



CONFERENCE B

National Model United Nations • New York
29 March - 2 April 2015 (Conf. B)



Documentation of the Work of the Human Rights Council (HRC)

Human Rights Council (HRC)

Committee Staff

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Agenda

- I. Advancing International Human Rights to Protect against Discrimination Based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity
- II. Protecting the Rights of Migrant Workers
- III. Protecting and Promoting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
HRC/1/1	Protecting and Promoting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies	Adopted without a vote
HRC/1/2	Protecting and Promoting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies	Adopted without a vote
HRC/1/3	Protecting and Promoting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies	37 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 8 abstentions
HRC/1/4	Protecting and Promoting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies	41 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 4 abstentions
HRC/1/5	Protecting and Promoting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies	33 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 9 abstentions
HRC/1/6	Protecting and Promoting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies	41 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 4 abstentions
HRC/1/7	Protecting and Promoting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies	43 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 2 abstentions

Summary Report for the United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC)

The United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Advancing International Human Rights to Protect Against Discrimination on the Basis of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity
- II. Protecting the Rights of Migrant Workers
- III. Protecting and Promoting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies

The session was attended by representatives of 47 States. The first session opened with several speeches and motions of delegates eagerly attempting to adapt a particular agenda, but ultimately adopting the agenda of III, II, I, beginning with the topic, “Protecting and Promoting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies.”

The delegates worked efficiently through the Monday committee sessions with working papers presented to the Dais on Monday evening. By Tuesday morning, the Dais received a total of 12 working papers covering a wide array of subtopics, including transitional justice, education, and rule of law, to women’s rights, sports for development and peace, housing for IDPs and water management. The delegates continued to work in a collaborative manner to address the complex nature of the topic while remaining professional and practicing their diplomatic skills. Although the committee initially had 12 working papers with several dissonances, delegates merged into five working papers resulting in a total of nine draft resolutions.

On Wednesday, eight draft resolutions were approved by the Dais, seven of which had amendments. The committee adopted seven resolutions following voting procedure, one of which passed by acclamation. The resolutions were well-rounded and included topics of local/cultural sensitivity, women’s empowerment, political and socio-economic rights, water supply, and education. The delegates’ had a passion for the topic and worked diligently throughout the conference to create realistic resolutions that would protect human rights in post-conflict societies. The body was triumphant in successfully finding the intersection of varying national policies, without compromising or undermining the national integrity of any Member State.



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Code: HRC/1/1

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Promoting and Protecting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Society

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2

3 *Acknowledging* the high level of efficiency gained from taking a localized and culturally sensitive approach to post-
4 conflict recovery and human rights violation prevention,

5

6 *Highlighting* the importance of regional bodies in addressing peacekeeping efforts in post-conflict societies,

7

8 *Reaffirming* the human right to the maintenance of integrity and dignity in regards to cultural sensitivity and the
9 right to self-determination,

10

11 *Emphasizing* the primary responsibility that Member States have to ensure the implementation of human rights for
12 their citizens, to end impunity, restore the rule of law, and to prosecute persons responsible for war crimes or crimes
13 against humanity,

14

15 *Recognizing* the significant and crucial role of Member States that support peacebuilding efforts of the United
16 Nations (UN) through financial and technical support, peacekeeping troops, peacebuilding experts, and civilian
17 police contributions,

18

19 *Recalling* Human Rights Council Advisory Committee specifying in its 2014's publication *Human Rights in Post-*
20 *Disaster/Post-Conflict Situations* that an alarming number of more than 44 million people are currently victim of
21 human rights violations in the aftermath of conflicts and disasters,

22

23 *Stressing* the importance of supporting national and transitional authorities in the identification of their priorities to
24 ensure reconstruction and peace,

25

26 *Acknowledging* that fostering culturally and locally sensitive approaches in peacebuilding will reinforce a reciprocal
27 trust of the people in the recovery process and therefore ensure efficiency,

28

29 *Recognizing* the need to increase the involvement of local communities in the recovery and peacebuilding process in
30 order to reach vulnerable and remote areas,

31

32 *Recognizing* the great contributions to universal human rights promotion enacted by the UN Institute for Training
33 and Research (UNITAR), the UN Development Program (UNDP), and the UN Peacebuilding Commission,

34

35 *Noting* with Approval Post-Crisis Needs Assessment (PCNA) programs implemented in specific Member States,
36 such as Pakistan, to initially assess the human rights situation in a post-conflict society before promoting and
37 enhancing universal access to human rights for all,

38

39 *Appreciating* highly the Italian Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units (COESPU) for the training of
40 specialized personnel who engage in peacebuilding efforts,

41

42 *Taking into account* the UNDP 2008 Report on *Post-Conflict Economic Recovery: Enabling Local Ingenuity* and its
43 emphasis on the role of local and grassroots agents to address post-conflict issues rather than external actors,

44

45 1. *Praises* the use of the PCNA program to study more specifically each post-conflict situation and examine each
46 Member State's needs by:

47

- 48 a. Providing a rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (DNA), which analyzes the significance of the
49 damage caused by conflict and determines what will be necessary to begin the peacebuilding process;

50

- 51 b. Analyzing government infrastructures vulnerable to destruction, which would limit access to proper
52 housing and thus human rights in order to:
53
- 54 i. Prevent conflict relapse by analyzing previously temperamental or susceptible aspects of
55 governmental infrastructure which affects human rights in post-conflict societies;
 - 56 ii. Manage conflict risk by focusing on the aforementioned structures and implementing counter-
57 measures to combat aspects of society which may be prone to decline and deterioration;
 - 58 iii. Provide directions based on the assessment results which will initiate and structure the initial
59 stage of long-term human rights violation prevention;
 - 60 iv. Monitor the vulnerable segments of society for warning signs of human rights abuses specific
61 to each post-conflict situation;
- 62
- 63 2. *Encourages* the expansion of UNITAR to include an annual workshop for post-conflict regions' peacebuilding
64 units to discuss culturally sensitive prevention of post-conflict human rights violation that will:
65
- 66 a. Invite all Member States, regional NGOs, local community leaders, religious leaders, and national
67 government leaders, in order to promote ongoing culturally sensitive and localized approaches to
68 maintaining human rights;
 - 69
 - 70 b. Promote the sharing of best practice solutions concerning culturally sensitive programs to prevent
71 further violations of human rights while acknowledging and promoting successful solutions for local
72 and regional post-conflict peacebuilding;
 - 73
 - 74 c. Initiate annual meetings which will include willing and able national and regional stakeholders,
75 peacebuilding experts, and the most at risk local communities affected by post conflict crises to discuss
76 and promote successful post-conflict peacebuilding processes and address and resolve post-conflict
77 disputes;
 - 78
- 79 3. *Further Encourages* the UNDP and UNITAR to establish an effective, culturally sensitive training program
80 which will aim to deter human rights violations in post-conflict peacebuilding in cooperation with local,
81 national, and regional stakeholders including, but not limited to national and local authorities and experts,
82 cultural and religious community leaders, and related local and national NGOs;
- 83
- 84 4. *Expresses its hope* that Member States will continue to contribute to peacebuilding efforts conducted by the UN
85 Peacebuilding Commission within their individual means by:
86
- 87 a. Exchanging peacebuilding strategies, security expertise, and technical cooperation via bilateral and
88 regional peacebuilding cooperation;
 - 89
 - 90 b. Providing training experts and technological mentoring in cooperation with related NGOs in order to
91 combat technical issues that could inhibit the maintenance of human rights;
 - 92
 - 93 c. Providing short term humanitarian aid materials via related NGOs such as Peacebuilding Solutions
94 (PBS) which aims to provide sustainable aid to post-conflict societies;
 - 95
- 96 5. *Proposes* the expansion of UNDATA, the United Nations Database to specifically gather culturally sensitive
97 and localized data from willing and able resources such as, but not limited to, community leaders, national and
98 local authorities, and religious leaders, which will:
99
- 100 a. Include specific statistics concerning violations of human rights in post-conflict situations;
 - 101
 - 102 b. Include cultural norms of national and local groups to promote respect for cultural sensitivity towards
103 aforementioned groups by national and local authorities;
 - 104
 - 105 c. Highlight case studies and reports involving successful localized approaches to promoting cultural
106 sensitivity and human rights adopted at a national, regional, and local level;

- 107
108 6. *Promotes* the empowerment and capacity-building of local communities and local actors to:
109
110 a. Administrate the recovery process in order to efficiently reach vulnerable and remote areas in an
111 effective way;
112
113 b. Increase funding, using the aforementioned sources to local and decentralized institutions and
114 organizations;
115
116 7. *Further suggests* that Member States honor their financial commitment to the UN Democracy Fund and UN
117 Peacebuilding Fund, which aid in the development of regional and local approaches to post-conflict
118 peacebuilding and the prevention of human rights violations.
119

120 **Annex**

- 121
122 1. *Suggests* the promotion of justice and reconciliation in post-conflict society at a local level for each unique
123 conflict within any and all willing Member States by:
124
125 a. Considering the utilization of OHCHR's tool for mapping the justice sector;
126
127 b. Providing local leaders with international law training in order to empower them to address and redress
128 human rights violations, while respecting local and traditional judicial mechanisms;
129
130 c. Promoting capacity building in regards to the prevention of future conflicts;
131
132 d. Instituting an international day of remembrance to recognize and honor victims of conflict;
133
134 e. Encouraging the remembrance of the devastation caused by the atrocities that victims endured during
135 the conflict and the stability gained from reconstruction.



