



CONFERENCE A

**National Model United Nations • New York**  
**22-26 March 2015 (Conf. A)**



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

# Human Rights Council (HRC)

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Sophie Crockett Chaves
<b>Assistant Director</b>	Tassilo Oxenius
<b>Chair</b>	Jake Bartel
<b>Rapporteur</b>	Martina Vetrovcova

## 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. Promoting and Protecting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
HRC/1/1	Promoting and Protecting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies	Adopted without a vote
HRC/1/2	Promoting and Protecting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies	Adopted without a vote
HRC/1/3	Promoting and Protecting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies	39 votes in favor, 1 votes against, 0 abstentions
HRC/1/4	Promoting and Protecting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies	Adopted without a vote
HRC/1/5	Promoting and Protecting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies	32 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 6 abstentions
HRC/1/6	Promoting and Protecting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies	27 votes in favor, 8 votes against, 5 abstentions
HRC/1/7	Promoting and Protecting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies	Adopted without a vote
HRC/1/8	Promoting and Protecting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies	31 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 7 abstentions

## **Summary Report**

The Human Rights Council held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

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

The session was attended by representatives of 40 States and 1 representative of a non-governmental organization.

On Sunday, after several speeches had emphasized the urgency of addressing human rights violations in post-conflict settings, the committee swiftly adopted the agenda as III, II, I, beginning discussion on the topic of Promoting and Protecting Human Rights in Post-Conflict Societies.

Monday sessions saw the formation of various working groups, concentrating on diverse policy fields related to the core issue. By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of eight proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, such as gender equality, empowerment of women, promotion of education, fostering good governance, rule of law, transitional justice, and security issues. The atmosphere in the committee was very collaborative. All delegates were working hard in order to find compromises and comprehensive solutions with their colleagues.

On Wednesday, eight draft resolutions were approved by the Dais, three of which had amendments. The committee adopted eight resolutions following voting procedure, four of which were adopted unanimously by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues ranging from gender equality, empowerment of women, and education to the rule of law in post-conflict societies. A high level of ambition amongst the delegates and an atmosphere of cooperation and compromise facilitated the outstanding performance of the body.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** HRC/1/1

**Committee:** Human Rights Council

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

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1 *The Human Rights Council,*

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3 *Alarmed* by the plight of millions of people experiencing human rights violations in the aftermath of conflict,

4

5 *Deeply concerned* that human rights and fundamental freedoms of millions of people around the world are affected  
6 in different ways by post-conflict situations,

7

8 *Acknowledging* the importance of recognizing and focusing on vulnerable people, such as women, children, minority  
9 groups, indigenous peoples, refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the importance of multiple identity  
10 factors such as gender, age, and minority status,

11

12 *Recognizing* the inequality that persist post-conflict, which marginalizes women and other vulnerable groups and  
13 create barriers against substantive realization of their human rights by restricting their justice to equal political, and  
14 legal processes,

15

16 *Noting with disdain* the pervasiveness of gender-based violence and discrimination against vulnerable and  
17 underrepresented minority groups,

18

19 *Keeping in mind* General Assembly resolution 55/2, the United Nations Millennium Declaration, which sets forth  
20 common fundamental values, including freedom, equality, solidarity, tolerance, respect for all human rights, and  
21 shared responsibilities essential to international relations, with special emphasis on the Millennium Development  
22 Goals (MDGs) promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women,

23

24 *Reaffirming* Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which asserts that a state's power is exercised  
25 by its people through democratic processes such as direct voting and indirect representation and as such, it is the  
26 duty of the State to represent the concerns and beliefs of the community to the best of its abilities,

27

28 *Deeply concerned* with the challenges that women face in political participation and high-level positions,

29

30 *Citing* the different approaches in tackling the issues of economic, social, and educational inequalities,

31

32 *Noting with regret* not only the lack of attention given to women's and girls' education, but also the lack of  
33 awareness and education surrounding the issue of women's rights,

34

35 *Affirming* the "each one, teach one" approach, where basic vocational skills and trades, as well as interpersonal and  
36 sanitation habits are taught to a group, each of whom then impart their knowledge to others with special focus being  
37 given to construction, crafting, mending, and other home-based skills in order to open up opportunities for family  
38 members to generate income to the members of the family,

39

40 *Viewing with apprehension* asymmetry of information between post-conflict societies and the rest of the world and  
41 the need for transparency,

42

43 *Recognizing* the need for transparency among Member States in order to monitor and maintain human rights in post-  
44 conflict societies,

45

46 *Respecting* national sovereignty ordained by the UN Charter Article 2,

47

48 1. *Emphasizes* the importance of protection of human rights in post-conflict areas;

