

National Model United Nations • New York
Conference A

30 March – 3 April 2014



Documentation of the Work of the
Human Rights Council

Committee Name

Committee Staff

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Chair	Christine Gramlich
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Agenda

1. *Human Rights in the Post 2015 Development Framework*
2. *The Right to Adequate Housing and Protection from Forcible Evictions*
3. *Extrajudicial, Summary and Arbitrary Executions*

Delegate Awards

- *Angola*
- *Germany*

Resolutions adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic
HRC1/1	<i>Human Rights in the Post 2015 Development Framework</i>
HRC1/2	
HRC1/3	

Summary Report

Sunday Session #1 (1): The delegates had an excellent start to the session. The delegates remained in formal session for the majority of the session, with two suspensions of the meeting where the delegates showed excellent cooperation and diplomacy within caucusing rooms, including a delegate-created moderated caucus. An official agenda of Topic 1, Topic 3, and Topic 2, was decided on, with a great majority agreeing on the order. This left 45 minutes to begin discussing Topic 1, and there was great debate on environmental and gender issues with regards to the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

Monday Session #1 (2): The council started off the session with many speakers from the speakers list. During caucusing, the delegates operated as one large group, organizing into smaller subgroups for the purpose of individually addressing each Thematic Consultation under The World We Want. There was lots of support and diplomacy, and very few separate offshoot groups. The formal session speeches demonstrated agreement amongst the body, and most substantive work was completed during suspensions of the meeting. Long suspensions of the meeting during this session were favoured. At this time, a South-South cooperation, emerged to look at the broad framework of the Post-2015 goals. A second group focused on sustainable development and policy transparency, as well as violence against women and rights of women and children. A third group considered gender equality, health, financial transparency and economic growth.

Monday Session #2 (3): New alliances are emerged after the break. One bloc discussed development frameworks, as well as marginalized rights. A second bloc worked on a development framework. The third bloc officially submitted their first working paper, now titled Working Paper A, on education and related issues. No major divisions emerged in the council, and the delegates remained united. At the very end of this session, a paper on development frameworks was submitted, which became Working Paper B.

Tuesday Session #1 (4): Tuesday started off well: within this session, three working papers were handed in, dubbed Working Papers C, D, E. Working Paper C “Visionable Sustainability for Education Approach (VSEA)” was submitted. Working Paper D, “Healthcare, Gender, etc” was also submitted. Working Paper E “Gender, Socioeconomics, Transparency” was submitted. As a result, the majority of this session was taken up by suspensions of the meeting so delegates could focus on formulating their papers. The few speeches that occurred mainly urged the body to focus to complete and submit working papers.

Tuesday Session #2 (5): The majority of this session was taken up by formal speeches and work on the working papers on the floor. Delegates collaborated very well during this session, especially as the dais collaborated with them on customizing edits for each paper.

Tuesday Session #3 (6): By the end of this session, all five papers had been returned. This session was equally split into suspensions of the meeting and formal debate, as delegates began discussing their edits. There were no major disagreements amongst the delegates, and the delegates began to collaborate and merge their papers. Three major blocs have emerged, and all three are deeply investing in merging the five papers that we have on the floor into a maximum of two or three papers. There seems to be a strong North/South divide in bloc creation, and the common themes of education, health, and gender issues remain a key priority in discussion.

Wednesday Session #1 (7): The council entered this session in a time-crunch due to the need to enter voting bloc by the end of this afternoon, which the delegates definitely rose to. The dais set delegates a deadline for returning the papers to us, and as such, the council spent much of the morning in a suspension of the meeting while delegates merged papers. Papers gradually began appearing around 11am: from Working Papers A, B, C, D, and E, the delegate had now had a merged Working Paper A&E (led by a medium sized group of

sponsors), Working Paper B&D (led by a very large collaborative group of sponsors), and Working Paper C (led by the South American bloc). Of these, the delegates were encouraged to network and negotiate amongst their peers in order to reduce redundancy, and share knowledge of existing UN documents with one another. Through this sharing process in informal session, the quality of the papers grew and they became increasingly collaborate. Angola and Germany were the winners of the delegate vote for Best Delegates during this session, and were met with much applause upon receiving their award.

Wednesday Session #2 (8): This was our final session, and the first hour was mainly taken up with giving back final edits, and smoothing over paper flow following the mergers. The delegates managed to fit in as much editing as they possibly could, and as a result, all three papers had three rounds of edits by the time they were approved to be Draft Resolutions. The council moved into voting bloc immediately, and adopted all three papers by acclamation, including two friendly amendments. The delegates were extremely, and deservedly, pleased with the quality and productivity of their work. The council considered Topic 2, “Forced Evictions”, in the time that it had left before adjourning debate. The first few speeches were on the Palestine/Israel conflict, and a working paper was turned in with 12 minutes to spare in the session. The working paper was sent back with edits, however the time ran out on our productive day.



