowledges the sexual abuse which has occurred at the hands of peacekeepers,
 - i. Emphasizes the necessity of specific training that addresses the composure of peacekeeping officers with regards to sexual abuse;
 - ii. Endorses an extension to Module 3 Lessons 3 “Conduct & Discipline” and 4 “Sexual Abuse and Exploitation” in light of the serious accusations of sexual assault,
 - iii. Recommends harsher disciplinary methods for perpetrators of crimes relating to sexual exploitation left up to the discretion of commanding officers and local government,
 - d. Highly suggests amendments to the current UN peacekeeping training manual,
 - i. Prioritizes the revision of the UN Code of Conduct for peacekeepers by adding a code of ethics clause,
 1. The new code of ethics will be a revised to further emphasize clauses regarding domestic issues, cultural insensitivities, and sexual abuse,
 2. All ethics should be applicable to the appropriate issues,
 3. Any violations of the code of ethics should be taken care of by a higher council of international bodies,
 4. Any violation of the code of ethics during the peacekeeping endeavors should have the peacekeeper deferred from serving as a peacekeeper,
 5. Make sure that this code of ethics will be implemented into training, and notes where people can spot ethical violations,
 6. Have all peacekeepers swear by this code of ethics,
6. Supports the communication between all governing bodies relevant to the conflict, but favors bodies recognized by the United Nations,

- a. Calls upon nations providing peacekeeping officers to communicate with nations that are aided,
 - b. Introduces permanent PKO diplomats to be in constant communication with governing bodies, especially those who are facing internal or multi-national conflict,
 - c. Ensures that peacekeepers understand the culture and the language as well as understanding the dynamics behind the conflicts they are helping to resolve,
 - d. Directs peacekeepers to remain in communication with governing bodies, superior officials,
7. Suggests the creation of emissaries between occupied cultures and peacekeepers;
 - a. Instructs personnel from non-colonial holders to make up the majority of peacekeepers in order to mitigate effects of colonization,
 - b. Endorses diversity within peacekeeping forces,
 - i. Encourages more women and other minority communities to participate in the UN Peacekeeping forces,
 - c. Calls Upon NGO translators without borders to provide translation between peacekeepers and occupied nations,
8. Expresses hope that steps are taken to avoid learned helplessness,
 - a. Encourages long-term solutions to the problem that avoids the participation of the UN in seemingly endless peacekeeping missions,
 - b. Suggests that peacekeepers be removed from occupation as soon as their presence is deemed unnecessary,
 - c. Calls upon larger nations to aid in the rebuilding of these nations in crises to regain autonomy in monetary policy,
9. Calls for oversight and responsibility regarding the integration of peacekeeping into cultures and limiting instances of corruption on the part of peacekeepers,
10. Condemns the use of peacekeeping in strongarming, political manipulation and exploitation of resources, governing bodies, and developing countries,
11. Highlights the importance of training UN peacekeeping forces in training sites similar to that of the geographic and cultural nature of where they will eventually be deployed,
 - a. The purpose of such an endeavor would be to better prepare the UN peacekeeping forces for assimilation and acceptance into the communities they will be deployed at,
 - b. Further recommends that a small group of translators and people of similar ethnic descent accompany the UN peacekeepers to better facilitate such assimilation,
 - c. Requests an extended training period to UN Peacekeeping forces,
 - i. Considering that the current minimum training time for UN forces is 10 days, recommends that the minimum training time be 3 weeks to ensure that all of the training modules can be thoroughly covered,
12. Encourages the UN to send fewer but highly trained peacekeepers to the countries to increase effectiveness,
 - a. Incentivizes that these policies do not impede on National Sovereignty, and nations can choose to send in how many ever nations they want,
 - b. Encourages that UN peacekeepers work with other NGOs such as Teachers Without Borders and the Smile Foundation to instill long-term stability into these communities,