49

- 50 2. *Stresses* Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 22/16 which underlines the need for a rights-based  
51 framework during the stages of recovery, relief and rehabilitation;  
52
- 53 3. *Decides* to enhance cooperation within existing thematic mandates in accordance with Resolution 5/1, on the  
54 issue of promotion of human rights in post-conflict societies, and requests the Special Rapporteur on the right to  
55 education, Special Rapporteur on promotion of freedom of expression, Special Rapporteur on the rights of  
56 indigenous peoples, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of IDPs, the Special Rapporteur on minority  
57 issues, the Working Group on discrimination against women, and the Special Rapporteur on violence against  
58 women, its causes and consequences to:
- 59
- 60 a. Collaborate with the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee on the issues of human rights  
61 violations in post-conflict areas, with special focus on women, children, minority, and  
62 underrepresented groups,  
63
- 64 b. Write an annual report addressing the post-conflict effects on their respective vulnerable,  
65 underrepresented, or minority groups,  
66
- 67 c. Identify best practices in collaboration with the Office of United Nations High Commissioner for  
68 Refugees, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Office for the  
69 Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UN Women, the Peacebuilding Commission, and the UN  
70 Security Council,  
71
- 72 d. Mainstream gender and a focus on vulnerable populations in the work of the mandate and to give  
73 special attention to the promotion of women’s civil, political, economic, cultural, and social rights as  
74 they are significant to the dialogue,  
75
- 76 e. Accept invitations from affected states to conduct research in post-conflict areas,  
77
- 78 f. Provide recommendations to the HRC and aforementioned UN entities about the situation in post-  
79 conflict areas,  
80
- 81 g. Report such findings to the body at annually recurring sessions, discussing the status of women,  
82 minorities, and underprivileged groups;  
83
- 84 4. *Calls upon* Member States to take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent  
85 acts of torture or Gender-Based Violence that violate an individual's basic human rights;  
86
- 87 5. *Advocates* for the adoption of universal suffrage in post-conflict areas in order to encourage the participation  
88 and representation of women and minority groups;  
89
- 90 6. *Advises* that Member States adopt legislation providing for the access to justice, including due process of law,  
91 legal counsel, the right to a fair and unbiased trial before a judge or jury, and the protection from unjustified  
92 imprisonment and punishment which would ensure that judicial systems are run by rule of law and affirm civil  
93 rights of citizens in conflict areas;  
94
- 95 7. *Calls upon* Member States to guarantee justice for all gender groups, including due process of law, legal  
96 counsel, and all civil rights, including but not limited to:
- 97
- 98 a. the right to vote and cast ballots,  
99
- 100 b. the right to participate in peaceful protests and demonstrations,  
101
- 102 c. the right to fair and equal education,  
103
- 104 d. the right to press charges against those who violate their human rights;  
105

- 106 8. *Encourages* Member States to implement Security Council resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, in  
107 order to increase female participation in institutions and mechanisms for conflict prevention and management,  
108 in peace negotiations, and their participation in repatriation and resettlement, disarmament, demobilization and  
109 reintegration in order to progress towards a more equitable and non-violent relation of gender roles in post-  
110 conflict societies and to ensure the protection of their human rights;  
111
- 112 9. *Proposes* all genders be granted the opportunity to attain equivalent levels of education in order to allow  
113 everyone including women access to a higher level political and economic positions to expand their current  
114 roles in social and economic life;  
115
- 116 10. *Suggests* the implementation of the “each one, teach one” approach to add value to households through the  
117 provision of vocation and trade skills to men, women, and children in post-conflict areas which not only  
118 supports the right to employment and to seek better conditions, but also raises awareness in post-conflict  
119 societies about the ability of education to contribute to mitigating conflict by addressing the causes of conflict  
120 within the broader society and realizing a peaceful and prosperous future for the state;  
121
- 122 11. *Recommends* that Member States voluntarily provide financial support to funds, such as the Fund for Gender  
123 Equality which focuses on economic and political empowerment for women, the UN Trust Fund to End  
124 Violence against Women, the UN Development Fund for Women, the UN Voluntary Fund, the UN Children’s  
125 Fund for Indigenous People that address women, children, and other vulnerable groups in post-conflict  
126 societies:  
127
- 128       a. To enhance efforts to prevent gender-based violence,  
129
- 130       b. To ensure the effective protection and promotion of human rights;  
131
- 132 12. *Strongly supports* transparency for the domestic and international public in order to promote accountability to  
133 the people, in order to allow social, political, cultural, and economic reform.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** HRC/1/2

**Committee:** Human Rights Council

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

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1 *The Human Rights Council,*

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*Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 56/116 and the Vienna Declaration,

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*Stressing* the fact that education should be a key instrument in the process of eliminating extremism,