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Code: 1-1

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Human Rights in the Post-2015 Development Framework

1 *Affirming* the United Nations (UN) Universal Declaration on Human Rights, particularly Article 3, which states the
2 right to life and expands upon the health disparity within the international community, and Article 26, which
3 addresses the right to education for all,
4

5 *Approving of* the work done by the UN in collaboration with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Member
6 States, and other organizations to further the global amelioration of human rights,
7

8 *Fully aware of* the need to provide more affordable and accessible educational facilities, especially for children,
9

10 *Emphasizing* sub-point 1 of Article 2, and Article 3, of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural
11 Rights, which protect against discrimination of any kind and ensure the equal right of men and women to the
12 enjoyment of economic, social, and cultural rights,
13

14 *Alarmed* by the pervasiveness of socioeconomic inequalities, including the 1.4 billion people worldwide living in a
15 state of extreme poverty and its devastating effects on political, economic, social, and cultural spheres,
16

17 *Noting with satisfaction* General Assembly Resolution A/RES/53/144, which created the role of the Special
18 Rapporteur on the situation of Human Rights Defenders,
19

20 *Alarmed* by the pervasiveness of socioeconomic inequalities, including the 1.4 billion people worldwide living in a
21 state of extreme poverty and its devastating effects on political, economic, social, and cultural spheres
22

23 *Deeply disturbed* by ubiquitous international gender disparities, specifically women's limited access to healthcare
24 and medical discrimination,
25

26 *Reaffirming* Article 11 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
27 (CEDAW), outlining elimination of discrimination against women in the fields of education and employment,
28

29 *Expressing its support* for an increased role by civilian and government led agencies to ensure accountability and
30 transparency in such bodies as national judiciaries and parliaments, specifically with attention to minorities and
31 other marginalized groups,
32

33 *Expressing its appreciation* that gender parity in primary education is on its way to being reached globally,
34

35 *Recalling* A/RES/63/159 as a follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the
36 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, which reaffirms the need of women to recognize their equal rights,
37

38 *Discouraged* by the continuing violations against education institutions and recognizing attempts to counter these
39 kinds of violations as seen in S/RES/1998, which guarantees the protection of children and educational institutions
40 in the context of armed conflict, with the cooperation of national government,
41

42 *Deeply concerned* by the spike in natural and manmade disasters resulting in significant loss of life while impeding
43 economic growth,
44

45 *The Human Rights Council,*
46

47 1. *Recommends* that Member States and the UN General Assembly craft policies to reduce socioeconomic
48 disparities with a consideration to the Inequality goals of the World We Want 2015, including:
49

50 a. Social protection floors as set forth by the UN Chief Executives Board for Coordination;

- 51 b. Minimum food security guarantees to fight poverty, as described by the Humanitarian Charter and
52 Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response, specifically relating to targeting and distribution, as
53 well as access to available goods, services, and markets;
- 54 c. Increased legal obligations to fulfill minimum social, cultural, and economic rights, including the right
55 to take part in cultural life, to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress, and the freedoms of expression,
56 association, and all other rights enumerated by the HRC and Economic and Social Council;
- 57
- 58 2. *Calls upon* a creation of monitoring mechanisms for the Post-2015 Development Framework while respecting
59 the fundamentality of state sovereignty, including:
- 60
- 61 a. Suggesting that Member States implement a regional primary education system, which is
62 generally for youth between 5 and 12 years old;
- 63
- 64 b. Considering the existing MDG indicators, as well as collecting stories and experiences worldwide
65 on different primary education systems, which take into account urban regions, rural regions,
66 equality access, economic statuses, technological advancement, and political situation, when
67 creating policy;
- 68
- 69 c. Collaborating with UNESCO's group the Monitoring and Evaluation Expert Group (MEEG) and
70 the Human Rights Council (HRC) in order to establish this report;
- 71
- 72 3. *Further recommends* Member States to fully implement the spirit of Article 11 of CEDAW by taking concrete
73 steps to enhance the transparency of gender-equal hiring processes, in order to improve the employment
74 environment and job access opportunities for women, by implementing indicators such as:
- 75
- 76 a. Eliminate gender discrimination in areas such as recruitment, hiring, pay, and promotion;
- 77
- 78 b. Enable work-life balance and support educational, career, and vocational development;
- 79
- 80 c. Secure the health, safety, and well-being of female workers;
- 81
- 82 d. Ensure equitable participation in management and governance;
- 83
- 84 e. Ensure policies are transparent, publicly disclosed, monitored, and enforced, and display active
85 commitment from top leadership;
- 86
- 87 4. *Emphasizes* transparency at all levels of government for more effective policies in reference to the Governance
88 goal of the Post-2015 Development Framework, particularly recommending Member States to:
- 89
- 90 a. Implement Universal Periodic Review (UPR) mechanisms, which compiles human rights records
91 through the HRC of all 193 Member States and provides equal treatment to all countries;
- 92
- 93 b. Ensure a higher level of efficiency through judicial reform, as done by the UN Development
94 Programme;
- 95
- 96 c. Augment the scope of civilian-led agencies to hold governments accountable, such as Ministries of
97 Human Rights;
- 98
- 99 5. *Strongly suggests* the need for expansion of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of Human
100 Rights Defenders in order to examine any shortcomings or progress in relation to the Post-2015 Development
101 Framework, including:
- 102
- 103 a. Providing additional protection to women as "Defenders" as stated in Resolution 7/8 of the HRC,
104 which outlines the mandate of the Special Rapporteur;
- 105