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Code: HRC/1/2

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Promoting and Protecting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

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3

Bearing in mind the General Assembly Resolution 22/16 on the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies and Post-Disastrous Situations,

5

6

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 26 and Resolution 8/2 of June 2008, stating that everyone has the right to education,

8

9

Fulfilling the International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which outlines how the best interests of a child should be a primary consideration,

10

11

Recalling General Assembly Resolution 64/290 regarding the rights to education in emergency situations as an essential proposal for future development,

12

13

14

Guided by the General Assembly Resolution 64/292 in recognizing the human right to water and sanitation in post-conflict societies,

15

16

17

Bearing in mind the Resolution 7/14, as well as Article 25.1 in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, affirming the right to food as a basic and essential right to life,

18

19

20

Recognizing UNDHR Article 26.1 and HRC Resolution 8/4 emphasizing the fact that all women and men shall enjoy the human right to education and strengthening the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

21

22

23

Recalling the General Assembly Resolution 56/116 affirming the right of literacy for all, and promoting literacy to achieve the goals of education for all,

24

25

26

Fully alarmed by the large numbers of refugees fleeing to the States neighboring Syria, including Iraq, Lebanon, Turkey, and Jordan,

27

28

29

Recognizing the hope and intent for the over 11 million refugees currently living worldwide to return to their homes when violent conflict ceases,

30

31

32

Desiring a resolution for all post-conflict societies implementing the following recommendations to be first tested in Syria after the end of conflict, and to later be adapted to future post-conflict societies, if successful,

33

34

35

Recognizing the instability and temporary nature of standard refugee camps and desiring to provide an enduring assistance structure to ensure the basic human rights of housing, education, food and water,

36

37

38

Acknowledging the lack of educational services that may be present in post-conflict societies where victims of conflict have recently returned,

39

40

41

Bearing in mind the necessity of access to education as stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

42

43

Acknowledging that many women and girls are often victims of sexual and gender-based violence in post-conflict societies,

44

45

46

Welcoming the steps taken at the national level to implement the right to education, including the enactment of appropriate legislation,

47

48

49

50 *Recognizing* the essential right to health as outlined in the Resolution 11/12, to provide basic access to all health
51 services, goods and facilities for all women and men, as well as the Resolution 11/18 affirming the need for maternal
52 health initiatives to combat maternal mortality and morbidity,

53
54 *Emphasizing* the large-scale destruction of both residential and economic areas in post-conflict societies,

55
56 *Keeping in mind* such destruction is prevalent in many immediate post-conflict situations,

57
58 *Deeply disturbed* by the lack of clean water and sanitation specifically in these destroyed areas, as this allows
59 diseases like cholera and polio to spread,

60
61 *Noting* with deep concern the high occurrence of water shortages in post-conflict societies,

62
63 *Having devoted attention* to the significant number of people lacking access to refugee camps, who occupy
64 inadequate shelter, with no access to heat or running water, with the desire to improve these living conditions and
65 ensure basic housing for all,

66
67 *Concerned* that refugees returning to their home countries after the end of conflict will also lack access to adequate
68 and secure housing,

69
70 *Recognizing* the high possibility of corruption in post-conflict areas and the great need to provide active monitoring
71 systems to mitigate this possibility,

72

73 1. *Recommends* coordination with the UNHCR in the creation of semi-permanent community centers:

- 74
- 75 a. Whose funding would be allocated by the General Assembly Fifth Committee;
 - 76
 - 77 b. Which should be located on the outskirts of the cities and towns most affected by the conflict (these
78 being the most destroyed areas):
 - 79
 - 80 i. To serve as the hub for the distribution of foreign humanitarian aid and resources;
 - 81 ii. To be patrolled by local security forces in the form of police trained by the United Nations
82 security forces;
 - 83 iii. To be available to returning civilians that were former refugees in host Member States, with
84 the option of being able to stay at these centers for up to eighteen months, and to apply for an
85 additional six months, before they will be asked to find alternative housing;
 - 86
 - 87 c. Which will be active for a maximum of ten years, before being gradually reduced as more permanent
88 replacements continue to be built in the city, town or village to sustain its former residents:
 - 89
 - 90 d. Which will be occupied by returning refugees through an application process in which:
 - 91
 - 92 i. Community centers would be filled in the order that applications are received, this being
93 determined by the staff of the community center reviewing such applications;
 - 94 ii. Wait-lists will be generated and spots will be filled as they become available;
 - 95

96 2. *Suggests* that these semi-permanent community centers should provide the following necessary services, which
97 include:

- 98
- 99 a. A safe place for returning refugees to live while permanent structures and housing are being built or
100 repaired;
 - 101
 - 102 b. Educational services initiated by the Human Rights Council and administered by UNESCO and
103 UNICEF for both youth and adults, in which:
 - 104
 - 105 i. Youth primary education would be provided for children ages 5-18;

- 106 ii. Adult vocational programs and job placement services would be provided to those in need;
107
- 108 c. Health services such as:
109
- 110 i. Basic medical care for those staying in the community centers including, but not limited to,
111 immunization and treatments for infections and transmittable diseases;
112 ii. Psychological care in the form of counseling for refugees and ex-combatants;
113 iii. Providing maternal healthcare and contraception for women;
114 iv. Providing education and health resources to aid women and girls who are survivors of sexual
115 and gender based violence;
116 v. Specific services available for children who were subject to violent experiences;
117
- 118 3. *Encourages* agricultural education programs for the community center inhabitants, with the intent of creating
119 sustainable procedures for food security and production, by:
120
- 121 a. Encouraging increased bi-lateral cooperation with post-conflict societies and the international
122 community to implement strategies of education in regards to sustainable agriculture and resource
123 management;
124
- 125 b. Suggesting a relationship with the highly commendable organisations of the Global Alliance for
126 Improved Nutrition, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Weather Index Insurance Program,
127 and the World Food Program to assist in the education of the local community about:
128
- 129 i. Securing basic agricultural and nutritional needs;
130 ii. Protecting agriculture from the issues of extreme climate circumstances, such as drought,
131 frost, flooding and other unpredictable conditions;
132 iii. Promoting crop rehabilitation and soil health, as well as long term management of land
133 cultivation;
134 iv. Initiating progressive and creative solutions for crop development, such as indoor and vertical
135 farming;
136
- 137 c. Endorsing the work carried out by the International Fund of Agricultural Development by:
138
- 139 i. Aiming to achieve reduced levels of rural poverty in post-conflict societies and securing
140 funding to do so;
141 ii. Suggesting the engagement of the International Fund of Agricultural Development’s ability to
142 create long term and strategic partnerships with the G8, G20, and the World Economic
143 Forum;
144
- 145 4. *Considers* the effective maximization of health benefits and promoting the essential human right to life, health
146 and dignity within the community centers by:
147
- 148 a. Acting with accordance to the World Health Organization and the United Nations International
149 Children`s Emergency Fund Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply and Sanitation through:
150
- 151 i. Improving sanitation facilities in both schools and community centers;
152 ii. Providing access to a clean and secure supply of water;
153 iii. Promoting hygiene awareness;
154
- 155 b. Further developing the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees initiative called Water,
156 Hygiene and Sanitation Program through:
157
- 158 i. Implementing waste disposal educational programs in the community centers;
159 ii. Providing proper waste disposal technologies and strategies in these educational programs;
160 iii. Addressing gaps in the provision of water and sanitation services;
161 iv. Upgrading existing water and sanitation facilities;

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- v. Enhancing the technical capacities to monitor and improve the quality of sanitation services by encouraging further research of sustainable solutions;
5. *Strongly suggests* the close monitoring of the implementation of all humanitarian aid programs in the States of Jordan, Iraq, and Lebanon and all applicable post-conflict situations by:
- a. Adapting the UNHCR’s already existing system of monitoring violations of human rights and processes of corruption to supervise transitional post-conflict societies;
 - b. Avoiding practices of corruption and ensuring transparency by:
 - i. Working together with independent experts and existing Special Rapporteurs on Human Rights to conduct studies on human rights, states of emergency, and income distribution;
 - ii. Recognizing Amnesty International’s ability to conduct not only individual but also joint reports on societal activity;
 - c. Suggesting that the Universal Periodic Review continue to monitor and supervise the implementation of laws and policies, and report on the best practices for the promotion and protection of human rights in post-conflict situations.



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Code: HRC/1/3

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Promoting and Protecting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

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3

4 *Recalling* Security Council Resolutions 1261 of 25 August 1999, 1265 of 17 September 1999, 1296 of 19 April
5 2000, and 1314 of 11 August 2000, as well as all other resolutions that call for equal participation of all groups of
6 society in decision-making processes in countries that have recently been shattered by a period of severe conflict,

6

7

8 *Recalling further* Articles 1 and 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that state that all men and women
9 are born free and equal in rights and dignities,

9

10

11 *Bearing in mind* the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the declared purpose of the Human Rights
12 Council under the Charter for the promotion and protection of fundamental human rights to all persons,

12

13

14 *Affirming* that the strength of all people is measured by the well-being of its most vulnerable members,

14

15

16 *Convinced* that every society should guarantee equal access to all its members while establishing political processes
17 after a conflict,

17

18

19 *Recalling* the Yogyakarta Principles that state that every person has the right to equal access to education and
20 political participation and further stresses that it is of tremendous importance to specifically include vulnerable
21 groups into the decision-making process in post-conflict societies,

21

22

23 *Acknowledging* that vulnerable groups face challenging circumstances and require assistance, even in times of social
24 unity, in order to protect the rights of these people,

24

25

26 *Recalling* the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which affirmed that the indigenous population is
27 equal to all,

27

28

29 *Stressing* the need to improve the role of vulnerable groups in decision-making processes with regard to conflict
30 prevention and rebuilding of post-conflict affected societies,

30

31

32 *Recalling* the third session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, which affirmed that native
33 people do not have the ability to take part in decision making during both times of war and peace,

33

34

35 *Acknowledging* that throughout conflicts and the periods that follow thereafter vulnerable groups are significantly
36 more susceptible to abuses from both warring factions in conflict societies,

36

37

38 *Noting* the necessity that Member States make adequate financial decisions in order to protect vulnerable groups
39 from fundamental human rights violations,

39

40

41 1. *Emphasizes* that Member States in post-conflict periods ensure diverse representation within the education and
42 political system;

42

43

44 2. *Encourages* all Member States to design an effective educational system including the provision of professional
45 training for teachers, with the aim of preventing prevailing inner-societal conflicts;