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7

*Noting with satisfaction* the success of UN educational programs such as Global Education First Initiative (GEFI) in putting as many children in schools as possible, improving the quality of learning and fostering global citizenship,

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9

*Recalling* the Convention on the Right of the Child (CRC), which states that children are entitled to special care and assistance,

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12

*Stressing* the importance of the International Development Association (IDA) programs for fragile and conflict affected states and the importance of providing economic investment in these states to help reach the stability and sustainability of states seeking to implement strong human rights laws and regulations,

13

14

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16

*Recognizing* that education is a valuable tool towards eliminating social exclusion in post-conflict societies,

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18

*Expressing* confidence in the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) to respond effectively to imminent threats to the peace process, to strengthen national capacities to promote coexistence and peaceful resolutions of conflicts and reestablish the essential administrative services to revitalize the economy,

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22

1. *Recommends* that relevant UN bodies and other stakeholders oversee the implementation of all of the proposed following actions in collaboration with local governments to ensure that basic human rights are preserved by:

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25

a. Granting access to education, healthcare and medicine by reconstructing health care and educational infrastructure in conflict and post-conflict situations in order to ensure that refugees and children are sheltered from extremist influences,

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b. Suggesting to improve the dissemination of information on fundamental human rights in post-conflicts zones so as to increase awareness among vulnerable populations,

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32

c. Observing and bringing to attention relevant issues to be discussed in the Human Rights Council (HRC) and other bodies of the UN, always taking into consideration particularities of each post conflict environment;

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36

2. *Supports* any effective initiative such as the Initiative for Social and Economic Rights (ISER) offering populations the tools to rapidly gain or regain political, social and economic rights in order to reach stability by raising awareness among children and adults on ways to participate in politics, institutions, the economic system and on their respective civil rights and duties specific to their region;

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3. *Calls upon* all Member States and international organizations able to provide humanitarian assistance to do so in an efficient manner through the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) and the PBF in order to secure the basic human rights, such as right to life, right to food, right to health and right to adequate housing;

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4. *Encourages* countries who are willing to provide monetary aid to do so consistently in order to avoid potential disruptions in the process of development in aid-receiving post-conflict societies;

46

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48

5. *Supports* educational initiatives aimed at stopping the spread of cultural sexual practices that violate sexual and reproductive health rights of the population;

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6. *Encourages* an increase in the exchange of knowledge on the creation of education systems, the organization of healthcare system and the improvement of the capacity of health care workers through scholarship and exchange programs aimed at the academic community in post-conflict countries so as to guarantee the availability of services that ensure human rights.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** HRC/1/3

**Committee:** Human Rights Council

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

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2  
3 *Acknowledging* the shortcomings of previous efforts to assist in the reduction of human rights violations in post-  
4 conflict societies, according to the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR) Plan of Action:  
5 Protection and Empowerment which recognizes the fundamental challenges to the implementation of human rights,  
6

7 *Reaffirming* Human Rights Council resolution 22/16 which promotes the protection of human rights in post-conflict  
8 situations and stresses the need to improve effective coordination and mainstreaming mechanisms for human rights,  
9

10 *Recalling* United Nations Security Council resolution 1325, which reaffirms the influential role of women in post-  
11 conflict resolution, peace negotiations, and the promotion of peace and security in post-conflict societies as well as  
12 the danger of sexual exploitation and abuse against women during peacekeeping operations,  
13

14 *Bearing in mind* the importance of the third Millennium Development Goal to Achieve Gender Equality and the  
15 Empowerment of Women, and the implementation of this goal within the Sustainable Development Goals of the  
16 future,  
17

18 *Taking into account* the importance of achieving Strategic objectives B3 and B4 of the Beijing Platform for  
19 Action, which are aimed at improving women's access to vocational training, science and technology, and  
20 continuing education and to develop non-discriminatory education and training,  
21

22 *Considering* the significance of realizing Articles 10, 14 and 16, of the Convention for the Elimination of all forms  
23 of Discrimination against Women, which emphasize the importance of education to prevent the discrimination of  
24 women,  
25

26 *Convinced* that the best means to guarantee the inclusion of women in post conflict societies is to implement  
27 national policies that promote and protect their human rights and fundamental freedom,  
28

29 *Stressing the importance of* the International Development Agency's programs for Fragile and Conflict Affected  
30 States and the importance of providing gender mainstreaming economic investment,  
31

32 *Recognizes* that post conflict societies are often found in developing states suffering financial and social hardships  
33 and require humanitarian assistance from the international community,  
34

35 *Recognizing* the accomplishments of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) in training  
36 and education of individuals, governmental organizations, NGOs and peacekeeping forces through the Peacekeeping  
37 Training Program (PTP),  
38