106 b. Ensure access for collaboration between the Rapporteur and local institutions in providing updated
107 statistics to encompass the overall progress and using these data to create more effective strategies
108 made within the Millennium Development Goals Gender Chart regarding socioeconomic and gender
109 disparities and the current situation;

110
111 6. *Fully supports* the elimination of medical discrimination against women and children, specifically concerning
112 victims of HIV/AIDS, by:

113
114 a. Presenting a new thematic focus on medical discrimination against women to the Working Group on
115 the Issue of Discrimination Against Women in Law and in Practice, in order to:

116
117 i. Develop dialogue with Member States on the best practices related to the elimination of
118 medical discrimination against women;

119 ii. Expand current legislation within Member States to address discriminatory practices;

120 iii. Submit an annual report to the Council, starting in July 2015 of this issue;

121 iv. Work closely with other UN Bodies and NGOs, such as UN Women, the Women and
122 Children First Organization, Global Hope Mobilization Organization, and the Nippon
123 Foundation;

124

125 b. Increasing the prenatal and post-natal care through the use of:

126

127 i. The improvement of the quantity of mobile health clinics by cooperating with UNICEF
128 in order to ameliorate post-2015 maternal deaths to 85 percent;

129 ii. Encouraging NGOs such as Médecins Sans Frontières to expand awareness of prenatal
130 and post-natal importance;

131

132 7. *Calls upon* Member States to promote gender equality in the education system by:

133

134 a. Mobile education facilities capable of informing individuals and minorities about their personal
135 rights:

136

137 i. Overseen by NGOs and/or in cooperation with local governments;

138 ii. Designed for specific environmental hardships;

139

140 b. National educational campaigns implemented by local NGOs aimed at reducing regional
141 educational disparities of human rights;

142

143 c. Supporting reports made by UN-approved NGOs, the Special Rapporteur on the right to
144 education, and UNESCO, in order to highlight progress or shortcomings as well as
145 recommendations on gender equality in the education system;

146

147 d. Providing daycare services within the school or close by to allow student mothers to receive an
148 education:

149

150 i. Funded by NGOs that engage in childcare services;

151 ii. Supervised by local nationally-approved NGOs under the encouragement of national
152 governments;

153 iii. Located either in the mother's school, nearby community centers, or in already existing
154 daycare centers;

155

156 8. *Expressively* encourages all Member States to incorporate natural disaster management training in their
157 educational systems that:

158

159 a. Focus on preventative and reactive measures to natural disasters, which will include proper safety
160 tactics;

161

162
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165

- b. Will be supported by international, regional and local NGOs;
- c. Reanalyze these programs every two years and share results with other Member States, especially those facing the same issues to keep relevant and sustainable practices.



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Code: 1-2

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Human Rights in the Post-2015 Development Framework

1 *Realizing* that the totality of the Millennium Development Goals is highly unlikely to be achieved by 2015 and that
2 an extended development framework based on Human Rights and fueled by education has to be set,
3

4 *Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, with particular attention to Article 26 stating the right to
5 education, the Declaration on Education for All, and the Millennium Declaration (A/RES/55/2),
6

7 *Believing* in the importance of general education and the opportunity to prevent child labor in future generations by
8 compulsory education in the present to give future generations their deserved opportunities for development,
9

10 *Recognizing* the Report of the Special Rapporteur (A/68/294) on the Right to Education regarding the Post-2015
11 education agenda,
12

13 *Bearing in mind* there is a disparity between urban and rural areas, especially in developing Member States’
14 minority groups, and equal access to education could be the filler of this gap,
15

16 *Deeply concerned* by the complexity of development framework regarding education, and about the lack of
17 willingness to invest in education, and the difficulties to get access to education in rural areas, especially for
18 minorities, women, refugees,
19

20 *Emphasizing* the importance of gender equality in primary schooling as stressed in the Convention on the
21 Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women in conjunction with A/RES/65/1, Keeping the Promise:
22 United to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDG),
23

24 *Realizing* the potential of Public-Private Partnerships for Service Delivery (PPPSD), the public sector, and non-
25 government organizations for the improvement of education,
26

27 *Noting with satisfaction* the tremendous progress regarding achievements of the MDG 2 in many Member States,
28 which is essential to achieve a more educated and equitable world,
29

30 *Noting with concern* that global institutions have paid too little attention to education as a human right, as stressed
31 by the Education for all and the global development agenda beyond document,
32

33 *Addressing* developed Member States to share their knowledge concerning new technologies,
34