45

46

47 3. *Recommends* training programs for teachers in post-conflict societies in order to mitigate inner-societal conflict
48 by:

48

- 49 a. Working collectively on measures to design an effective education by strengthening existing platforms
50 such as The Forum on Minority Issues that encourage multilateral dialogue;
51
52 b. Ensuring the provision of professional training for teachers;
53
54 c. Supporting local governments in the effort of increasing political and decisional involvement of
55 vulnerable groups;
56
57 d. Cooperating with established United Nations institutions such as UNESCO and UNICEF;
58
- 59 4. *Invites* Member States to increase participation as well as political and social empowerment for all vulnerable
60 groups, by providing them with:
61
62 a. Leadership training that will give them the skills necessary to attain head roles in government,
63 business, and other areas of society;
64
65 b. Legal clinics where vulnerable groups learn about avenues of legal recourse to defend their
66 fundamental human rights;
67
68 c. Civic education programs by collaborating with already existing NGO's to empower political
69 involvement among vulnerable groups;
70
- 71 5. *Recommends* Member States to reconsider laws, regulations, and practices that prevent and restrict participation
72 of vulnerable groups in the political process so as to ensure their adequate representation in the transitional
73 process;
74
- 75 6. *Encourages* the establishment of a framework designated to structure and enhance cooperative efforts amongst
76 post conflict countries, NGO's, and existing UN agencies in order to:
77
78 a. Facilitate the exchange of knowledge and expertise on protecting vulnerable groups;
79
80 b. Coordinate ongoing endeavors by existing institutions such as the Forum on Minority Issues;
81
82 c. Urge all actors to allocate more financial resources into the empowerment of vulnerable groups similar
83 to the example of the United States Agency for International Development program.



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Code: HRC/1/4

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Promoting and Protecting Human Right in Post-Conflict Societies

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2

3

Recalling articles 1 and 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), which declare that all people are entitled to the same universal rights regardless of sex or gender,

5

6

Further recalls article 3 of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which states that women should be ensured the same political and civil rights as those allotted to men,

8

9

Emphasizing the importance of the Convention on the Elimination on all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) which condemns discrimination against women and affirms women's rights to education, economic stability, political participation, and social life,

12

13

Reiterating the General Assembly (GA) resolution 66/130, which encourages spreading awareness and recognition of the importance of women's participation in the political processes in the national and international communities, and the Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1889, which focuses on the important role and positive impact of women in promoting sustainable peace and security as well as recognizes women's valuable contribution to peacebuilding within societies,

18

19

Bearing in mind the importance of the Resolution 27/24, which emphasizes the human rights of women to participate in the political sector and to have equal access to positions of power and government as that of men,

21

22

Taking into consideration the definition of a post-conflict society according to the Civil War and Post Conflict Reconstruction of Africa as, "populations belonging to countries that have recently emerged from war or large-scale violence",

25

26

Deeply concerned with the status of women in post-conflict societies who are subject to physical and sexual violence, a lack of health, education, and infrastructure, and who are denied or discouraged from partaking in the political sector,

29

30

Acknowledging the model provided by the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC), which is dedicated to relieving poverty within impoverished societies through its microfinance program that addresses vulnerable groups including women in post-conflict societies seeking long-term financial stability,

33

34

Observing that the reconstruction of post-conflict societies begins in the home and the community, and noting with satisfaction the training and empowerment of women through the French NGO program Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) that seeks to attain a skill-based approach that would work to achieve gender equality,

38

39

Fully aware of the objectives out in the Beijing Platform for Action issued in 1995 to aid women in achieving gender equality by deconstructing obstacles that deter them from fully realizing their rights within the economic, social, political, and decision-making sectors,

42

43

Noting with appreciation the work of the UN-Women Fund for Gender Equality and its success in supporting high-impact programs throughout 72 countries which promote the economic and political empowerment of women, as well as the Equal Futures Partnership funding program, which serves as a catalyst for women's finance,

46

47

Recognizes the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) as an important tool to monitor the status and respect of human rights in all of the Member States, including those living in post-conflict societies,

49

50 *Observing* the work done by the Africa Platform of building state-civil society relations in post conflict societies
51 which have the purpose of empowering women by giving them a more direct voice in their respective governments,
52

53 *Recalls* Resolution 27/L.24, which focuses on the importance and relevance of the civil society in the political and
54 judicial sector for the purpose of achieving human rights in the international community as well as within post-
55 conflict societies,
56

57 *Encouraging* the further development of the Women Peace Building Initiative, to enable Civil Society Organizations
58 (CSO) in post-conflict societies to be empowered through the expansion of health, education and economic
59 opportunities,
60

61 *Taking into consideration* the Rome Statue's gender provision that recognizes rape, sexual slavery, forced
62 prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced sterilizations, gender-based persecutions, trafficking of persons particularly of
63 women and children, and sexual violence as crimes against humanity, war crimes, and in some instances genocide,
64

65 *Underlining* the contribution of the UN Peacebuilding Commission and Troop Contributing Country to women's
66 empowerment as well as facilitating necessary peace and stability for the promotion and protection of Human Rights
67 through installing female workers within the organization to help other women feel more comfortable with troops of
68 their same sex,
69

70 *Calling attention* to the necessity of education for young girls in post-conflict societies through international
71 organizations such as the United Nations Girls Education Initiative (UNGEI), which implements programs for
72 young women and girls thus reducing the gender gap,
73

74 *Further recalling* the contribution to women's empowerment at young ages of the Global Business Leaders Launch
75 Girls' Education Task Force (GBLLGE), which has the purpose of dismantling barriers of education for women and
76 young girls that are discriminated against by offering improved education to girls in post-conflict societies,
77

78 *Taking note* of the success of the Sport for Development and Peace (SDP) strategies in many Member States and
79 regions including Kosovo, Columbia, Israel, Brazil, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Jordan, Northern Ireland,
80 and France,
81

82 *Confident* in the ability of sport to attract individuals in post-conflict societies to come together to first, play sports
83 and form relationships and second, be taught important principles, such as respecting women and upholding their
84 rights,
85

86 *Noting with satisfaction* the success that UN-Women has achieved with the HeForShe-campaign in raising
87 awareness of gender issues in popular media, and in promoting the rights of women as a cause every person, no
88 matter gender, should involve itself constructively in,
89

90 *Acknowledging* the gender-related school-based violence as a pressing issue as reported in the *School-Related*
91 *Gender-Based Violence is Preventing the Achievement of Equality Education for All*, a document by the United
92 Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the UNGEI, and the Education for All-
93 Global Monitoring Report's (EDA-GMR),
94

- 95 1. *Congratulates* BRAC for designing a model that tackles global poverty and ultimately aids an estimated number
96 of 135 million people as well as for their special emphasis on empowering women socially and financially
97 through BRAC's system of microfinance loans;
98
99 2. *Supports* an international expansion of BRAC to introduce a sector dedicated specifically to women in post-
100 conflict societies or women in societies at risk of failing which would focus on:

- 101
102 a. *Funding* microfinance loans in order for women to have access to basic human rights in post-conflict
103 societies by giving women in these societies means to start small business and become self-sufficient;
104

- 105 b. Establishing opportunities for women to partake in sectors of life which otherwise would discriminate
106 against women, including political, social, and economic sectors;
107
- 108 c. Providing health services to women in post-conflict societies;
109
- 110 d. Continuing to monitor microfinance institutions in order to guarantee receipt of funds by beneficiaries;
111
- 112 3. *Encourages* Member States, the UN-Women’s Fund for Gender Equality, and the Equal Futures Partnership to
113 assist women in participating in elections and government of post-conflict societies by monitoring elections in
114 post-conflict societies as well as trains women to participate in the political sector and government elections;
115
- 116 4. *Invites* nations to cooperate with ACTED, which operates in 35 different countries attempting to repair and
117 sustain gender equality by:
118
- 119 a. Creating programs that provide women with the training to develop the necessary skills and means to
120 establish the home based livelihood as previously done in nations such as Pakistan in the wake of
121 conflict in Afghanistan, actualizing long-term sustainable female empowerment;
122
- 123 b. Coordinating and enhancing continually expanding employment of women by ACTED in their teams,
124 separate community committees and specialized activities such as home-based cash-for-work;
125
- 126 5. *Suggests* that the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, dedicates a specific chapter to the status
127 and needs of women within these societies within the Universal Periodic Review, including:
128
- 129 a. Reports that address the issue of women’s political participation and economic rights in post-conflict
130 societies;
131
- 132 b. Comments submitted under the review process by willing NGO’s and other CSO’s which contribute to
133 women’s empowerment;
134
- 135 c. National reports as a tools to address the issue of women’s political participation and economic rights
136 in a constructive manner, and to draw attention to areas where technical support is needed;
137
- 138 6. *Seeks* the aid of organizations such as UN Women to create platforms to open dialogue following the example
139 of the Africa Platform in the creation of spaces for discussion and negotiation between women, other civil
140 society groups, and the government on the topics of:
141
- 142 a. Inclusion of women in the political system;
143
- 144 b. Protection of human rights and women’s rights within the parameters of rule of law and peace
145 building;
146
- 147 c. Enhancement of mechanisms for the participation of women in local politics and elections;
148
- 149 7. *Encourages* Member States to consider following the example of the Rome Statute’s gender provision in order
150 to strengthen the transparency and justice for survivors of sexual crimes such as rape, sexual slavery, forced
151 prostitution, forced pregnancy, gender-based persecutions, trafficking of persons particularly of women and
152 children, as well as the protection of their human rights;
153
- 154 8. *Recommends* that Member States offer assistance to women discriminated in the political sector as well as
155 women survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in post-conflict societies by promoting and supporting
156 pre-existing centers for women and creating Multi-Sectorial Aid Centers for Women in those Member States
157 where aid or assistance is not available, which would offer:
158
- 159 a. Social and psychological evaluations;
160