- c. Also encourages these peacekeepers to collaborate with regional organizations to avoid redundancies,
- 13. Recommends the upgrade of peacekeeping equipment to meet modern standards in order to increase prolificacy of peacekeeping operations,
 - a. Equipment such as advanced vehicles, modern communication devices, and protective equipment,
 - b. The funding for such technology would be requested from the World Bank;
- 14. Urges multi-faceted peacekeeping task forces,
 - a. These will not only physically aid the countries, but will also influence the economy and infrastructure to ensure peace in the future,
 - b. Such peacekeeping forces would help communities in local efforts to establish long-term economic progress in countries of conflict, therefore allowing them to be stable independent of the United Nations,
 - c. Affirms the creation of multiple subdivisions for the UN Peacekeepers,
 - i. Have a subdivision with space for medics, nurses, and public health experts to help in a time of the Covid-19 outbreak,
 - ii. Create another subdivision that deals with minor domestic concerns such as food or receiving basic materials for living,
 - iii. All peacekeeping teams will be armed with as best treatment for Covid-19 as possible,
 - 1. Once a vaccine is available, they will be equipped with it to help their peacekeeping targets,
 - 2. This will be a part of the multi-faceted peacekeeping plan which should include this crucial medical aid,
- 15. Decides to stay actively seized in the matter.

DAIS USE ONLY

Votes in Favor: ___ 38 ___

Votes Against: ___ 1 ___

Abstentions: ___ 2 ___

Committee: World Health Organization

Topic Area: Malnutrition

Res. Number:

Res. Name: The CARE Plan

Sponsor: The Kingdom of the Netherlands

Signatories: Vietnam, Canada, Kenya, India, China, Ecuador, Uganda, Germany, Nigeria, Australia, Ukraine, Sweden, DPRK, Peru, Colombia, Bangladesh, Haiti, Thailand, Spain, Turkey, Czech Republic, Brazil, Egypt, Cambodia, Kazakhstan, Spain, Venezuela, France, Cuba, Ghana, Belarus, South Africa

Resolution Body

The United Nations World Health Organization,

Acknowledging the fact that malnutrition encompasses both undernutrition and overnutrition, and that a comprehensive plan must address both of these issues,

Profoundly concerned with the rate of exponential growth in which malnutrition is affecting persons,

Recognizing that nations may not have the wealth or resources to change entire health care systems or infrastructure, and that developing nations are key to addressing malnutrition as a whole,

Cognizant to the fact that poverty is directly related to the frequency of malnutrition, and therefore a comprehensive plan must address income inequality,

Notes the Sustainable Development Goals drawn up by the World Health organization,

1. Fully supports the CARE plan, which draws up a comprehensive committee of scientists, health care workers, and nutritionists from each member state country which would work with individual member states dedicated to the following issues:
 - a. Covid relief, as malnutrition is only exacerbated by the current pandemic and would need to be addressed,
 - b. Advancement of screening techniques, which is necessary in order to fully understand the problem that is ever changing and requires more research,
 - c. Redesigning food systems across the globe in an individualized fashion to create healthier food systems,
 - d. Education, not only to teach about proper nutritional practices, but to educate about the extent of malnutrition across the globe,
 - i. This education will include a diagram designed to replace the food pyramid,
 - ii. The WHO encourages all nations to put up this diagram in schools and to teach the students about it,
 - iii. The WHO also urges the governments of each nation to engage in public advertising of the diagram,