35 *Fully aware* of the necessity of funding for education infrastructure in order to ensure a better impact on well-being
36 for students, whom can have higher average scores if they enjoy quality school infrastructure than students who
37 have poor quality infrastructure,
38

39 *Aware* of the potential of internet-based learning as a means to reaching more peoples and compensating for
40 hardships,
41

42 *Convinced* that human rights, agricultural knowledge, women’s right, health awareness, and environmental
43 protection are the most urgent topics to focus in regard to education,
44

45
46 *The Human Rights Council,*
47

- 48 1) *Urges* all Member States to be reminiscent of the past actions concerning development and to implement
49 the standards set by the Post-2015 Development framework in a locally adapted way;
50
51 2) *Encourages* Member States to reach MDG 2 until 2015 and to reach the content of the education goal by
52 2020,
53

- 54 3) *Suggests* all Member States who do not have systems designed for compulsory primary education to begin
55 creating a framework of an educational system incorporating primary education.
56
- 57 4) *Supports* the Report of the Special Rapporteur concerning the goals to improve education regarding the
58 Post-2015 education agenda;
59
- 60 5) *Encourages* the building of community centers in rural areas, where computers shall be installed, and
61 which should provide access to internet in order to use educational computer software, to achieve:
62
- 63 a. Access to education in rural areas,
 - 64
 - 65 b. Enlightened information to the people concerning human rights, political education and gender
66 equality,
 - 67
 - 68 c. Locally useful knowledge on the usage of local resources and practices,
69
- 70 6) *Recommends* all Member States to introduce streamlined structures of aid organizations in order to improve
71 efficiency and effectiveness, and further reminds the UN Member States of the long-term effects of
72 investments in education, and the possibility to borrow from the World Bank;
73
- 74 7) *Encourages* UN Member States to emphasize the importance of equal access to education for both sexes;
75
- 76 8) *Encourages* to continue to implement the Millennium Goal of primary education where this goal has not
77 been achieved and to focus on secondary education is guaranteed;
78
- 79 9) *Further encourages* the private sector and non-government organizations to be actively involved into
80 improving global education levels by:
81
- 82 a. Providing aid and resources to school programs;
 - 83
 - 84 b. Support the construction of community centers in rural locations;
 - 85
 - 86 c. Actively assist the goal of providing proper educators;
87
- 88 10) *Calls upon* Member States to fill the gaps in international legislation in regards to education,
89
- 90 11) *Recommends* the establishment of an international collection of best practices through which Member
91 States can share their knowledge regarding computer education programs;
92
- 93 12) *Suggests* the technological infrastructure to be provided with the help of industrialized countries;
94
- 95 13) *Proposes* increased international collaboration in order to increase knowledge transfer and facilitate
96 political transition by:
97
- 98 a. Creating a database of resources available on political transition;
 - 99
 - 100 b. Putting in place a working of experts on increasing knowledge transfer related to political group
101 transition;
 - 102
- 103 14) *Recommends* to establish local community centers that are equipped with basic computers and Internet
104 access;
105
- 106 15) *Encourages* Member States to consider the following topics in their respective national educational agenda:
107
- 108 a. Provide education of human rights;
 - 109
 - 110 b. Improve agricultural knowledge and information in schools;

111
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- c. Promote awareness of women's rights and gender equality;
- d. Further provide programs that promote health and wellness in order to also prevent the spread of disease;
- e. Nurture environmental protection and conservation awareness.



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Code: 1-3

Committee: The Human Rights Council

Topic: Human Rights in the Post-2015 Development Framework

1 *Reaffirming* the need for universal, interdependent and non-discriminatory human rights to be at the core of the
2 post-2015 development agenda as set forth in General Assembly resolution 41/128 and General Assembly resolution
3 66/288,

4
5 *Approving* of the work begun by the consultations involved in creating The World We Want and The Future We
6 Want also known as A/RES/66/288, as a basis for designing the new framework for Post-2015 Development
7 Agenda,

8
9 *Deeply concerned* by existing inequalities between and within Member States with regards to achievements of the
10 developmental agenda in particular perpetrated by structural barriers,

11
12 *Emphasizing* the need for addressing and bridging inequalities in the Post2015 development framework as
13 emphasized in The Future We Want outcome document of the Rio+20 Conference and The World We Want global
14 consultation process,

15
16 *Acknowledging*, the 2014 Global Health Conference, for the sharing of best practices and knowledge on the Right to
17 Life and Right to Health and the importance of continuing to support the overall healthcare related goals of the UN
18 Decade of Education for Sustainable Development,

19
20 *Recognizing* Article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which outlines the
21 right to physical and mental health and the steps meant to achieve them including the creation of conditions which
22 would ensure access to medical services and attention for all,

23
24 *Recognizing* the importance of integrating the community into healthcare management and the importance of
25 continuing to support efforts at improving maternal and child health such as endorsed by the Global Health
26 Diplomacy,

27
28 *Noting* the Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and other related infectious diseases, which entails
29 developing appropriate practices, effective implementation mechanisms, and concrete monitoring structures to
30 ensure effective and adequate control of infectious diseases,