- 161 b. Medical check-ups;
162
163 c. Social and legal services;
164
165 d. Employment aid;
166
167 e. Self-defense classes;
168
169 f. Shelter;
170
- 171 9. *Further Recommends* that these centers be a place where women will have the freedom to express their
172 opinions, become informed as well as involved in politics through debates, conferences and educational
173 campaigns without the fear of discrimination based on gender;
174
- 175 10. *Encourages* UN-Women to assist post-conflict societies with their elections through the template of the
176 Women’s Campaign International by:
177
- 178 a. Directing funds to organizations that directly deal with women participating in elections;
179
180 b. Assisting in dismantling barriers for women partaking in elections within post-conflict societies;
181
- 182 11. *Emphasizes* the need for post-conflict societies to promote and implement gender-sensitive policy reforms in
183 collaboration and with the guidelines of UN-Women, the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against
184 Women, and the UN Peacebuilding Commission and Troop Contributing Country that will:
185
- 186 a. Create a safer living environment for women and girls;
187
188 b. Encourage women to lodge complaints and to join the police;
189
- 190 12. *Suggests* that this gender-sensitive police reform be conducted through the:
191
- 192 a. Implementation of training for national police on how to prevent, detect, and address gender-related
193 violence and redirect women subject to sexual violence towards relevant organizations or NGOs that
194 offer assistance including psychological help and health care;
195
196 b. Creation of dedicated police departments within police stations to address specifically crimes against
197 women such as sexual violence, human trafficking, domestic violence, and forced prostitution;
198
199 c. Establishment of mobile national police units that includes a psychological support for gender-based
200 violence that will reach remote places to inform people about their rights and enable women to report
201 offenses;
202
203 d. Increasing the number of all-female police units in areas where there is alarming gender-based
204 violence offences;
205
- 206 13. *Encourages* a gender-sensitive perspective in peacebuilding advised by the guidelines of UN-Women through:
207
- 208 a. Training of peacekeepers in order for them to be able to detect, prevent, respond, and address gender-
209 related violence;
210
211 b. Publishing clear statements from peacekeeping officials which express that gender-violence will not be
212 tolerated and will be strictly punished;
213
214 c. Extending the 2014 goal of Secretary General Ban Ki Moon to increase the number of female
215 peacekeepers to 20 percent female to the year 2020;
216

- 217 d. Consideration of specific needs of female ex-combatants in DDR processes;
218
219
- 220 14. *Suggests* an expansion of organizations such as UNGEI and GBLLGE to include educational programs for
221 young girls in post-conflict societies with the purpose of tearing down discriminatory barriers for women in
222 political sectors and for equipping young women with the tools to equally partake in the political system;
223
- 224 15. *Recommends* that the educational programs for young girls in post-conflict societies modeled after
225 organizations such as the UNGEI and the GBLLGE include curriculum with the purpose of:
226
- 227 a. Raising awareness on the benefit of women in politics;
228
- 229 b. Enabling young girls to be self-sufficient;
230
- 231 c. Providing the tools for girls to be equipped for participation in the political sector in the future;
232
- 233 16. *Encourages* ECOSOC, UNGEI, and EDA-GMR to advise post-conflict societies in implementing the programs
234 of the *School-Related Gender-Based Violence is Preventing the Achievement of Equality Education for All* in
235 order to establish strong educational infrastructure for young girls in early stages of state development,
236 including:
237
- 238 a. Facilitation of opportunities for young girls to attend schools safely by monitoring violence in the
239 school;
240
- 241 b. Monitoring of sanitation within schools to protect health and safety;
242
- 243 c. Incorporation of political and government-based topics within school curriculum in order to increase
244 confidence among women in the context of equal participation in politics;
245
- 246 d. Inclusion of curriculum regarding the positive impact of women in politics and the human right to
247 equal participation in politics;
248
- 249 17. *Recommends* that the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) have an
250 advisory role within post conflict governments to advocate for the election of women in State government roles;
251
- 252 18. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Ms. Rashida Manjoo,
253 to execute a study on the effectiveness of SDP in educating boys and girls about universal human rights in post-
254 conflict societies, and more specifically investigating the education concerning women's rights, through
255 individual case studies and more global statistics studies done in post-conflict societies that work with NGOs
256 and international governmental organizations (IGOs) that use the SDP approach;
257
- 258 19. *Encourages* Member States, NGOs, and intergovernmental organizations that use the SDP approach, in
259 reference to the success of SDP programs in the aforementioned countries, to express solidarity and unite under
260 the imperative need to support women's rights in post-conflict societies and to further develop their programs;
261
- 262 20. *Encourages* the promotion of women's rights and the inclusion of men in the ultimate goal of women's
263 empowerment as executed by programs such as the HeForShe-campaign;
264
- 265 21. *Supports* the involvement of UN Women in empowering women by aiding them in attaining their human rights
266 and fundamental freedoms in the international community including post-conflict societies;
267
- 268 22. *Expresses* hope about the increasing of women's involvement in the political area and noting the positive effect
269 that is has on gender equality, respect of human rights, and sustainable peace;
270
- 271 23. *Notes* the importance of women in positions of power for the establishment of a lasting and progressive
272 democratic society.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: DR/1/5

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Promoting and Protecting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2

3 *Keeping in mind* that the Charter of the United Nations establishes the guiding principle that the international
4 community shall promote and protect the human rights for all peoples, including inter alia the right to security, the
5 right to an adequate standard of living, and the right to truth,

6

7 *Guided by* the rights laid out within the International Bill of Human Rights, including the Universal Declaration of
8 Human Rights (UDHR), the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), and the
9 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR),

10

11 *Reaffirming* the UNDHR article 7 stating all people are equal before the law free of discrimination,

12

13 *Reconfirming* UNDHR articles 8 and 10 ensuring the right to competent national tribunals for violations of
14 fundamental rights and the entitlement to public hearings by independent tribunals,

15

16 *Understanding* the unique needs and struggles that face vulnerable populations in their enjoyment of human rights,
17 as laid out within the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and the UN's Common Understanding of 2003,

18

19 *Concerned by* the lack of fulfillment of the obligations laid out within the Monterrey Consensus on Financing for
20 Development, as well as the lack of capacity for post-conflict societies to rebuild and revitalize after conflict, and
21 provide basic human rights,

22

23 *Reaffirming* the need for collaboration and coordination between Member States and Non-Governmental
24 Organizations in order to promote and protect human rights, as stressed within Human Rights Council's Resolution
25 22/15,

26

27 *Recognizing* the preliminary framework for the post 2015-development agenda and the impediments to universal
28 fulfillment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's), especially MDG's 1 and 2 regarding active
29 international disbursement of humanitarian aid, as discussed at the UN World Conference on Human Rights,

30

31 *Applauding* the inclusive work of the Open Working Group on the Post-2015 Development Agenda and their
32 proposed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) all of which will work to promote and protect human rights for
33 current and future generations,

34

35 *Acknowledging* the importance of establishing rule of law in post conflict societies to ensure peace and stability,

36

37 *Recognizing* General Assembly Resolution A/RES/69/195 concerning the all-encompassing nature of rule of law,
38 crime prevention and criminal justice, and development,

39

40 *Emphasizing* the importance of cooperation within the international community to develop best practices for
41 establishing rule of law in post conflict societies,

42

43 *Taking into account* that, without rule of law, post conflict societies face the perpetuation of criminally and
44 politically motivated violence contributing to the possible continuation of warring parties,

45

46 *Recognizing* that national judicial bodies must be strengthened to uphold rule of law in post conflict societies,

47

48 *Stressing once again* the vital impact and efforts of peacekeeping and peacebuilding missions in the repair of post
49 conflict societies especially when appropriate funding is provided as reaffirmed by General Assembly Resolution
50 A/RES/55/235, advocating proper oversight when providing aid to post conflict societies,

51
52 *Fully Aware* that the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) in post conflict societies are crucial
53 components to both the short-term and long-term development of post conflict societies and protection of human
54 rights within it,
55
56 *Acknowledges* that the effective exercise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, as enshrined in the
57 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, is essential for
58 the enjoyment of other human rights and freedoms universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated,
59
60 *Noting* the initiatives undertaken by State and non-State actors to provide humanitarian aid to all Member States of
61 the international community, especially those in a post-conflict society,
62
63 *Considering* the Progress report on the research-based report of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee on
64 best practices and main challenges in the promotion and protection of human rights in post-disaster and post-conflict
65 situations (A/HRC/27/57), which outlines the need for increased transparency and accountability and the need to
66 bear in mind cultural norms of societies, all of which are important to promoting and protecting human rights in
67 post-conflict societies,
68
69 *Further considering* the principles in HRC resolution A/HRC/27/57, which also outlines the need for accountability
70 mechanisms to ensure the enforcement of regulatory frameworks and to avoid abuses in political and electoral
71 processes and financial reports of political parties,
72
73 *Noting with interest* the Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of
74 opinion and expression (A/HRC/26/30), which recommends that measures be taken to ensure transparency and
75 accountability by Member States to protect and promote these rights,
76
77 *Reaffirming* Human Rights Council Resolution 22/26 which focuses on finding ways to improve the relief, recovery,
78 and reconstruction effort for every Member State,
79
80 *Guided by General Assembly Resolution A/HRC/RES/9/10*, which emphasizes the importance of a holistic approach
81 to transitional justice and the necessity to upkeep human rights when implementing this justice in order to include
82 marginalized groups,
83
84 *Reconfirming* Human Rights Council resolution 7/36 of 28 March 2008, 12/16 of 2 October 2009, 16/4 of 24 March
85 2011 and 23/2 of 13 June 2013, and all previous resolutions of the Commission of Human Rights and the Council on
86 the right to freedom of opinion and expression,
87
88 *Recognizing* the Report of the Secretary General on the rule of law and transitional justice in conflict and post-
89 conflict societies (S/2004/616), which correlates how transitional justice ties into pursuing justice for human rights
90 violations through ensuring accountability and achieving reconciliation,
91
92 *Taking into consideration* the recommendations of the Report of the Secretary General on peace building in the
93 immediate aftermath of conflict (A/63/881-S/2009/304), which outlines recurring peace building priorities that are
94 pertinent to guaranteeing the promotion and protection of human rights in post-conflict societies, including but not
95 limited to strengthening rule of law, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and security sector reform,
96
97 *Recognizing* the right to proper sanitation and water facilities in post-conflict societies in order to improve standards
98 of living, as outlined in the United Nation's Environmental Program's Water and Post-Conflict Peacebuilding and as
99 further emphasized within the proposed Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6,
100
101 *Emphasizing* Article 6 of the ICESCR, which discusses right to decent work and the necessity for Technical,
102 Vocational, and Education Training (TVET) as a necessary mechanism for the promotion of human rights,
103
104 *Recalling* the right of Member States to utilize of their natural resources as they see fit, in line with the ICESCR and
105 the ICCPR, and the economic benefits that will occur in post-conflict societies through these measures,
106