- iv. The WHO further requests that the diagram not be copyrighted or otherwise subject to intellectual property restrictions to ensure that it can reach as many people as possible,
2. Recommends that countries work with the CARE Committee and address economic challenges in putting malnutrition prevention programs into already existing primary health care systems,
 - a. This specifically addresses developing countries which may not be able to afford reconstructing primary health care systems,
 - b. Also decreases funding needed,
3. Notes the different types of malnutrition,
 - a. Each country will have a different protocol depending on which is the biggest issue for them, includes undernutrition, nutrient deficiencies, obesity,
4. Promotes the use of Mid-Day Meal Schemes in education systems,
 - a. Allows for healthy eating practices in underdeveloped countries,
 - b. Notes that these programs have already been successfully implemented in many countries,
5. Further recommends the abolition of food industry related lobbying,
 - a. Believes nutritional practices should not be delegated by companies, particularly fast food and other unhealthy sources of nutrition,
 - b. Keeps in mind that this is simply a recommendation, and the United Nations World Health Organization cannot force any country to do anything contrary to their sovereignty,
6. Supports the establishment of dietary/nutritional guidelines in member states to reflect upon the nutritional guidelines drawn up by the CARE plan incorporating unique aspects and preserving cultural healthy eating practices,
7. Stresses the need for global screening techniques in order to point out possible “malnutrition hotspots” and address the problem before it exacerbates into further issues,
8. Emphasizes the value of a healthy diet consisting of foods with numerous nutritional benefits in order to promote the wellbeing of malnourished communities, especially those with a high concentration of malnourished children,
 - a. Incorporating meal plans into the school day, guaranteeing each child has no less than two meals per day,
 - b. Promotes a healthy learning environment where children can effectively learn without the looming thought of hunger,
9. Requests funding allocation from the World Bank Fund, the United Nations, and participating member states at their own nations,
 - a. Allows the other countries to use NGOs at their own discretion,
 - b. Wants to maintain the all-inclusive nature of this resolution,
10. Calls upon Member States to work with Regional and Subregional Governments as well as NGOs, to reach rural areas, as these areas are the most affected by lack of substantial food,
 - a. Notes that some nations may not have the best relationship with NGOs,
 - b. Takes note of subregional and cultural diets and acknowledges the problems that may arise from them,
 - c. Acknowledges that NGOs may have a better relationship with the residents of rural areas, and relying on NGOs to provide support for rural areas,

- d. Working with Member States and NGOs to learn about following cultural diets, and how to observe these dietary needs while providing nutritious foods,
- 11. Stresses the need for higher quality, improved availability, and higher productivity of livestock;
 - a. Specifically, in middle to low income nations,
 - b. Utilizes the Feed the Future Livestock Production for Improved Nutrition project that was first initiated in Bangladesh,
- 12. Promotes working with Australia's Community Kitchen Pilot Project to educate the general population on healthy and affordable food options,
 - a. This plan works to educate people on which foods benefit the body most,
 - b. Includes education on finding food to be more financially accessible,
- 13. Takes note that Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) successfully provide proper nutritional value, especially in developing nations,
 - a. Also notes that more research may be necessary to ensure safety,
- 14. Urges all nations to join the Commission on Ending Childhood Obesity,
 - a. It promotes government leaders to take action,
 - b. Includes mandatory physical education in all primary schools,
- 15. Notes the impact of food deserts on the health of individuals and calls upon nations to consider this during urban planning and work to reduce impacted areas by providing access to food and specifically healthy food,
- 16. Emphasizes the widespread impact of malnutrition during pregnancy and infancy and calls upon nations to decrease these rates by,
 - a. Providing access to conditional cash transfer programs to expectant mothers pending their commitment to receive nutritional education, take their children to healthcare appointments, ensure their children attend schooling, and work in infrastructure within the program,
 - b. Creating infrastructure such as farms, transportation, and water sources to increase agricultural production within communities of high birth rates providing work for mothers following giving birth, increasing the financial and nutritional stability of the family unit and community,
 - c. Focuses on creating an easily adoptable, customizable plan for all nations,
- 17. Encourages the creation of the Council of Recommendation on Nutrition (CORN),
 - a. This committee would evaluate regional food circumstances and would create plans to provide efficient solutions to countries facing issues with malnutrition,
 - b. This would include distributive issues with rural populations, as well as limits on the amount of higher quality nutritional food in order to reduce the spread of obesity,
 - c. The committee would work to mitigate the impact food deserts hold on nations, suggesting infrastructure solutions that provide to these regions,
 - d. CORN is to be a subcommittee of the CARE Committee,
- 18. Implementation of a system which can accurately assess hospitalized malnutrition cases and the associated costs,
 - a. Global use of a system operation the same as PREDyCES, Prevalence of Hospital Malnutrition (in Spain) and to estimate related costs, as previously implemented in Spain,
 - b. Incorporate system to determine allocation of funds specific to certain nations,