31
32 *Acknowledging* the objectives that the World Health Organization put forward at the 2013 Budapest Water Summit
33 which included providing safe and clean water with aim to improve sanitation & hygiene, and with the hope of
34 promoting health & well-being with the long term goal of reducing and finally eradicating poverty through the right
35 to access clean drinking water,

36
37 *Viewing* with appreciation the efforts of the Association for Women's Rights and Development to emphasize the
38 significance of empowering women for development through the defense of their fundamental human rights,

39
40 *Deeply concerned* by the correlation between a lack of education amongst marginalized groups and disproportionate
41 levels of poverty;

42
43 *Recalling* the importance of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in the context of development in order to
44 ensure that the "child should be fully prepared to live an individual life in society, and brought up in the spirit of the
45 ideals proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, and in particular in the spirit of peace, dignity, tolerance,
46 freedom, equality and solidarity," has not been sufficiently addressed to within the MDGs,

47
48 *Understanding* inequalities experienced by children are a focal point of the Post 2015 Development framework, in
49 order to ensure that the Rights of the Child are adequately met;

50
51 *Drawing* further attention to Resolution 2143 and Resolution 1998 places a focus on the importance of protecting
52 schools and hospitals in armed conflict in order to prevent the recruitment of child soldiers, while supporting the

53 continued and comprehensive inclusion of child protection advisors in peacekeeping operations and peace building
54 missions
55

56 *Noting* that birth registration, under article 7 of the Convention on the Right of the Child, is a fundamental
57 precondition to the enjoyment of all human rights and the chance to enforce those rights,
58

59 *Noting* with deep concern that the MDGs target of reducing the child mortality rate by two thirds, from 87 children
60 of every 1,000 dying before the age of five in 1990 to 29 of every 1,000 in 2015, has not yet been met, as the global
61 under-five mortality rate stands at 51 deaths per 1,000 live births,
62

63 *Recalls* the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) with its Public-Private Partnerships for Service
64 Delivery (PPPSD) supporting the alleviation of poverty in the context of the MDGs,
65

66 *Emphasizing* the right to adequate food set forth in Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the
67 importance of food security in realizing this right and guaranteeing sustainable development as set forth in The
68 Future We Want (A/RES/66/288) and therefore welcomes the constructive work of the Committee on World Food
69 Security to this end,
70

71 *Appreciating* the work of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) for their devotion on
72 ensuring sustainable tenure while recommending special attention be given to securing adequate housing and
73 condemning forced eviction of individuals in the international community
74

75 *Having considered* Principle 3 of the Rio Declaration stating that the right to development must be full filled in
76 accordance with the achievement of environmental sustainability,
77

78 *Reiterating* Article 12 of the A/RES/54/175 which emphasizes the significance of the full realization of the right to
79 development through maintaining access to food and clean water as fundamental human rights,
80

81 *Aware* that Member States are in need of consistent funding to implement policies both domestic and international
82 that uphold and ensure the right to development and the human rights of all persons, and that Member States need to
83 differentiate responsibility based upon financial capabilities,
84

85 *Acknowledging* that the current system of development loan allocation does not sufficiently take into account either
86 the borrower's human rights record or its commitment to future improvements in that matter,
87

88 *Fully aware* that peace and security are preconditions of sustainable development,
89

90 *Fully aware* of ongoing violent conflicts worldwide and of the importance of peacekeeping in the protection of
91 human rights and the achievement of social, economic, and environmental development objectives, as stated in
92 the Declaration on the Right to Development,
93

94 *Bearing* in mind that the further emergence of terrorism in the 21st century has impacted the ability to develop
95 socially, economically, and maintain peace and security as mentioned in the report by the Office of the United
96 Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on Human Rights, Terrorism, and Counter-terrorism,
97

98 *Aware* of the need for further guidelines on good governance as a precondition of the successful enforcement of
99 human rights,
100

101 *Acknowledging* the constructive contribution of civil society to the realization of good governance,
102

103 *Deeply concerned* by the hindrance to effective national and international cooperation caused by corruption and
104 bribery and in this context drawing attention to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption as a component
105 of good governance,
106

107 *Acknowledging* the need for universal ratification of international human rights instruments such as the International
108 Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the accession to regional human rights courts such as the Inter-American
109 Court of Human Rights and the European Court of Human Rights, African Court on Human and Peoples Rights,
110

111 *Recalling* the report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda, A new
112 Global Partnership, that affirms the necessity of enhancing governments' accountability in regard of their
113 commitments to the protection of human rights.
114

115 *Recognizing* the need for further collaboration between the World Bank and developing countries and
116 acknowledging prior successes in both Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America,
117

118 *Fully aware* of the need for information and communication technologies (ICTs) in order to foster the social and
119 economic development of marginalized population groups as elaborated in the 2013 Costa Rica Declaration,
120