107 *Guided by* the UN-Habitat's Right to Adequate Housing, which cites the importance of sustainable permanent
108 housing as well as access to emergency shelter in times of crisis,
109
110 *Concerned by* the destruction of basic infrastructure that occurs during conflict and the need for revitalization of
111 essential infrastructure for the provision of human rights mechanisms, as outlined within the Brussels Programme of
112 Action on Least Developed Countries,
113
114 *Noting* the vital role that foreign direct investment (FDI) plays within economic revitalization to ensure the
115 promotion of human rights in post-conflict societies, as outlined in the Report of the Secretary General on
116 peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict,
117
118 *Understanding* the importance of the promotion of economic independence and the right to work through youth
119 employment as outlined within the Economic and Social Council Resolution 2006/15, especially as it relates the
120 Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) process of post-conflict societies,
121
122 *Recalling* Resolution 63/210, the Statute of the International Renewable Energy Agency, Articles of Agreement of
123 the International Monetary Fund, and Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and
124 Development, which all address access to energy, an essential component in the promotion of the human rights to
125 development outlined within the ICESCR,
126
127 *Highlighting* the right to economic development, as enshrined within the ICESCR and General Assembly Resolution
128 A/RES/67/202, entitled Entrepreneurship for Development, which emphasizes the need for economic opportunities
129 for new businesses in order to reduce poverty and promote economic independence,
130
131 *Understanding* the need for access to healthcare for all populations, particularly in regards to HIV/AIDS prevention
132 and treatment, as outlined in the Economic and Social Council's (ECOSOC) Resolution 2009/6 and enshrined
133 within the UDHR article 25,
134
135 *Noting* the need for women's empowerment as noted in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and
136 S/RES/21/43,
137
138 *Emphasizing* importance of access to assistance for survivors within post-conflict societies to promote combating
139 gender inequality and encouraging access to justice for survivors of violence within conflict, as emphasized in
140 A/RES/40/34 and A/RES/60/147,
141
142 1. *Encourages* strengthening the rule of law within post conflict societies through:
143
144 a. Utilization of the International Institute of Justice and Rule of Law (IIJ) which provides training to
145 criminal justice institutions of Member States seeking to form partnerships with the IIJ to counter
146 terrorism and transnational criminal activity by:
147
148 i. Providing law based training to lawmakers, police, judges, prosecutors, correction officials
149 and other justice sector stakeholders to address issues in a rule of law framework;
150 ii. Attendance of able and willing Member States to educational forums in the afore mentioned
151 fields of the IIJ to gain international consensus on rule of law;
152 iii. Funded through pledged contributions by founders and partners of the IIJ in addition to those
153 committed by international, regional and nongovernmental organizations;
154
155 b. Expanding the knowledge of rule of law and best practices of implementation in post conflict societies
156 through the International Network to Promote Rule of Law (INPROL), a global online community of
157 rule of law practitioners in collaboration with national and local government while respecting
158 traditional and cultural values in order to maintain state sovereignty;
159
160 2. *Suggests* the improvement of access and proliferation of the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group's,
161 of which the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights is member to, database of law materials, best

- 162 practices and management of web resources on rule of law to aid post conflict societies in their establishment of
163 rule of law;
- 164
- 165 3. *Welcomes* the United Nations Department of Political Affairs' regional divisions to monitor political
166 developments forming analytical reports addressing areas to strengthen national structures having direct impacts
167 on rule of law;
- 168
- 169 4. *Encourages* the implementation of DDR by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs and the United
170 National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Resource Center (UNDDR) within post conflict
171 societies deemed eligible and willing by the UNDDR standards to:
- 172
- 173 a. Ensure both long and short term security and stability through integration of combatants socially and
174 economically in societies;
- 175
- 176 b. Removal of ex-combatants from military structures while accounting for the loss of livelihoods or
177 support networks;
- 178
- 179 c. Reduce weapon proliferation to support peacemaking processes;
- 180
- 181 5. *Encourages* utilization of bilateral partnerships of Member States to provide aid in the development of
182 legitimate and equal legal intuitions, similar to the United States Agency for International Development's
183 (USAID) Democracy Human Rights and Governance program, which adhere to international human rights
184 standards and thereby reinforce rule of law;
- 185
- 186 6. *Encourages* the establishment of local peace centers established through bilateral initiatives to educate people of
187 post conflict areas, as seen in 2008 in Rwanda, to facilitate regional peacebuilding and education via
188 cooperation between Member States funded and established by international organizations such as the Institute
189 of Peace;
- 190
- 191 7. *Invites* the continued implementation of rule of law to strengthen national intuitions and for the inclusion of rule
192 of law, criminal justice and crime prevention in the post-2015 development agenda to continue improvements
193 for post conflict societies;
- 194
- 195 8. *Reaffirms* its belief in the importance of the rule of law promoting justice and accountability for the protection
196 of human rights in post conflict societies;
- 197
- 198 9. *Strongly invites* UN funds and bodies such as the UN Democracy Fund, UN Peacebuilding Fund, and UNESCO
199 to provide the necessary resources to promote and protect transparency and accountability regarding capacity-
200 building measures in Member States in a post-conflict society as follows:
- 201
- 202 a. Regulating the submission of periodic financial reports of parties, political organizations and
203 candidates, requiring full disclosure of all resources collected (in monetary form or in kind), and these
204 finance reports should be available to public and subject to sanctions for inadequate disclosure;
- 205
- 206 b. Pushing for the transparency of media ownership and political campaigns to prevent further
207 infringement of human rights in those Member States that wish to hold campaigns;
- 208
- 209 c. Guaranteeing that electoral authorities or independent oversight bodies receive sufficient financial and
210 human resources, and enforcement powers, in order to accomplish their duties adequately making all
211 political entities accountable for irregularities including all forms of abuse of political;
- 212
- 213 10. *Encourages* the United Nations Department of Political Affairs' (UNDPA) Electoral Assistance Division to
214 coordinate with willing and able Member States that are considered to be in post-conflict situations to work
215 with the UN to efficiently establish election provisions and provide voting resources:
- 216

- 217 a. Recognizing that proper election procedures should be equitable in accessibility to the resources and
218 independent of outside monetary contributors by ensuring that:
219
- 220 i. Government election procedures are the most equitable possible relative to that state's desired
221 form of government;
 - 222 ii. There is sufficient communication between elected officials and constituents within the State;
 - 223 iii. People within the Member States may assemble without facing any government ramifications
224 due to being internally marginalized;
- 225
- 226 b. Suggesting that the aforementioned willing Member States facilitate mock-elections in schools to
227 encourage voting practices in the Member States that wish to move towards a democratic form of
228 government;
- 229
- 230 11. *Expresses hope* the UN to provide resources similar to those of the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in
231 the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) to register voters in States that wish to establish a
232 democratic form of government so that elections are held in the most efficient manner possible to avoid relapse
233 into conflict;
- 234
- 235 12. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to include human rights education in training,
236 security officials and policing units that provide a significant portion of logistical and technical support to
237 authorities in post-conflict societies;
- 238
- 239 13. *Believes* that bodies, such as NGOs, private corporations, or Member States, that wish to contribute resources,
240 such as food and clothing, should keep in mind the cultural and ethnic values of the civilians to promote
241 sovereignty and independence;
- 242
- 243 14. *Urges* that agencies such as, but not limited to, the UNDPA coordinate with regional bodies to develop and
244 implement mechanisms to strengthen the national and local judiciaries established in developing countries,
245 especially those in a post-conflict society, in line with all relevant human rights documents;
- 246
- 247 15. *Suggests* that the United Nations Development Programme work with willing Member States to create a post-
248 conflict reconstruction and development plan in order to improve timeliness, effectiveness, and coordination of
249 activities in post-conflict countries and to lay the foundation for social justice and sustainable peace through:
- 250
- 251 a. Consolidating peace and preventing a relapse into violence;
 - 252
 - 253 b. Encouraging and fast-tracking planning and implementation of reconstruction activities;
 - 254
- 255 16. *Strongly recommends* that all Member States that are considered to be in a post-conflict society consult with the
256 ICTJ on establishing a national truth & reconciliation commission, which would address root causes, human
257 rights abuses during conflict, in addition to providing justice in regards to these abuses;
- 258
- 259 17. *Encourages* that the local transitional justice processes, which contains judicial and non-judicial mechanisms
260 including prosecution initiatives, guided by the United Nations, be improved upon by:
- 261
- 262 a. Educating local authorities on both local and international standards of human rights;
 - 263
 - 264 b. Ensuring transitional justice for all vulnerable groups with a special focus on violence against women
265 during conflict;
 - 266
 - 267 c. Strengthening tools for access to justice in post-conflict societies by utilizing programs such as the
268 OHCHR's tool for Mapping the Justice Sector which focuses on ensuring that any victims of conflict
269 have access to justice and reparations and assists in helping individuals assimilate to conflict and help
270 them understand what happened during conflict;
- 271