- c. Implement data studies which extend across all nations with respect to sovereignty in order to calculate estimated and projected costs of distributing assistance to individual nations,
- 19. Sets a goal of cutting the percentage of people who are overweight in half by the year 2050,
 - a. During the years up to 2050, nations are strenuously requested to promote exercise and healthy eating,
 - b. After 2050, these nations are encouraged to keep up their campaigns but are trusted to do as they see fit,
 - c. No nation declining to continue their campaign will be viewed negatively so long as their percentage of overweight people stays the same or declines,
- 20. Recommends that the WHO also sets up water-sharing services so that those suffering from malnutrition do not have to choose between drinking and sanitizing,
 - a. Nations with average precipitation above 24 inches per year are asked to store some of that water in barrels to be given to nations with less than 12 inches per year in average precipitation,
 - b. Nations claiming to have successful water purification industries are encouraged to set up desalination plants in developing countries at cost, with a 2.5% profit being paid for by WHO,
 - i. The donating nations are asked to avoid irreparable injury to the environment in building these plants,
 - ii. The same system will occur with machines designed to convert humidity to drinkable water, with 5% profit instead,
 - iii. Nations that do have successful water purification industries, but do not have the means by which to distribute water to their people, will too be kept in mind when allocating or improving water production plants and desalination plants,
 - c. Industrialized nations are also asked to provide drip irrigation systems to developing nations at cost, with a 2.5% profit being paid for by WHO,
- 21. Supports the implementation of resource centers for displaced persons which would include essential health care sources and food needs,
 - a. Noting with deep concern that natural disasters may require extensive aid,
 - i. Working with NGOs and Member States to quickly and effectively give aid to areas affected by natural disasters,
 - ii. Encourages member nations to work with the UN World Food Programme to adopt individualized strategies to prepare for natural disasters and their effect on food security,
- 22. Reminds countries that, as to their sovereignty, countries have complete control over the resolutions they wish to implement in their own country,
- 23. Requests the United Nations General Assembly remain sustained on this issue.

DAIS USE ONLY

Votes in Favor: _____

Votes Against: _____

Abstentions: _____

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic Area: Impact of COVID-19 on Refugee Camps

Res. Number: R-2.3

Res. Name: CORN (COVID Organization Redistribution Network)

Sponsor: France

Signatories: United States, Chile, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Paraguay, Italy, Germany, Azerbaijan, Poland, Ireland, Argentina, Sweden, The Kingdom of the Netherlands, Australia, France, South Korea, New Zealand, Japan, Cuba, Hungary, The Republic of Turkey

Resolution Body

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Preambulatory Clauses:

Acknowledging the global COVID-19 pandemic, which has resulted in over a million deaths,

Fully Aware of the strain refugees pose on nations at the epicenter of migrant crisis as well as the COVID-19 pandemic,

Recognizing the importance of protecting the rights of refugees under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Seeking new solutions to the COVID-19 crisis in refugee camps,

Emphasizing the need for multilateralism,

Observing each nation's rights and national sovereignty,

Affirm to stay actively seized in the matter,

Noting that each refugee has a skill set which could be beneficial in reducing the impact of COVID-19 on refugee camps,

1. Urges all viable nations to contribute funds to the United Nations COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund created by the UN and accessible to the UNHCR by:
 - a. Recognizing the importance of protection and prevention policies, allowing for financial aid and PPE protection to nations in need, respecting a country's ability to contribute what they can and take what they need,
 - i. Calls for national sovereignty to be recognized in contribution to the fund,
 - b. Understands the necessity of supporting individual countries from redistribution of PPE equipment and resources in a timely manner,
 - c. Requests that funding is prioritized to nations with at least 15% positive COVID-19 testing, 12% refugee to population ratio, or a 25% overcrowding within a refugee camp,
 - d. Calls for the funds to be used in creating PPE, humane quarantine chambers, and providing aids to refugees,
 - i. Defines quarantine chambers as a facility with medical personnel and equipment nearby where refugees can quarantine for 14 days,