- 39 1. *Notes with concern* the lack of informed analysis of the different options available to address human rights  
40 problems, and the overall lack of knowledge dispersion on human rights practices, and the need to continue  
41 human rights protection efforts to address issues of insufficient funding and the training of personnel to issues  
42 involving women in conflict;  
43
- 44 2. *Recommends* Member States of the United Nations seek to follow recommendations of operative clauses 5, 7,  
45 and 10 of Security Council resolution 1325, through the consideration of a Peacekeeping Education Program for  
46 Women's Issues (PEPWI), with the objective of helping every Member State to encourage the involvement of  
47 women in peace and institution building operations and decreasing gender-based violence;  
48
- 49 3. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to evaluate the possibility of implanting PEPWI under the framework of the  
50 Peacekeeping Training Program (PTP) of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, addressing the  
51 following issues:

- 52 a. Providing education to state officials and UN peacekeeping forces on:  
53 i. specific dangers women face in conflict,  
54 ii. the prevention of sexual violence against women and girls as a tool of war,  
55 iii. ways to provide relief and recovery to female victims of violence,  
56 iv. encouraging the active participation of women in legislative peacekeeping processes,  
57 v. the general promotion and protection of human rights in post-conflict societies,  
58
- 59 b. Making the information widely available to individuals and organizations in post-conflict regions,  
60
- 61 c. Should PEPWI be adopted, the Human Rights Council will request the Secretary-General to submit  
62 annual reports on the progress of PEPWI to the Human Rights Council in order to monitor the  
63 implementation of this program, and proposes that the education program be voluntarily applied by the  
64 regional offices of the appropriate bodies in each country;  
65
- 66 4. *Invites* the Peace Building Fund and Member States to provide voluntary contributions in order to support and  
67 fund the implementation of the Educational Program to establish a sustainable and effective environment for the  
68 growth of civil society;  
69
- 70 5. *Encourages* developed Member States to continue to assist smaller developing states through financial and  
71 humanitarian assistance in building their volunteer and education programs;  
72
- 73 6. *Expresses its hope* that international, regional, and local NGOs as well as other UN bodies such as the United  
74 Nations Development Programme (UNDP) will support the efforts of PEPWI through providing inputs of  
75 financial assistance, knowledge and specialized expertise.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** HRC/1/4

**Committee:** Human Rights Council

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

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1 *The Human Rights Council,*

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3 *Deeply concerned* by the current situation of post-conflict societies and stressing the need to assist these areas as  
4 expressed in Human Rights Council resolution 22/16,

5

6 *Reaffirming* the principle of equality and universality of human rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of  
7 Human Rights,

8

9 *Reaffirming* Article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights regarding the non-discrimination  
10 principle based on the ground of race, color, sex, language, religion or social origin,

11

12 *Recognizing* that mitigating violent aggressions against all human beings including aggression based on the personal  
13 decisions and freedom to define identity, is achievable while still respecting the cultural and religious beliefs of  
14 regions,

15

16 *Recalling* Human Rights Council resolution 20/8 regarding the promotion, protection, and enjoyment of human  
17 rights on the Internet and Human Rights Council resolution 21/12 regarding the safety of journalists,

18

19 *Emphasizing* General Assembly resolution 64/293 and Human Rights Council resolution 11/3 regarding the  
20 trafficking of persons, especially women and children,

21

22 *Acknowledging* the Repatriation and Reintegrating Programs operated by United Nations High Commissioner of  
23 Refugees (UNHCR),

24

25 *Recalling* Human Rights Council Resolution 20/8 regarding the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human  
26 rights on the Internet and HRC Resolution 21/12 regarding the safety of journalists,

27

28 *Emphasizing* Human Rights Council Resolution 11/3 regarding the trafficking of persons, especially women and  
29 children,

30

31 *Recognizing* that poverty and social inequality continue to marginalize certain groups in post conflict societies, and  
32 that empowerment is an invaluable tool in overcoming barriers for the full realization of their human rights,

33

34 *Welcoming* the United Nations Development Program's (UNDP) efforts in quantifying gender inequality evaluation  
35 with the establishment of the Gender Inequality Index,

36

37 *Affirming* the positive effects of micro-finance infrastructures in post conflict societies,

38

39 *Fully aware* of the importance of establishing a working infrastructure according to the Universal Declaration of  
40 Human Rights (UDHR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR),

41

42 *Recalling* the Human Rights Council resolution 20/1 of July 2012 on access to legislative measures for trafficking of  
43 persons, especially women and children, and their rights to effective solution for human rights violation,

44

45 *Expressing* its appreciation for the efforts made to fight against human trafficking from international organizations  
46 such as the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking and the Asian Regional Initiative Against  
47 Trafficking in Women and Children,

48

49 *Bearing in mind* the United Nations Millennium Development Goals for 2015 (UNMDG) regarding eradicating  
50 extreme poverty and hunger and promoting gender equality and empowering women,