- 272 18. *Acknowledging* the problem of Military Sexual Slavery and recommends remunerating the victims and
273 prosecute the offenders, in order for the victims to gain peace in their minds and prepare for a more brighter
274 future and utilize the International Center for Transitional Justice’s (ICTJ) role in training and advocacy to
275 ensure local actors have the necessary skill set to work with victims of human rights violations;
276
- 277 19. *Emphasizes* that in order to avoid exploitation of a post-conflict societies weakened ability to protect their
278 economic integrity, that there be increased transparency from assisting States, and:
279
- 280 a. Declaring that volunteer donor Member States should not utilize the ability to provide fiscal assistance
281 as political leverage over vulnerable Member States;
 - 282 b. Insisting that there be a multilateral approach to funding improvement projects by international,
283 regional, and local bodies including:
284
 - 285 i. Monitoring systems based on the International Aid Transparency Initiative, to deliver the
286 report to the public about the process of human right promotion;
 - 287 ii. The use of existing regional funding and coordination effectively in order to support the
288 protection of human rights operations directly with respect to culture, religion, and
289 sovereignty;
 - 290 iii. Supporting the inclusion of addressing compliance with all relevant signed and ratified human
291 rights documents as monitored by the Universal Periodic Review;
- 292
- 293
- 294 20. *Recommends that*, in conjunction with NGOs, the World Bank, and Members of the United Nations Human
295 Rights Council, funds will not be improperly used for purposes other than the following mentioned:
296
- 297 a. The revamping of economic industries that will create more jobs thus providing more people the
298 opportunity to work;
 - 299 b. Promoting the accessibility of education by building more schools, as well as other infrastructure
300 deemed relevant by the State being assisted;
 - 301 c. Programs that advocate political participation of people in the following forms: participating as an
302 active voting citizen, in campaigns, and taking office;
- 303
- 304
- 305
- 306
- 307 21. *Welcomes* holding a United Nations international summit before 2020, with all willing heads of State attending
308 the summit to sit in on seminars and forums to educate about transitional justice and discuss how to hold
309 previous administrations accountable for past human rights violations in post conflict societies along with
310 preventing future human rights violations in future post conflict societies:
311
- 312 a. Recognizing that the mandate of the summit is to increase awareness and education for all attending
313 states;
 - 314 b. The summit would be organized by the Human Rights Council;
 - 315 c. All willing Member States in the United Nations will be invited to joining the summit;
 - 316 d. Working in conjunction with the International Labor Organization (ILO), United Nations Educational,
317 Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Women Committee, and NGOs such as Amnesty
318 International and Human Rights Watch;
 - 319 e. Invites all NGOs with consultative status to observe and take part in the summit;
 - 320 f. Iterates the need for attendance of representatives from regional organizations, such as the African
321 Union, ASEAN, European Union, etc.;
- 322
- 323
- 324
- 325
- 326
- 327

- 328 22. *Encourages* post-conflict societies to utilize the United Nations Development Program’s Public Private
329 Partnership for Service Delivery Programme in order to build infrastructure for basic social services such as,
330 inter alia, housing, water and sanitation, healthcare, energy, economic opportunities, and employment through
331 labor-intensive programs;
332
- 333 23. *Recommends* post-conflict societies utilize relevant entities, such as the UNEP-Sustainable Urban Housing
334 Initiative (SUSHI), the Flat-Pack Ikea Shelters joint programme with the UNHCR, and the UNHCR’s
335 Protection Cluster Working Group in order to find a sustainable solution to the right to housing within post-
336 conflict societies, under the auspices of the UNHCR’s Housing, Land, and Property Rights Directorate;
337
- 338 24. *Further Encourages* regional cooperation to develop sustainable water and sanitation infrastructure in order to
339 address unique needs through building capacity for infrastructure, modelled after projects such as the African
340 Consortium for Infrastructure and the UN Peacekeeping’s Quick Impact Projects;
341
- 342 25. *Recommends* the Special Rapporteur on Waste Management pay special attention to the unique needs of post-
343 conflict societies and report on any findings on gaps that need to be addressed therein;
344
- 345 26. *Reaffirms* the need for access to proper gender-sensitive sanitation facilities through the implementation of UN-
346 Habitat’s WATSAN program within post-conflict societies;
347
- 348 27. *Urges* post-conflict societies to include the sentiments laid out in the Beijing Declaration and Programme of
349 Action regarding assisting survivors of post-conflict societies such as psychological healthcare within their
350 peacebuilding activities in order to ensure healing, access to justice, and reconciliation for all survivors of
351 conflict;
352
- 353 28. *Acknowledges* the need for experienced healthcare professionals guided by the policies and best practices of the
354 UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues through better community training by the further implementation of
355 programs such as:
356
- 357 a. The World Health Organization’s (WHO’s) Global School Health Initiative;
 - 358
 - 359 b. The WHO’s Health Academy;
 - 360
- 361 29. *Invites* the UN Education Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)’s Strategy for HIV/AIDS to
362 investigate funding through such programs as the U.S. Presidents Emergency Plan for Aids Relief to expedite
363 the creation of mobile clinics for HIV/AIDS and sexually-transmitted infections within post-conflict societies in
364 order to increase access to healthcare for all peoples, especially hard to reach rural populations;
365
- 366 30. *Suggests* willing and able Member States to provide technical assistance and logistical support for energy
367 infrastructure to post-conflict societies in order to strengthen and promote energy infrastructure practices;
368
- 369 31. *Notes* the need for increased access to reliable and sustainable energy within post-conflict societies, particularly
370 in impoverished and rural communities through programs such as the UN-Energy’s Clean Start Programme;
371
- 372 32. *Recommends* post-conflict societies to build national capacities for sustainable and effective use of natural
373 resources to increase community resilience, address poverty issues, and support peacebuilding by inviting
374 UNEP’s Integrated Environment Programmes into their peacebuilding process in order to address the difficulty
375 of accessing natural resources and economic opportunities;
376
- 377 33. *Encourages* the improvement of Technical, Vocational, and Education Training (TVET) within post-conflict
378 societies through coordination between UNESCO’s TVET Initiative and the Department of Peacekeeping
379 Operations’ Office of the Rule of Law and Security Institution in order to increase TVET opportunities for ex-
380 combatants to expedite the Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) aspect of peacebuilding;
381

- 382 34. *Noting* the need for employment for all people of working age, especially for youth who partake in a DDR
383 process, through the strengthening of local labor market institutions' capacities to integrate and operationalize
384 national policy priorities through the UN Joint Programme on Youth, Employment, and Migration;
- 385
- 386 35. *Suggests* that post-conflict societies utilize the UN Conference on Trade and Development's Empretec
387 programme to promote access to new business opportunities and internships in order to ensure that everyone has
388 the capacity to become economically independent, especially within post-conflict societies;
- 389
- 390 36. *Urges* the ILO to cater their Decent Work Country Program to meet the needs of post-conflict societies in order
391 to ensure that all peoples have access to quality and equal employment;
- 392
- 393 37. *Further recommends* all Member States to sign and ratify relevant documents, such as the ILO's Equal
394 Remuneration Convention, the International Labour Organization (ILO)'s discrimination, employment, and
395 occupation convention, as well as the Global Compact, which promote the right to a gainful, inclusive, and non-
396 exploitative work environment;
- 397
- 398 38. *Recommends that*, in conjunction with NGOs, the World Bank, and Members of the United Nations Human
399 Rights Council, funds will not be improperly used for purposes other than the following mentioned:
- 400
- 401 a. The monetary resources shall go to the revamping of economic industries that will create more jobs
402 thus providing more people the opportunity to work;
- 403
- 404 b. The monetary resources shall go to promoting the accessibility of education by building more schools,
405 as well as other infrastructure deemed relevant by the State being assisted;
- 406
- 407 c. The monetary resources shall go to programs that advocate political participation of people in the
408 following forms: participating as an active voting citizen, in campaigns, and taking office;
- 409
- 410 39. *Encourages* favorable business environments for FDI within Member States in order to promote economic
411 diversification and make possible the increased economic independence of post-conflict societies, modeled after
412 the strategically implemented government-subsidized diversification practices of the Chaebols Companies
413 business model;
- 414
- 415 40. *Encourages* increased foreign direct investment within post-conflict societies through trust-building initiatives
416 led by the OHCHR and UNDP's joint program entitled Assisting Communities Together (ACT) in order to
417 promote entrepreneurship and investment, which will assist post-conflict societies in peacebuilding and the
418 provision of human rights mechanisms;
- 419
- 420 41. *Further encourages* post-conflict societies to utilize UNCTAD's World Association of Investment Promotion
421 Agencies, which will assist post-conflict societies in gaining FDI for the right to economic opportunities and
422 development;
- 423
- 424 42. *Urges* all Member States to collaborate with relevant non-governmental organizations, especially those
425 registered with ECOSOC and the HRC, in order to reduce redundancy in the development of human rights
426 mechanisms, as well as to lift the burden of providing such services off of developing Member States;
- 427
- 428 43. *Encourages* peacebuilding commissions within post-conflict societies to ensure that all technical, financial, and
429 logistical assistance for the promotion of human rights is mobilized in a manner that promotes national
430 ownership and capacity development in line with the Accra Agenda for Action for the societal revitalization of
431 post-conflict societies;
- 432
- 433 44. *Expects* the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Addis Ababa, to address any
434 and all concerns regarding financing for development and to produce a constructive outcome;
- 435
- 436 45. *Urges* all Member States to follow the guidelines within the Monterrey Consensus and the Vienna Declaration
437 and Programme of Action with particular attention paid to the importance of a human rights based approach to

438 development through aid effectiveness, accountability, reliability, and transparency in order to build capacity
439 and promote state building in post-conflict societies;

440

441 46. *Noting* the unique struggles faced by certain populations, especially in post-conflict societies, including women,
442 children, indigenous peoples, internally displaced persons (IDPs), religious, cultural, and ethnic minorities,
443 persons with disabilities, migrant workers, returnees, and refugees herein referred to as vulnerable populations;

444

445 47. *Encourages* all Member States to uphold the highest respect for human rights and sustainable peace, particularly
446 those outlined within the International Bill of Human Rights regardless of their conflict status, and to provide
447 assistance to fellow Member States.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: HRC/1/6