2. Calls for the voluntary redistribution of refugees between refugee facilities and nations,
 - a. Emphasizes the responsibility of willing nations to host refugees in solidarity and calls for a balanced system of redistributions and repatriations,
 - i. This redistribution would be beneficial in mitigating the spread of COVID-19 in camps, as crowding would be reduced,
 - b. Refugees will stay in the country in which they arrived until their cases are processed, and then will be appropriately redistributed across willing nations if the original host country agrees to the arrangement,
 - c. In emergency situations where denying refugees would result in a human rights violation despite the host country lacking the resources to support them, the host country will place the refugees in emergency camps, in which after a two-week period of quarantine they can be moved into willing nations,
 - d. Provides refugees in mid-level and long-term camps with personal sovereignty by giving the refugees a personal choice when moving them within or between nations,
 - i. Suggests no movement of refugees that have tested positive for COVID-19 in the last two weeks,
3. Resolves to create database that will be utilized to help refugees in classifying camps, finding a camp, identifying resources available, tracking refugees, and COVID status,
 - a. Notes with zest that one of the sectors of the database will be classified into one of the following three camps: Emergency, Mid-Level, and Long-term residency,
 - i. Defines emergency camps as those with short-term stays, low resources, and crowded populations. Allocates more funding and resources towards these facilities,
 - ii. Defines mid-level camps as those with moderate stay times, moderate supplies, and ability to house refugees for a limited amount of time,
 - iii. Defines long-term camps as facilities with the most resources at their disposal, where refugees could restart their lives,
 - b. Stipulates that one of the sectors of the database would include the specific locations of the refugee camps in each nation which would thereby allow for more discretion in regard to where the refugees are being kept,
 - i. Uses this function of the database to aid refugees in finding facilities that best suit their needs,
 - c. Tracks the movement of refugees between refugee camps and nations,
 - i. Allows the UNHCR to track the movements of refugees, permitting them to, therefore, follow the spread of the virus and accurately track it as it spreads,
 - d. Records the COVID status of refugees, entering their testing dates and the result of the tests,
 - i. Tracks the COVID tests taken by each refugee, allowing the UNHCR to access those records and track the spread of the virus if needed,
4. Emphasizes the need of integration of refugees into the economies of their host nations,
 - a. Allows refugees and asylum seekers to fill jobs that contribute to their country's economy,
 - b. Allows refugees to sustain the host country's aging population,
5. Ensures the protection of refugees as well as their choice to go to their desired country,

- a. Making sure that refugees have choice to either continue to live in the host nation or move to another country if they choose so,
- b. Refugees continue their basic human rights for the duration of seeking refuge until they reach their desired country, some rights cannot be practiced within the country if not stated in the host country's law.

Committee: International Atomic Energy Agency
Topic Area: Nuclear Non-Proliferation in the DPRK
Res. Number: 1
Res. Name: A Cooperative Approach to Nonproliferation
Sponsor: United States
Signatories: South Africa, South Korea, Syrian Arab Republic, I
Brazil, The Republic of Cuba, the Netherlands, The Republic of th
Azerbaijan, State of Qatar, Islamic Republic of Iran, France, Chile, UK, Republic of Turkey, and
The Federal Republic of Nigeria, The Kingdom of Spain

DAIS USE ONLY

Votes in Favor: _____

Votes Against: _____

Abstentions: _____

Resolution Body

Cognizant of the immediate threat to global security posed by the development or acquisition of nuclear weapons,

Reminding the international community of the previous failures of sanctions, as well as a collective responsibility to work toward a sustainable and safe future,

Expressing the need for a lasting and stable peaceful regime on the Korean Peninsula through non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament,

Affirming the power of the IAEA to independently verify, investigate, and monitor nuclear proliferation,

Recognizing the past actions and treaty violations of the DPRK in nuclear advancements as a result of famine and economic insecurity, as well as the need for humanitarian assistance to aid the citizens of the DPRK,

Emphasizing the need to positively incentivize, and not punish, the DPRK so as to open dialogue, encourage transparency, and increase the chance for cooperation,