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*Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 55/25, regarding the extension of bilateral and multilateral agreements and the respect for international legal standards,

*Noting* the efforts made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) within its frameworks outlined by the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and Protocols thereto,

*Taking note of* a Human Rights Awareness Index as a tool to measure the progression of human rights for those victimized by human trafficking;

1. *Strongly recommends* ensuring that the value and right to education is promoted in post-conflict societies as well as recommending the creation of an initiative to endorse human rights education in order to create social acceptance of protecting human rights and gender equality, in ways that:
  - a. Ensure the universal rights of basic education of all people,
  - b. Encourage human rights and peace education,
  - c. Encourage, advance and foster innovation in education by promoting learning materials and methods to improve the collection and analysis of education data and technology use to improve literacy rates by:
    - i. Drawing attention to the proven success of the UN school system and curriculum of the United Nations Relief and Work Agency to act as a model for providing the right to education in post-conflict societies,
    - ii. Recommending the establishment of a merit-based scholarship taking into account gender equality in alignment to address the UN Millennium Development Goal of promoting gender equality and empowering women;
2. *Calls upon* the General Assembly Third Committee to assess the progress that each member state has made in narrowing the UNDP Gender Inequality Index, in comparison to past performance, and to give recognition to those who have made significant progress;
3. *Encourages* increased participation of women in political decision-making through:
  - a. The implementation of universal suffrage;
  - b. The implementation of a long-term plan, oriented towards encouraging women's participation in institutions and mechanisms for conflict prevention;
4. *Calls upon* post-conflict societies to address the violations towards women and children in human trafficking by:
  - a. Strengthening cooperation mechanisms between institutions at the national and local level as well as between non-governmental organizations in initiatives for the creation and promotion of policies for combating trafficking of human beings at the national and international level,
  - b. Collaborating with the existing funds within UN programs for victims of human trafficking, such as the Voluntary Trust Fund under the UNODC, in an effective manner that encourages capacity building and provides sustainability for post-conflict societies,
  - c. Promoting educational campaigns in cooperation with UNESCO to spread awareness to the public on the methods of reporting offences with confidentiality of citizen identity:
    - i. Addressing the growing generation through social media mediums and funding for human trafficking awareness programs in primary and secondary schools,
    - ii. Advocating for offering education on a local governmental level to provide easily accessible supports;

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- d. Advocating for the UNHCR Repatriation and Reintegration Programme to encourage people return to their countries once the conflicts are over.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** HRC/1/5

**Committee:** Human Rights Council

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

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1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2  
3 *Reaffirming* Article 2 of the International Covenant for Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), that primes the respect of  
4 the fundamental rights of every human being,

5  
6 *Recalling* Article 2 of the United Nations Charter which engages to recognize and respect the sovereign equality of  
7 all of its Members,

8  
9 *Contemplating* the principles denoted in the United Nations Charter, Chapter VI, article 33, regarding judicial  
10 settlement as a prominent solution to any threat that may endanger the maintenance of international peace and  
11 security,

12  
13 *Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), which specifies that human rights should be  
14 protected by the rule of law,

15  
16 *Recalling* Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 which establishes the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee,

17  
18 *Fully aware* of resolution 22/16 of the Human Rights Council (HRC) which mandated the Human Rights Council  
19 Advisory Committee to prepare a research-based report on best practices and main challenges in the promotion and  
20 protection of human rights in post-disaster and post-conflict situations,

21  
22 *Having considered* the 2004 Report of the Secretary-General on the Rule of Law and Transitional Justice in Conflict  
23 and Post-conflict societies in order to guarantee an effective law reform and prevalence of a legal system applied to  
24 the necessities of these societies,

25  
26 *Further recalling* Security Council report 616 (2004) to the General Assembly stating the importance of the  
27 principle of judicial stability within an effective institutional framework consistently responding to international  
28 human rights norms and standards, as well as measures to ensure adherence to the principles of rule of law, equality  
29 before the law, accountability to the law, impartiality and procedural and legal transparency,

30  
31 *Taking into account* General Assembly resolutions 61/39 (2006), 62/70 (2008) and 63/128 (2008), which restates the  
32 rule of law at the national and international levels in accordance with Chapter VI of the United Nations Charter to  
33 adopt at the national level effectively promoting the principles and jurisdiction of international law in post-conflict  
34 societies,