121 *Having considered* the outcome of 2005 World Summit resolution 60/1, which emphasizes the role of science and
122 technology, including Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs), as vital for the achievement of the
123 internationally agreed development goals, reaffirming the need for intergovernmental framework for energy for
124 sustainable development,
125

126 *The Human Rights Council,*
127

- 128 1. *Recommends* the establishment of a monitoring mechanism within the Human Rights Council concerning
129 the achievement of the human rights aspect of the post-2015 development goals and based on the
130 universality, interdependence and non-discriminatory application of human rights and the common but
131 differentiated responsibilities therefore decides to:
 - 132 a. Call upon member states to submit biennial reports to the Human Rights Council on their
133 achievements of the post-2015 development goals with a particular emphasis on the human rights
134 aspect of the framework,
135
 - 136 b. Mandate the Human Rights Council to analyse the aforementioned reports, provide
137 recommendations to bridge possible developmental gaps and serve as a platform to share best
138 practices;
139
- 140 2. Suggests that the UN High Commissioner for Human rights, the UN Development Programme and the
141 Economic and Social Council collaborate closely to address and evaluate reports on accountability of
142 Member States towards the respects of the right to development, starting in 2015, after the deadline of the
143 MDGs;
144
- 145 3. *Endorses* community based micro health initiatives, that focus on involving the local community in
146 decision making and assessment of healthcare needs, such as the Lluyllucucha health micro-network, for
147 the eradication of communicable diseases and with the overall goal of global universal healthcare;
148
- 149 4. *Takes note* of the correlation between a lack of adequate maternal education and the death of children in
150 early childhood, and thus emphasizes enhancing prenatal and post natal care by:
 - 151 a. Increasing specific education programs, such as the Lamaze International program which provides
152 mothers with education on staying healthy during the prenatal period;
153
 - 154 b. Expanding on the existing parental aid provided by MDG 4 through the fostering of the role of
155 NGOs;
156
- 157 5. *Suggests* all Member States to increase cooperation efforts whilst working with governmental and non-
158 governmental bodies on both the national and local level in the issue of monitoring the current situation
159 regarding sexual abuse of children.
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6. *Encourages* the creation of sub-goals in Goal 6 of the World We Want development framework, with strong focus upon the three major infectious diseases of AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria with the following recommendations:
 - a. Encourages the use of awareness raising campaigns about the effects of HIV and AIDS as a means for prevention and treatment, and suggests that Member States use programs like that done by the UN observer Amnesty International's AIDS initiatives which provide constant education on the link between Human Rights & AIDS;
 - b. Further invites member states to provide greater financial, educational and technical resources allocated to researching how best to treat and manage Tuberculosis and other infectious diseases, especially through the sharing of capacity building resources between developing and developed states as seen by such societies such as the American Thoracic Society Methods in Epidemiological, Clinical and Operations Research;
 - c. Expresses its hope that Member States, particularly in developing areas severely affected by Malaria, will aid in its eradication through programs that focus on prevention and greater implementation of broad planning mechanism such as the usage of the Global Malaria Action Plan, which emphasizes the need for Member States to focus on research, and prevention schemes;
7. *Understanding* that precautions should be taken to ensure that there are adequate guidelines and resources available to prevent the spread of future infectious diseases, such as:
 - a. Encouraging partnerships between Member States and civil society such as the Water for People and the International Water & Sanitation Center partnerships to educate people about the prevention of water borne illness;
 - b. By supporting the work of such NGO's, such as Health Care Without Harm who works to transform health care through improving environmental health by removing medical waste & toxic chemicals which can spread infectious disease;
 - c. Through creating sanitation systems, with the aid of organizations like UNWATER's WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) that meet the needs of local conditions with respect to the creation of latrines and hand washing stations to minimize the spread of waste related disease;
8. *Proposes* the following definition of absolute poverty as set forth in the Report of the World Summit for Social Development be adapted as:
 - a. A condition characterized by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information which depends not only on income but also on access to social services;
 - b. Meaning a person living on less than 1.25 usd a day, according to the World bank;
9. *Appeals* to Member States to initiate gender equality with the aim of including women in the overall economic development through:
 - a. The provision of ICTs enabling women to construct a network of consumers for self-initiated small businesses, such as the mWomen program, which works to provide technologies to women in resource poor environments;
 - b. The financing of small micro loans to support women with interest free loans and financial training to ensure their efficacy and long term sustainability, with aid from programs similar to the Amanah Ikhitar Malaysia organization;