Mindful of the precedent of national sovereignty,

Acknowledging the plentiful amount of Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) and plutonium that exists within the DPRK's borders,

Alarmed by the loss of nuclear materials throughout the world, as well as the threat of nuclear materials falling into the hands of terrorist organizations

- 1) Calls for the creation of a direct line of communication between the office of the head of state of the DPRK and the office of the IAEA Director General;
 - a) Notes that this hotline serves as a medium for discussion in times of peace, as well as de-escalation in times of crisis;
 - b) Recommends quarterly calls to check the progress of the DPRK's nonproliferation;
- 2) Suggests the allocation of 20 million euros, to be taken from the IAEA annual budget and pending the approval of member states, to update and modernize the IAEA's nuclear weapon verification, investigation, and monitoring technologies as well as research laboratories;

- a) Calls for updated technology to be used to monitor proliferation in DPRK and independently supply relevant United Nations agencies with reliable information to inform its decisions;
- 3) Requests international conferences, to be held once every two years in various locations, to allow closed-door, honest negotiation over the nonproliferation of DPRK;
 - a) Formally invites the DPRK, regional member states, and all nuclear weapons' states as defined by the NPT, to attend the conference;
 - b) Further invites the International Atomic Energy Agency Director General, as well as nuclear scientists and specialists to testify on current progress, as well as future options to work towards;
 - c) Directs participating nations to articulate their goals at these conferences and avoid provocation;
 - d) Designates the following considerations at these talks:
 - i) Economic and humanitarian incentives for non-proliferation in the DPRK;
 - ii) The gradual demilitarization and denuclearization of the Korean peninsula;
 - iii) North Korean re-entry into international nonproliferation treaties such as the NPT and Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT);
 - iv) Allowing inspections in DPRK to verify nonproliferation, to be conducted by an independent IAEA specialized team;
 - v) Discourages nuclear and ballistic missile tests in DPRK;
 - (1) Hopes to prevent unsafe atmospheric conditions for the citizens of DPRK;
 - (a) Requests the elimination the use of above ground nuclear tests;
 - (b) Suggests the DPRK re-sign the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT);
 - (c) Encourages limiting the testing of nuclear weapons to prevent environmental harm;
 - e) Resolves to comply fully with the terms of any treaty or framework that results from these conferences;
- 4) Supports the demilitarization of the Korean Peninsula;
 - a) Urges the partial removal of military troops deployed in the regions around the DPRK;
 - b) Affirms the concession to reduce costs and encourage the DPRK to participate in international cooperative efforts;
- 5) Expresses its hope that the production of more HEU and plutonium for military and non-civilian purposes be discouraged;
 - a) Reminds the committee that highly enriched nuclear material is defined by previous treaties as radioactive substances enriched to anywhere between 20% and 90%;
 - b) Takes note of the harmful effect of the storage of radioactive materials on both the environment and future generations, and will store these materials in a safe manner;
 - c) Considers the need for some HEU and plutonium for research and energy purposes, and will allow limited use of these materials for such purposes;

- i) Where these materials are used for research and energy purposes, it is done in compliance with international law and in cooperation with the IAEA;
- 6) Calls upon member states with nuclear materials to increase security around highly enriched uranium (HEU), plutonium, and other products needed to create a nuclear weapon;
- 7) Supports the creation of international fuel banks and processing centers to allow the international community to independently verify the actions of other member states, including the DPRK;
 - a) Encourages the creation of a joint international warning center to prevent an accidental nuclear crisis and reassure the DPRK and other member states that they could not be attacked without sufficient warning;
 - b) Recommends the open sharing of safeguards technology to encourage communication and prevent accidents as the international community works towards nonproliferation;
- 8) Calls for additional consequences to be put in place as a last resort to create accountability for the DPRK in the case of a hostile action in the battle against nuclear non-proliferation including the potential to place tariffs on the DPRK and cut off trade with countries supplying the DPRK with materials for WMD;
- 9) Stresses the IAEA's ability to send more technicians and supervisors to North Korea to ensure that the operation of its nuclear reactor is going safely and is approved by the international community.