- 35  
36 1. *Recommends* a mutual cooperation agreement between the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group  
37 (ROLC) and the Human Rights Advisory Committee in order to consider the development of a legal framework  
38 that would establish a strict rule of law based on the United Nations Rule of Law Indicators developed by the  
39 Office of the High Commissioner for the Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Department of Peacekeeping  
40 Operations (DPKO) and advises that should this legal framework be developed, the advisory committee report  
41 to the Human Rights Council during its periodic sessions;
- 42  
43 2. *Requests* that, should the development of this legal framework be adopted, the Human Rights Council Advisory  
44 Committee establishes and reviews a periodic report to be delivered to the Human Rights Council from  
45 voluntary Member States who decide to apply the aforementioned legal framework as to address the impact of  
46 the framework on the legislative, judicial, and administrative measures within certain time frames:

- 47  
48 a. Within one year after the entry into force to the State concerned,

49

- 50           b. Thereafter at least every four years or when the Council deems necessary;  
51  
52 3. *Promotes* the effective financing of local governments to improve legal institutions and legal frameworks by:  
53  
54           a. Recommending the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), as well as any willing  
55           states, to allocate any available funding toward the improvement of national legal institutions and  
56           frameworks necessary to strengthen and promote the rule of law,  
57  
58           b. Further recommends member states consider allocating no-year-limit contingency funds designated for  
59           the improvement of the legal framework and the strengthening of the judicial system and promoting  
60           the United Nations Rule of Law Indicators, addressing the following themes:  
61  
62                i. Infrastructure of legal institutions,  
63                ii. Reconstruction of legal framework and application of comparative legislation when suitable.





## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** HRC/1/6

**Committee:** Human Rights Council

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

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1 *The Human Rights Council,*

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*Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), specifically Article 25 on the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of individuals,

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6

*Recognizing* the recent upsurge of post-conflict trauma and rising prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) for all individuals, including armed services, children, and all members of society, in regions such as Gaza, Syria, Iraq, and others, as indicated by United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA),

9

10 *Aware of* PTSD is a consequence of extreme psychological trauma including assault, rape, abuse, motor vehicle accidents, natural and human-caused disasters, and combat,

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12

*Understanding* the direct relationship between PTSD and substance abuse, due to high-risk, self-medication, susceptibility, and shared-vulnerability theories,

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16

*Recognizing* the difficulties faced by returning military service men and women in post-deployment reintegration into civilian life,

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19

*Stressing* the lack of primary mental health specialists in educational establishments at all levels,

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*Acknowledging* the lack of a universal, streamlined approach to treating post-conflict trauma,

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23

*Recognizing* the Guiding Principles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which promote the full and effective participation and inclusion in society of person with mental health issues and disabilities,

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25

*Further reaffirming* Article 12 of the Guiding Principles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which recognizes persons with disabilities before the law,

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*Regretting* the social stigma associated with mental health disorders,

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31

*Noting* the psychological effect caused by conflict, including post-traumatic stress and depression,

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33

*In concurrence with* past academic studies by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and World Health Organization (WHO) linking substance abuse to post-traumatic stress, depression, and other mental health disorders,

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36

*Noting with disdain* the low priority placed on mental health, which is responsible for almost 25% of the world's disabilities,

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*Recognizing* the fact that persons suffering from mental health conditions and facing high social stigma are at risk of substance abuses, such as alcohol, narcotics, and other illicit substances,

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42

*Emphasizing* the recent and relevant cooperation between the Human Rights Council and the United Nations Commission on Narcotics Drugs,

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45

*Citing* national mechanisms and awareness campaigns, including social media, on the effect of mental health issues in post-conflict societies,

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47

*Reaffirming* the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC),

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51 *Recognizing* the potential risks and dangers of leaving those susceptible to committing crime and violence without  
52 psychiatric aid,  
53  
54 *Recalling* the efforts of organizations such as the US Department of Veteran Affairs (USDVA) to treat reintegrating  
55 war veterans,  
56  
57 1. *Endorses* the work and efforts of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to enjoyment of the highest  
58 standard of physical and mental health;  
59  
60 2. *Encourages* Member States to establish programs as suggested by the WHO Quality Rights Tool Kit to run at  
61 medical centers, community-based outpatient clinics, and vet centers;  
62  
63 3. *Encourages* the participation of behavioral specialists in NGOs to provide much needed mental health care to  
64 volatile and underdeveloped regions;  
65  
66 4. *Recommends* that the curriculum's for primary and secondary school education address mental health issues in  
67 post-conflict societies, such as PTSD, depression, panic attacks, and suicidal thoughts, that will foster detection  
68 and further understanding of the issues that children are facing, while also allowing students to bring attention  
69 and acceptance to family members suffering from PTSD and other mental illness, in order to provide education  
70 to facilitate the fulfillment of Article 12 of the International Covenant of Economic, Social, Cultural Rights for  
71 rights to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;  
72  
73 5. *Calls upon* Member States to collaborate with NGO medical centers in establishing, community-based  
74 outpatient and counseling programs within the framework of existing medical facilities and treatments in post-  
75 conflict and underdeveloped areas, with the aim to:  
76  
77 a. Provide mental health services to support citizens as they re-enter the civil sector after suffering post-  
78 traumatic stress and psychological issues,  
79  
80 b. Provide support to persons suffering from mental health and post-traumatic disorders,  
81  
82 c. Provide education for family members of persons suffering from mental health disorders and  
83 disabilities about their condition and coping mechanisms,  
84  
85 d. Provide information and advocacy for persons with mental health issues and disabilities regarding their  
86 conditions, in order to allow them full participation and inclusion in society, as outlined by the guiding  
87 principles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;  
88  
89 6. *Supports* the creation of readjustment counseling services in post-conflict areas to provide support for re-  
90 integration programmes for military service men and women seeking to re-enter the civil service sector, which  
91 would aim to:  
92  
93 a. Provide lessons on dealing with PTSD symptoms,  
94  
95 b. Provide one-to-one, group, and family counseling geared towards increasing knowledge and awareness  
96 of mental health issues and removing stigmas associated with the disorders,  
97  
98 c. Provide medications, as deemed appropriate by the primary or behavioral specialist caregivers,  
99  
100 d. Provide education and counseling services to families of veterans for military-related mental health  
101 issues,  
102  
103 e. Work towards providing the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health as designated by  
104 the International Covenant of Economic, Social, Cultural Rights;  
105