- 218 10. *Strongly requests* that Member States, in an effort to achieve equality in all levels of education, including
219 secondary, thereby ensuring adequate education for all, by:
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- 221 a. Stressing the need for universal primary education schooling and guaranteeing uniform high
222 quality, as outlined by the Global Education First Initiative;
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 - 224 b. Emphasizing the importance of the inclusion of minority and indigenous groups in education, and
225 the need to develop appropriate educational materials that foster community participation within
226 school management through programs such as the Access to Intercultural Bilingual Education
227 Project (PAEBI);
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 - 229 c. Creating incentives such as the World Bank’s Conditional Cash Transfer program, for enrolling
230 girls in school and ensuring they remain within the educational system beyond puberty;
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 - 232 d. Working with independent experts and pertinent NGO’s in assisting teachers in designing lessons
233 with a fair gender based focus;
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- 235 11. *Stresses* the importance of cooperative education programs to be implemented by Member States with
236 assistance from NGOs as necessary, as a means of achieving independent technical capacity for good
237 governance, similar to the model used in the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation program, which
238 provides training resources to diplomats and trade negotiators as a means to build human resource capacity
239 and work towards reducing dependency on external sources for training services;
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- 241 12. *Encourages* Non Governmental Organizations, Member States, and UN agencies such as UN Women and
242 United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women, to collaborate to strengthen their impact as a
243 means of monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the goal concerning gender equality, in particular
244 to:
- 245 a. Including the points of view of governments and a range of other stakeholders, including groups
246 from civil society, the private sector, academia and research institutes;
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 - 248 b. Collecting experiences of gender-based violence and discrimination in the work and political
249 sphere in order to identify the cases to prioritize;
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 - 251 c. Providing material, technical, and psychological assistance to women who have suffered from all
252 forms of gender-related violence;
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 - 254 d. Adopt the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women;
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- 256 13. *Appreciates* the work of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) for their
257 devotion on ensuring sustainable tenure while recommending special attention be given to securing
258 adequate housing and condemning forced eviction of individuals in the international community
259
- 260 14. *Encourages* all Member States to promote PPPSD, under UNDP, between local authorities, businesses and
261 communities in order to increase employment opportunities and overall economic growth, which would
262 facilitate and increase the access of the impoverished communities to basic services such as water,
263 sanitation, education and health, for the purposes of achieving several goals under the Post 2015
264 Development Agenda , by:
- 265 a. Providing effective, transparent and accountable cooperation between the public and private
266 sectors;
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 - 268 b. Strengthening national capacities for designing, implementing and evaluating macro-economic
269 policies;
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 - 271 c. Creating employment opportunities;
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- 273 15. *Encourages* Member States, in an effort to reduce food insecurity and reach a level of independency from
274 foreign food imports/dependency, to work with civil society groups in order to ensure sustainable
275 agriculture and adequate nutrition, through the creation of educational programs in order to:
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277 a. Teach the efficient use of water and techniques to develop bio diversity to small holder farmers,
278 such as the work done by the One Acre Fund to provide this education;
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280 b. Implement more sustainable indigenous and minority persons farming techniques, similar to
281 Navdanya, which preserves indigenous seeds and cultural farming practices;
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- 283 16. *Invites* Member States to implement mechanisms, as a part of their implementation of the Post 2015
284 Development Framework, to ensure access to sanitary sources of water for farming, drinking and general
285 use for all populations through;
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287 a. Programs that educate local communities on how best to maintain, protect and clean water sources
288 under their control, such as in the Water Defenders program thought he inter-American
289 Development Bank;
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291 b. National policies that incorporate cooperation between private and public sector bodies to
292 maintain wells and other communal water sources ensuring universal access;
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- 294 17. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with NGOs and relevant UN bodies, including the United
295 Nationals Environment Program (UNEP), in order to move towards carbon neutrality in order to achieve
296 the Environmental Sustainable goal in the Post-2015 Development Agenda through:
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298 a. Promoting the use of best practices among private sector groups concerning the implementation of
299 low carbon emissions techniques;
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301 b. Discouraging excessive carbon emission emitters by monetary means;
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303 c. Reserving forest covers in order to sustain their carbon capture and storage capabilities;
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- 305 18. *Commends* Member States that work in conjunction with one another and the private sector to enact
306 policies in line with the environmental sustainability elements of the new development framework,
307 specifically through sharing information and new innovations in technology that provide alternatives to
308 fossil fuels, while using alternatives that are renewable and sustainable for the particular countries
309 involved;
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- 311 19. *Reminds* developed states of their pledge to commit 0.7 percent of their Gross National Product (GNP) to
312 Official Development Assistance (ODA),in order to enable sustainable economic development with an aim
313 toward future independence, while also alleviating the pressure upon developing states to repay loans by
314 collaborating to create alternatives such as debt cancellation, debt swaps or low interest loans;
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- 317 20. *Reaffirms* the importance of strengthening efforts in guaranteeing peace and security as a precondition of
318 the implementation of human rights as outlined in the area of conflict and fragility in the 2015 The World
319 We Want and therefore wishes to draw attention the international community to:
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321 a. The protection of natural resources, as a means of preventing conflict relapse and guaranteeing
322 access to resources for the protection human rights in peacekeeping missions as recommended in
323 the ""From Conflict to Peace building – the Role of Natural Resources and the Environment""
324 report by the United Nations Environmental Programme in order to avoid illegal funding of
325 violent conflict;
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327 b. The enforcement of human rights in the context of peacekeeping missions as presented in the
328 ""United Nations Peacekeeping Operations Principles and Guidelines"" developed by the
329 Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support;