Committee: International Atomic Energy Agency
Topic Area: Nuclear Non-Proliferation in the DPRK and the Stability of the Korean Peninsula
Res. Number: Resolution Number 2
Res. Name: Ensuring the Long-Term Non-Proliferation of the DPRK
Sponsor: The Republic of Iraq
Signatories: Egypt, China, Venezuela, France, Israel, Germany, Norway, Syrian Arab Republic, Republic of Azerbaijan, South Africa, Chile

DAIS USE ONLY	
Votes in Favor:	_____
Votes Against:	_____
Abstentions:	_____

Resolution Body

The International Atomic Energy Agency,

Recalling the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which calls for reducing nuclear proliferation across the globe,

Concerned by the extensive nuclear program of the DPRK and its unwillingness to comply with IAEA regulations,

Reminding all delegations that the IAEA does not have the power to impose sanctions on nuclear programs and the selling of nuclear weapons to foreign countries,

Stressing the fact that all resolutions created within this committee should address economic and humanitarian issues that stand side by side with the issue of nuclear proliferation in the DPRK,

1. Encourages a long-term plan of nuclear non-proliferation for the DPRK consisting of convincing the Security Council to, over time, lift the restricting sanctions currently put in place;
2. Urges the idea of opening trade that provides the DPRK with an incentive to denuclearize without legitimizing the regime and its nuclear power;
3. Requests that Northeast Asian countries establish fair trade with the DPRK excluding uranium and other valuable yet dangerous nuclear material
4. Calls for a stop on cooperation to happen if the DPRK refuses to concede in the battle against nuclear non-proliferation, and suggests placing tariffs on the DPRK and cutting off trade with countries supplying the DPRK with materials for WMD;
5. Resumes the Six-Party Talks, to be conducted annually.

United Nations Human Rights Council

Title: Human Rights, not Politics

Sponsors: Senegal

Co-sponsors: Egypt, Canada, South Africa, Mexico, Azerbaijan, Chile, Spain

Signatories: Afghanistan, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Chile, Egypt, Fiji, France, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Spain, Togo, Nepal, Norway, Sweden, New Zealand, Ukraine, Peru

Topic: “Human Rights in Palestine and the Relationship with Israel”

The United Nations Human Rights Council,

Noting with deep concern the enormity of the current humanitarian crisis faced by the Palestinian people and the violations of their human rights as a result of ongoing conflicts between Israel and Palestine,

Considering the devastating economic devastation caused by the Israeli blockade of the Gaza Strip,

Acknowledging the purpose of the United Nations Human Rights Council to uphold the Mandate of UN Human Rights,

Aware of the risk that further military action may result in an unnecessary escalation of the conflict,

Cognizant of the significant history behind these conflicts and the delicate nature of peace discussions,

Reaffirming the national sovereignty of Israel and all involved states,

1. Encourages the use of peaceful mediation between the Israeli government and the Palestinian Authorities;
 - a. Designates the use of summits between the two governing bodies in order to stimulate political advancements and negotiations,
 - b. Further invites third-party groups, such as fellow Middle Eastern countries like Egypt, to participate in this summit,
 - c. Recommends the use of ceasefires between Israel, Palestine, and Hamas to encourage diplomatic discussion and the movement of humanitarian aid,
 - d. Notes the respected autonomy and sovereignty of each nation state and member involved,
 - e. Affirms the power of the United Nations Human Rights Council in accordance to this conflict and each sovereign state,
 - f. Strongly believes that through peaceful mediation we can reach peace while also maintaining national security,
 - g. Draws attention to the use of humanitarian aid as incentivization for greater peace;
2. Opposes the further annexation of Palestine territories, as;