- 106 7. *Draws* attention to approaches, such as The US Department of Veteran Affairs' reintegration program, which  
107 consists of determining the patient's social history and psychiatric status in order to determine the best, and  
108 most comprehensive treatment plan;  
109
- 110 8. *Recommends* that post-conflict societies raise awareness to education agencies, such as The Global Health  
111 Workforce Alliance dedicated to global education and health education that develops and advocates for policies  
112 relevant to global health education, and develops and maintains collaborative partnerships with related  
113 organizations, and suggests that The US Department of Veteran Affairs, give special focus to the support of  
114 military personnel reintegrating back to civil life and suffering from post-conflict trauma;  
115
- 116 9. *Urges* the collaboration of international organizations, such as The United Nations Development Programme  
117 and UN Enable, along with national and nongovernmental organizations and UN working groups such as the  
118 Working Group on Children, Youth and Mental Health; the Working Group on Human Rights and Mental  
119 Health; the Working Group on Refugees, Immigrant and Mental Health; the Working Group on  
120 Media/Information, Communication Technologies and Mental Health to finance and assist health care projects  
121 including education and awareness campaigns through schools, print, radio, and social media;  
122
- 123 10. *Stresses* the importance for the implementation of a UN Mental Health Day and similar national programs that  
124 target family members as well as drug abusers, such that the State can promote understanding of underlying  
125 mental health issues causing substance abuse, such as PTSD;  
126
- 127 11. *Suggests* the United Nations Commission on Narcotics Drugs to develop annual reports on the conditions of  
128 drug importing and exporting countries in order for the Advisory Committee to assess their relation to human  
129 rights violations;  
130
- 131 12. *Advocates for* the implementation of domestic awareness campaigns by the government and the media to  
132 promote the hiring of veterans to help support efforts of reintegration;  
133
- 134 13. *Encourages* the extension of the mandates noted in the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement  
135 Affairs, which develop policies that expand global drug prevention, treatment initiative, both bilaterally and  
136 through corporations with multilateral organizations and that also provides support to foreign law enforcement  
137 partners confronting dangerous and well-organized drug trafficking organization and military personnel being  
138 reintegrated into civil society;  
139
- 140 14. *Supports* community and social movements that emphasize the need for vocational education for military  
141 personnel being reintegrated into civil society.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** HRC/1/7

**Committee:** Human Rights Council

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

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1 *The Human Rights Council,*

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4 *Convinced* that discrimination on the basis of gender goes against the provisions of the United Nations Charter and  
5 the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and that the principles of equality, security, liberty and dignity are  
6 universally applicable,

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7

8 *Recalling* the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) aimed at protecting,  
9 respecting and fulfilling the right to health and sanitation,

9

10

11 *Noting* the need for specialized policies that both protect and prevent the targeting of at-risk youth and vulnerable  
12 groups, such as women, through educative peace-building programs,

12

13

14 *Recognizing* the need for reparations owed to victims for their displacement, health concerns, death or incapacitation  
15 of family members, and other human rights grievances at the hands of Non-State Actors (NSAs),

15

16

17 *Reaffirming* the importance of independent bodies such as Mexico's National Commission on Human Rights,

17

18

19 *Alarmed* that women and children are the main victims of poverty, as every second child in the world is living in  
20 poverty while 60 per cent of the world hungry are women,

20

21

22 *Citing* the World Health Organization definition which describes health as “complete physical, mental and social  
23 well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity”,