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Promoting and Protecting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2
3 *Keeping in mind* General Assembly resolution 64/292, which states that sanitary, safe and clean drinking water as a
4 human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life,

5
6 *Referring to* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and a need for greater availability of clean
7 drinking water, especially in post-conflict societies due to the direct correlation between water-stress, drought and
8 conflict in post-conflict societies,

9
10 *Considering* that change in climate plays a crucial role in drinking water throughout the world,

11
12 *Noting with approval* the Member States commitment to peace and conflict resolution in the specific matter of water
13 sharing, that is fundamental in order to guarantee people the right to water,

14
15 *Recognizing* access to water as a human right according to the UDHR and through several international treaties,
16 including the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
17 article 14.2 and the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) Article 24,

18
19 *Reaffirming* support of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International
20 Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial
21 Discrimination, and dedication to accomplishing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),

22
23 *Noting with concern* that the successful accomplishments of all MDGs are contingent upon the way the international
24 community addresses water scarcity globally,

25
26 *Acknowledging* that over 800 million people lack access to sanitary drinking water sources,

27
28 *Having examined* the publication of the “The Challenges of Restoring Governance in Crisis and Post-Conflict
29 Countries” by Economic and Social Council, which states that there is a direct correlation between conflicts, drought,
30 and post-conflict societies globally,

31
32 *Recalling* the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs’ (UNDESA) World Water Development
33 Report 4, which states that over half the world’s population will be living under high-water stress by 2030,

34
35 *Recognizing* the UN 2015 World Water Development’s warning that without international cooperation, the globe
36 will have a 40 percent reduction of accessible water by 2030,

37
38 *Further Recognizing* the necessity of allocating subsistence agriculture technology and knowledge to post-conflict
39 societies with respect to the basic human right to have access to food and water,

40
41 *Reaffirming* the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in providing direction and promotion in human rights,

42
43 *Acknowledging* the post-2015 Development Goals,

44
45 *Reemphasizing* that cooperation among member states is crucial in order to improve human rights through water
46 processes,

47
48 *Recognizing* the link between poor sanitation and disease, especially in rural communities with limited access to
49 water infrastructure,

50

51 *Considering* the role of ongoing change of climate in protecting, securing and utilizing water resources at present
52 and future times,
53

54 *Acknowledging* the importance of including short-term and long-term security and access to food in reference to UN
55 initiatives, such as the World Food Program (WFP) in order to minimize the risk of return to violence in post-
56 conflict societies,
57

58 *Taking into consideration* the past success of the Children's Safe Drinking Water (CSDW), which initiated a
59 program who worked with a diverse network of organizations to raise awareness of the clean water crisis and to
60 provide clean water to people in need,
61

62 *Taking into account* post-conflict societies where implementing high-technology water solutions are not applicable
63 low-technology solutions are strongly encouraged to allow those communities access to water,
64

- 65 1. *Encourages* the expansion of the UN Water program to specifically analyze and address the unique needs
66 precipitated from post-conflict areas in an effort to provide the basic human right of access to potable water to
67 those who are most vulnerable with respect to:
 - 68 a. Placing emphasis and urgency on post-conflict societies without access to potable water;
69
 - 70 b. Utilizing UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC) as a research source
71 for developing and maintaining highly productive and uniquely tailored initiatives pertaining to post-
72 conflict victims;
73
 - 74 2. *Stresses* that willing Member States work together to combat human rights violations through drought risk
75 management by:
 - 76 a. Considering water supply infrastructures;
77
 - 78 b. Fostering sustainable technologies and practices, and;
79
 - 80 c. Successfully allocating water-related funding;
81
 - 82 3. *Invites* the international community to utilize on-farm distribution systems, storm-water systems, and waste-
83 water systems in order to provide people with the basic right of clean water;
84
 - 85 4. *Recommends* Member States promote the advancement of human rights by implementing water conservation
86 policy and drought risk management plans within their borders, such as:
 - 87 a. Early warning system on droughts;
88
 - 89 b. Response measures in order to deal with water-stress-related emergencies;
90
 - 91 c. Research initiatives in order to prevent future problems;
92
 - 93 5. *Encourages* willing Member States to examine and consider previously successful water conflict resolutions,
94 such as the Indus Water Treaty compromised between India and Pakistan;
95
 - 96 6. *Recommends* further dialogue and cooperation amongst willing Member States and NGO's in order to improve:
 - 97 a. Waste water treatment;
98
 - 99 b. Water desalination;
100
 - 101 c. Water distribution;
102
- 103
104
105
106

- 107 d. Water security;
108
109 e. Water filtration;
110
- 111 7. *Encourages* post-conflict societies to keep in mind the United Nations Environmental Program Clearing the
112 Waters report, which focuses on restoring low-technology solutions and natural waterways in communities that
113 have suffered from a lack of access to water due to conflict;
114
- 115 8. *Urges* the reimplementation of the water packet technology developed by the Children's Safe Drinking Water
116 funded by the World Health Organization and the United Nations International Children's Fund;
117
- 118 9. *Draws attention* to the Society for Ecological Restoration International (SER) that focuses on water retention
119 and the introduction of water technologies into post-conflict areas so that human rights are met by ensuring all
120 areas have access to water;
121
- 122 10. *Recommends* that subsistence agriculture be promoted in at risk post conflict rural areas, in order to decrease the
123 likelihood of further conflicts emerging and ensuring access to food ;
124
- 125 11. *Encourages* Collaboration with existing initiatives such as the United Nations Farming and Agricultural
126 Organisation (UNFAO) or the One Acre Fund currently active in Kenya, Rwanda and Burundi, especially in
127 terms of:
128
- 129 a. Implementing educational modern educational techniques through the NGO's;
130
131 b. Distributing fertilizers;
132
133 c. Training in drip irrigation and best farming practices;
134
- 135 12. *Endorses* promoting food security at risk local communities through mid-to long-term programs, by establishing
136 local seed banks in partnership with the World Bank Initiative (WBI) in order to provide long term food
137 security;
138
- 139 13. *Encourages* working with the Weather Index Insurance (WII) schemes for post-conflict societies, which
140 promotes security and nutrition to rural farmers by managing short to mid-term risks, such as:
141
- 142 a. Re-emergence of conflict in vulnerable communities, and
143
144 b. Drought or other weather extremes that could potentially destroy crops;
145
- 146 14. *Endorses* increasing short-term nutritional support in post-conflict societies by taking measures, such as:
147
- 148 a. Encouraging the World Food Program (WFP) to work on school feeding, which improves nutrition for
149 school age children;
150
151 b. Recommending an initiative with the Global Alliance for Increased Nutrition (GAIN) to specifically
152 address nutrition in rural areas of post conflict societies.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: HRC/1/7

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Promoting and Protecting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2

3 *Keeping in mind* Article 26 of the Declaration of Human Rights, stating that all people have the right to education
4 and it should be used for promoting the respect of fundamental freedoms,

5

6 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 64/290 on the Right to Education During Emergencies, Resolution 8/4
7 taking special note of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education, and United Nations Security Council
8 resolution 2143, which urges parties involved in armed conflict to respect schools of civilian use and protect them
9 from attacks,

10

11 *Noting with concern* the disparities in education relating to equality, to ensure that all individuals have access to
12 information that will empower them and allow them to promote change in their residing in countries regardless of
13 origin,

14

15 *Further recalling* the points made in the document of Peace Education drafted by the United Nations Children's
16 Fund (UNICEF) in which they outline the importance of the knowledge and skills necessary to help guide the
17 younger generation in creating conditions conducive to peace,

18

19 *Bearing in mind* the necessity of international cooperation and collaboration in the field of education whilst
20 respecting the significance of state sovereignty as listed of Article 2 Section 2 of the UN Charter,

21

22 *Fully aware* of a possible correlation between the lack of available education and the recruitment of youth in armed
23 militant factions by local belligerence, as noted in a study by the United Kingdom's department for International
24 Development,

25

26 *Expressing the need* to continue the focus on inclusive and equitable quality education when the Millennium
27 Development Goals (MDGs) end, especially by emphasizing the proposed Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)
28 four,

29

30 *Recognizing* the extreme importance of the active involvement of Peacekeeping forces as noted in a 2006 University
31 of Oxford study, which notes that doubling the expenditure to post-conflict states reduces the risk of reversion to
32 conflict from 40 percent to 31 percent,

33

34 *Acknowledging* current inter-governmental organizations (IGOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
35 success and ongoing progress of rehabilitating post conflicts societies,

36

37 *Expressing its appreciation* to IGOs NGOs that have worked in the affect areas to promote women's rights
38 regarding equal education,

39

40 *Referring to* the importance of international and regional mechanisms concerned with educational system on the
41 implementation of education reform,

42

43 *Keeping in mind* that many countries that face conflicts tend to fall back into the source of the initial conflict within
44 five years of its origination due to lack of sufficient support in their transition to peace,

45

46 *Recalling* the Convention on the Rights of the Child in which the numerous struggles that ex-combatants are
47 mentioned, many of whom enter into conflict as children, face in the process of rehabilitation into their societies
48 after a large scale conflict,