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21. *Recognizes* the need for more effective monitoring instances regarding grave human rights violations as they pertain to unlawful occupation of nations in the 2015 The World We Want, and therefore asks the advisory committee of the HRC to:
 - a. conduct a comprehensive analysis of persisting human rights violations in conflict areas, and analyze their impacts on the realization of the right to development in affected areas in both long and short term;
 - b. recommend initiatives of the Human Rights Council to further monitor, limit, and prevent human rights violations by ensuring the effective implementations of the recommendations of the respective committee within the Human Rights Council;
22. *Further recommends* that as a part of the Post-2015 Framework under the prevention of conflict and fragility, terrorism and other forms of unconventional warfare by:
 - a. Determining a definition for terrorism within either the 1540 or first committee;
 - b. Broadening the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism to conduct a study on the economic and human cost of terrorism every three years;
23. *Emphasizes* the importance of strengthening the rule of law and ensuring responsive public services as important components of good governance as set forth in The World We Want 2015 and the 2014 Governance for Sustainable Development discussion paper of the UNDP and therefore recommends all Member States to:
 - a. Support the extension the length of time of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers;
 - b. Cooperate with the aforementioned Special Rapporteur and share expertise with regards to establishing independent judicial authorities, including the training of law enforcement personnel and the strengthening of the infrastructure of penitentiaries;
 - c. Ensure equal access to and participation in the judicial and political system of all population groups with a particular emphasis on rural population groups and minorities;
24. *Further recommends* the creation of a Working Group of Experts on Good Governance as a sub-committee of the Human Rights Council, in order to include good governance in the new development framework, as suggested in The World We Want 2015, mandated to:
 - a. Analyze existing successful state-building processes in order to draft guidelines and recommendations on how to respect and implement human rights with regards to the challenges of such processes:
 - i. As inspired by the "From Assessment to Practice: Action Planning for Governance Reform" initiative of the World Bank, in particular of areas of cooperation regional efforts and communication;
 - ii. Composed of important stakeholders representing relevant UN agencies such as UNDP, UNDEF and OHCHR, as well as Member States, civil society and the scientific community;
 - b. Assist states in state-building processes in their efforts to implement human rights in a sustainable manner as recommended by the aforementioned expert group;

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25. *Calls upon* member states to provide reliable and continuous data on the achievement of the human rights aspects of the Post-2015 Development Framework in regards to gender, age, ethnicity and social group in order to raise awareness of possible unequal achievements and contribute to specific programmes targeting these gaps within member states,
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26. *Encourages* Member States to enhance their cooperation with UN agencies as well as civil society and therefore recommends Member States to:
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- a. mandate a Special Rapporteur on the Human Right to Development responsible for monitoring the implementation of the human rights aspect of this post-2015 development framework;
 - b. extend a standing invitation to the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, its causes and consequences in order to facilitate its work in monitoring situations in which the women's rights are not respected;
 - c. collaborate with non-governmental organisations providing reliable, available data concerning the achievements of the human rights aspect of this post-2015 development framework, regarding in particular areas and population groups not covered by the respective governmental authority;
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27. *Suggests* that the UN High Commissioner for Human rights, the UN Development Programme Programme and the Economic and Social Council collaborate closely to address and evaluate reports on accountability of Member States towards the respects of the right to development, starting in 2015, after the deadline of the the MDGs;
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28. *Suggests* Member States to implement a Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS) providing an accurate baseline information on poverty and the welfare status of citizens at the regional level and ensuring that adequate help is distributed to the impoverished communities in order to facilitate the planning, budgeting and implementation of local development programs;
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29. *Encourages* Non Governmental Organizations, Member States, and UN agencies such as UN Women and United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women, to collaborate to strengthen their impact as a means of monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the goal concerning gender equality, in particular to:
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- a. Include the points of view of governments and a range of other stakeholders, including groups from civil society, the private sector, academia and research institutes;
 - b. Collect experiences of gender-based violence and discrimination in the work and political sphere in order to identify the cases to prioritize;
 - c. Provide material, technical, and psychological assistance to women who have suffered from all forms of gender-related violence;
 - d. Adopt the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women;
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30. *Encourages* the private and public sector to foster collaboration in addressing the human right for development of marginalized groups by moving towards universal access to ICTs through:
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- a. considering the adoption of a legal framework that allows flexibility for the establishment of ICT providers in new markets;
 - b. fostering collaboration between local businesses and NGOs , along with assistance from the World Bank;
 - c. furthering efforts in promoting new and innovative techniques and ideas to increase access to ICTs worldwide as initiated inter alia by Google in Sub-Saharan Africa;
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- d. extending the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression to further promote public private partnerships concerning improved implementation of ICTs in the developing world;
31. Requests that private sector organizations and NGOs comply with international standard 26000 and endorse the UN Global Compact, with the adoption of a UN label as an incentive for responsible and sustainable development with respect to human rights worldwide, as a means of monitoring effectively the upholding of the new sustainable development goals.