- a. An immediate implementation of a two-state plan would lead to displacement of millions of Israeli citizens within the West Bank and Gaza,
 - b. Effective annexation would need to take a large period of time and effective discussion with both Israel and Palestine,
3. Recommends the end to the blockades affecting the Gaza Strip once further peace is reached after mediations:
 - a. If Israel immediately ends its blockade, no punishment will be inflicted upon them by the UN,
 - b. If Israel does not end its blockade, UN states will be encouraged to independently implement multilateral, smart sanctions on Israel,
4. Emphasizes the necessity of humanitarian aid to the affected areas, including medical resources, water, and means to sanitation;
 - a. As funded by participating member states and the UNHRC itself and,
 - b. NGOs including Doctors without Borders, CleanWaterFund, and Circle of Blue, are able to provide valuable services,
 - c. Medical resources will include hospitals, sanitary supplies, and Personal Protective Equipment (masks, face shields, etc.)
5. Further recommends for the Hezbollah and Hamas to end the rocket attacks on Israel;
6. Calls for measures facilitating microfinancing in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank;
 - a. Targeted at Palestinians who have lost jobs through the blockade of Gaza and settlements in the West Bank,
 - b. Micro Financing projects will be funded by the World Bank primarily, as well as other banks who express willingness to work with the UNHRC in this endeavor,
 - c. Microfinancing will be tracked through a UN database, operated by the UNHRC,
 - d. UN member states willing to contribute to the resolution of the crisis are also encouraged to do so,
7. Encourages the building of businesses and shelters in the West Bank, Gaza, and Israel itself, such as;
 - a. Structures destroyed in the rocket attacks from Palestine, including businesses and personal residences,
 - b. Shelters and homes for Palestinians displaced by settlements in the West Bank and military action throughout the region,
 - c. As funded by the UNHRC, World Bank, UNHCR, and by participating member states of the United Nations,
 - d. Employing Palestinians in infrastructure projects to provide employment and help stimulate the economy and
 - e. NGOs such as Habitat for Humanity and Peace Corps will be employed alongside Palestinians for both assistance and training
8. Intends to stay involved in this issue going forward with the hope for significant relief and resolution of the humanitarian crisis facing the Palestinian people,
9. Establishes a digital live prioritization system for humanitarian aid called “Palestine Priorities Live” by UNHRC
 - a. Using input from citizens via phone, text messaging, and website to understand status of critical infrastructure on ground

- b. Focuses on rapidly rushing aid to critical infrastructure like hospitals, water treatment plants, food lines, on an hour to hour basis
 - c. Also catalogs and organizes reports of violations of human rights in a live manner for the review of the HRC
 - d. Connects international donors with specific projects seeking assistance
10. Creates a tiered system for the increase of humanitarian assistance and imports and exports across borders,
- a. Tier 1 seeks to first rapidly increase humanitarian aid moving across border such as food, medicine, and fuel by
 - b. Tier 2 continues the increase in basic humanitarian aid including human personnel and begins to increase allowed levels of common import and export goods
 - c. Tier 3 requires the creation of plan laying out a pathway to insure freedom of movement and normalized import export activities and its implementation timeline
 - d. Before escalating to the next tier all parties involved should consider security concerns and either choose to remain at the tier they are currently in or escalate to the next
 - e. Encourages the expansion of Palestinian fishing zones to stimulate associated livelihoods from 3 to 6 nautical miles in Tier 1 and increasing with each following tier,
 - f. Tiers will be recognized by nations wishing to create a stable economic relationship with Israel and Palestine, and help to organize their economic relationship,
11. Compiles a database of the cases of the estimated 5,426 plus Palestinians detained or killed extrajudicially by IDF forces,
- a. Connects their families with case officers to help rectify situations through diplomatic channels
 - b. Makes this database publicly available and the status of it readily reported back to the Human Rights Council to create public pressure for proper due process under international law to be afforded to involved individuals
12. Provides for the creation of a framework called the global south to south development strategy for Palestine
- a. Establishes the tenets of the global south to south development strategy for Palestine to promote the human rights of the Palestinian people through sustainable development from global partners
 - b. This framework will encourage countries in the global south to create a multilateral development bank like that used by BRICS to spur infrastructure investment and economic viability
 - c. Work with the Palestinian international cooperation agency to establish multilateral work exchange programs throughout the global south.