49

- 50 1. *Intends* to remain an active participant in the matter of respecting education as a non-derivable and fundamental
51 human right applicable to every human being, as detailed in Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human
52 Rights, which emphasizes that, “everyone has the right to education”, particularly in post-conflict societies;
53
- 54 2. *Praises* the cooperation of all Member States to wholeheartedly respect and implement the “Global Guidelines
55 to Protect Education from Attack During Armed Conflict”, which requires that schools and universities to be
56 protected from violence and collateral damage to the greatest extent possible in the event of armed conflict in
57 order to ensure students are not deprived of their basic human right to education;
58
- 59 3. *Encourages* post-conflict societies to stress the importance of equal access to education within their society to
60 prevent relapse into conflict and to uphold the basic human right of education, with funding provided from the
61 MDG Achievement Fund that is to be replaced by the SDG Achievement Fund upon the expiration of the
62 MDGs;
63
- 64 4. *Emphasizes* the need for teacher training to protect quality education through the expansion of the UN
65 Children’s Fund (UNICEF)’s School in a box program to post-conflict societies, guided by the Global
66 Guidelines to protect education from attack during armed conflict;
67
- 68 5. *Trusts* that Member States will focus special attention on the development of programs aimed at countering
69 recruitment by extremist organizations through:
70
- 71 a. Training in some technical areas such as, but not limited to, promotion and expansion of agricultural
72 growth, artisanal trade, and core curriculums dealing with fields regarding S.T.E.M. pertaining to;
73
- 74 b. Member States dealing with the aftermath of conflict through the support of the United Nations
75 Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s (UNESCO) Technical and Vocational Education
76 and Training (TVET); Vocational training programs with the eventual goal of creating job
77 opportunities in their respective economy for disenfranchised youth who are disproportionately
78 vulnerable to recruitment by extremist organizations;
79
- 80 6. *Affirms* the concepts to increasing of funding mandated from the GA in order to strengthen infrastructure of the
81 educational systems in post-conflict societies by supplying financial and technical expertise;
82
- 83 7. *Asks* for universal deterrence on any attempts to overstep international standards, as outlined in the Security
84 Council resolutions 1514 (1960) and 1803 (1962) which state that, “all peoples have the right to self-
85 determination”;
86
- 87 8. *Strongly encourages* raising awareness of progress resulting from the monetary assistance through donations
88 provided by many Member States through the presentation of various financial reports detailing the uses of
89 funds so that donor countries will trust that their funds is being used efficiently towards educating people of
90 their basic human rights;
91
- 92 9. *Supports* the replication and expansion of efforts and innovative strategies utilized by NGOs to address issues
93 raised in post-conflict societies including:
94
- 95 a. The Global Partnership for Education (GPE), which has helped more than 19 million children go to
96 school since 2003 through the effective allocation of donor funds of over 1.5 billion;
97
- 98 b. Safer World, which gives technical support to governments and civil society and conducts research
99 into public politics, representing important horizontal working strategies;
100
- 101 10. *Welcomes* efforts to ensure that all individuals have access to information that will empower them and allow
102 them to promote change in their residing countries, regardless of origin, including:
103
- 104 a. The promotion of education for the youth on their universal human rights, within their countries;
105

- 106 b. The implementation of a curriculum supported and implemented by, in collaboration with the
107 respective Member State, the UN Global Education First Initiative, emphasizing knowledge of
108 individual rights;
109
- 110 11. *Reaffirms* the inclusion of basic humanitarian rights of refugees and the active participation of refugees that
111 have been displaced by conflicts in their countries of origin into the educational system of their host country,
112 acknowledging that education is a necessity for displaced persons in the wake of conflict;
113
- 114 12. *Suggests* the implementation of an educational program that specifically assists ex-combatants returning to their
115 homes in post-conflict societies, with emphasis on:
116
- 117 a. Re-integration into society with the assistance of counseling;
118
- 119 b. Adult primary education program that will help ex-combatants complete any interrupted education;
120
- 121 c. Provide vocational training and job placement within their countries;
122
- 123 13. *Encourages* the Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to conduct periodic reviews
124 including the progress in education reform on human rights protection to monitor the implementation;
125
- 126 14. *Expresses its appreciation* of Member States to support the work of civil society organizations on education by
127 providing regular financial assistance.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: DR/1/8

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Promoting and Protecting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2
3 *Keeping in mind* Article 26 of the Declaration of Human Rights, stating that all people have the right to education
4 and it should be used for promoting the respect of fundamental freedoms,

5
6 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution A/RES/64/290 on the Right to Education During Emergencies, Human
7 Rights Council resolution A/RES/HRC/8/4 taking special note of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education,
8 and United Nations Security Council resolution S/RES/2143 urging parties involved in armed conflict to respect
9 schools of civilian use and protect them from attacks,

10
11 *Noting with concern* the disparities in education relating to equality, to ensure that all individuals have access to
12 information that will empower them and allow them to promote change in their residing in countries regardless of
13 origin,

14
15 *Further recalling* the points made in the document of Peace Education drafted by UNICEF in which they outline the
16 importance of the knowledge and skills necessary to help guide the younger generation in creating conditions
17 conducive to peace,

18
19 *Bearing in mind* the necessity of international cooperation and collaboration in the field of education whilst
20 respecting the significance of state sovereignty as listed of Article 2 Section 2 of the UN Charter,

21
22 *Fully aware* that there is a possible correlation between the lack of available education and the recruitment of youth
23 into armed militant factions by local belligerence, as noted in a study by the United Kingdom's department for
24 International Development,

25
26 *Expressing the need* to continue the focus on inclusive and equitable quality education when the Millennium
27 Development Goals (MDGs) end, especially by emphasizing the proposed Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4,

28
29 *Recognizing* the extreme importance of the active involvement of Peacekeeping forces as noted in a 2006 University
30 of Oxford study, which notes that doubling the expenditure to post-conflict states reduces the risk of reversion to
31 conflict from 40 percent to 31 percent,

32
33 *Acknowledging* current IGO's and NGO's success and ongoing progress of rehabilitating post conflicts societies,

34
35 *Expressing its appreciation* to Inter-Governmental Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations that have
36 worked in the affect areas to promote women's rights regarding equal education,

37
38 *Referring to* the importance of international and regional mechanisms concerned with educational system on the
39 implementation of education reform,

40
41 *Keeping in mind* that many countries that face conflicts tend to fall back into the source of the initial conflict within
42 five years of its origination due to lack of sufficient support in their transition to peace,

43
44 *Recalling* the Convention on the Rights of the Child in which the numerous struggles that ex-combatants are
45 mentioned, many of whom enter into conflict as children, face in the process of rehabilitation into their societies
46 after a large scale conflict,

47
48 1. *Hopes* to remain an active participant in the matter of respecting education as a non-derivable and fundamental
49 human right applicable to every human being, as detailed in Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human
50 Rights, which emphasizes that, "everyone has the right to education", particularly in post-conflict societies;

- 51
52 2. *Praises* the cooperation of all Member States to wholeheartedly respect and implement the “Global Guidelines
53 to Protect Education from Attack During Armed Conflict”, which requires that schools and universities to be
54 protected from violence and collateral damage to the greatest extent possible in the event of armed conflict, in
55 order to ensure students are not deprived of their basic human right to education;
56
57 3. *Hopes* post-conflict societies stress the importance of equal access to education within their society to prevent
58 relapse into conflict and to uphold the basic human right of education, with funding provided from the MDG
59 Achievement Fund, which is to be replaced by the SDG Achievement Fund upon the expiration of the MDGs;
60
61 4. *Advocates* the need for teacher training to protect quality education through the expansion of the UN Children’s
62 Fund (UNICEF)’s School in a box program to post-conflict societies, guided by the Global Guidelines to
63 protect education from attack during armed conflict;
64
65 5. *Trusts* that Member States will focus special attention on the development of programs aimed at countering
66 recruitment by extremist organizations through:
67
68 a. Training in some technical areas such as, but not limited to promotion and expansion of agricultural
69 growth, artisanal trade, and core curriculums dealing with fields regarding S.T.E.M. pertaining to;
70
71 b. Member States dealing with the aftermath of conflict through the support of UNESCO’s Technical and
72 Vocational Education and Training (TVET); Vocational training programs with the eventual goal of
73 creating job opportunities in their respective economy for disenfranchised youth who are
74 disproportionately vulnerable to recruitment by extremist organizations;
75
76 6. *Opens* the concepts to increasing of funding mandated from the GA in order to strengthen infrastructure of the
77 educational systems in post-conflict societies by supplying financial and technical expertise;
78
79 7. *Hopes* for universal deterrence on any attempts to overstep international standards, as outlined in the General
80 Assembly Resolution 1514 (1960) and General Assembly Resolution 1803 (1962) which states that, “all
81 peoples have the right to self-determination”;
82
83 8. *Strongly Encourages* raising the awareness of progress resulting from the monetary assistance through
84 donations provided by many Member States, through the presentation of various financial reports detailing the
85 uses of funds, so that donor countries will trust that their funds is being used efficiently towards educating
86 people of their basic human rights;
87
88 9. *Supports* the replication and expansion of efforts and innovative strategies utilized by NGOs to address issues
89 raised in post-conflict societies, for example:
90
91 a. The Global Partnership for Education (GPE), which has helped more than 19 million children go to
92 school since 2003 through the effective allocation of donor funds of over 1.5 billion;
93
94 b. Safer World, which gives technical support to governments and civil society and conducts research
95 into public politics, representing important horizontal working strategies;
96
97 10. *Looks favorably upon* efforts to ensure that all individuals have access to information that will empower them
98 and allow them to promote change in their residing countries, regardless of origin, including:
99
100 a. The promotion of education for the youth on their universal human rights, within their countries;
101
102 b. The implementation of a curriculum supported and implemented by, in collaboration with the
103 respective Member State, the UN Global Education First Initiative, emphasizing knowledge of
104 individual rights;
105

- 106 11. *Reaffirms* the inclusion of basic humanitarian rights of refugees and the active participation of refugees that
107 have been displaced by conflicts in their countries of origin into the educational system of their host country,
108 acknowledging that education is a necessity for displaced persons in the wake of conflict;
109
- 110 12. *Suggests* the implementation of an educational program that specifically assists ex-combatants returning to their
111 homes in post-conflict societies, with emphasis on:
112
- 113 a. a. Re-integration into society with the assistance of counseling;
 - 114 b. b. Adult primary education program that will help ex-combatants complete any interrupted education;
 - 115 c. c. Provide vocational training and job placement within their countries;
- 116
117
118
- 119 13. *Encourages* Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights to conduct periodic reviews including the progress
120 in education reform on human rights protection to monitor the implementation;
121
- 122 14. *Expresses its appreciation* of Member States to support the work of civil society organizations on education by
123 providing regular financial assistance.