23

24

25 *Drawing attention to* the United Nations Children’s Fund principle, which addresses the vulnerability of children in  
26 post conflict societies to suffer from mental health disorders,

26

27

28 *Referring* the Security Council resolution 2143 on the importance of protecting children in armed conflicts and in  
29 peace-building and peacekeeping operations and the need to incorporate child protection provisions in peace  
30 agreements,

30

31

32 *Bearing in mind* the importance of education in the aftermath of conflicts, reflected in the program "Teacher's  
33 Emergency Pack (TEP)" from the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Educational,  
34 Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO),

34

35

36 *Deeply concerned* by the fact that according to the World Health Organization (WHO) more than 6 million children  
37 have been severely injured or permanently disabled in situations of conflict, and an estimated 20 million children are  
38 refugees or internally displaced as a result of conflict and human rights violations,

38

39

40 *Aware of* UNICEF’s World Children Report which states that self-empowering war affected children to contributes  
41 positively to their rehabilitation process,

41

42

43 1. *Encourages* all Member States to condemn violence, discrimination and human right violations in post-conflict  
44 societies and the specific targeting of vulnerable groups including women and children for abuse and  
45 exploitation;

45

46

47 2. *Emphasizes* the need to protect long-term peace through varied mentor-mentee relationships between  
48 developing and developed States and mirroring the efficacy of the United States and Mexico's Merida Initiative,  
49 such as to facilitate the exchange of human and physical capital and the transfer of knowledge;

49

- 50 3. *Recommends* Member States consider the adoption of frameworks providing restorative compensation to  
51 victims and victims' families for human rights' violations, such as rape, torture, forced disappearances, among  
52 others;  
53
- 54 4. *Approves* Member States' endeavors to promote reputable, transparent and accountable watchdog organizations  
55 which will report on the standards of sanitation infrastructure for women and children, and provide metrics for  
56 affirming that public facilities meet human health standards;  
57
- 58 5. *Further encourages* the adoption of education programs that focus on gender equality and sexual health  
59 education for all students during early adolescence to raise awareness of sexually transmitted infections (STIs)  
60 and methods of contraception in such a way that discourages violent sexual aggression against women and  
61 children;  
62
- 63 6. *Recommends* UNICEF further implements and enhances monitoring of the Child Protection in Emergencies  
64 Program with a special focus on the promotion and the protection of human rights of children without a shelter  
65 in order to maintain their active work to protect children in post conflict societies;  
66
- 67 7. *Suggests* that UN Women and UNICEF work with the OHCHR to further provide both qualitative and  
68 quantitative methods of compiling psychological and educational data on women and children:  
69
- 70 a. UNICEF and WHO may jointly work with the regional office of health or its equivalent in order to  
71 create a historical comparative archive with special emphasis on the effects of health and sanitation  
72 hazards in post-conflict societies on demographics classified as vulnerable and non-vulnerable,  
73
- 74 b. UN Women is encouraged to produce educational pamphlets and brochures pertaining to women's  
75 rights with respects to their reproductive, mental and general health, which should be aimed at  
76 informing them of their human rights,  
77
- 78 c. UNICEF is encouraged to partner with the HRC to create life-cycle documentation for the progress of  
79 orphaned children as it relates to their educational attainment, aggregate employment and health;  
80
- 81 8. *Invites* the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and UNICEF to work on joint economic  
82 and social reports which display both the cultural and financial consequences among Member States which have  
83 ratified differing human rights resolutions;  
84
- 85 9. *Further invites* the WHO for the revision and possible suggestions of such reports;  
86
- 87 10. *Recommends* post conflict States to promote educational facilities through the implementation of the "Teacher's  
88 Emergency Pack (TEP)" program of the UNESCO and UNICEF;  
89
- 90 11. *Invites* all Member States and private individuals to contribute to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)  
91 in order to rebuild emergency rooms and provide populations in post-conflict societies with basic medicines,  
92 maternal and pediatric care and general surgery and calls upon other agencies, such as Doctors without Borders,  
93 Amnesty International, and Red Cross International to support this action with the presence on the field of  
94 qualified staff to ensure health care necessities.



National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** HRC/1/8

**Committee:** The Human Rights Council

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

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1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2  
3 *Reaffirming* Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in its commitment to rights for all  
4 people without distinctions of any kind including gender, while observing the national sovereignty of all states,

5  
6 *Recognizing* the need for empowering marginalized groups to counteract the pervasion of ongoing violence and  
7 discrimination against vulnerable populations such as women,

8  
9 *Having examined* report 26/38 of the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women on the resulting  
10 disproportionate privation of women’s rights in these societies,

11  
12 *Affirming* the right to an adequate standard of living for the health and well-being of all humans as laid out in the  
13 UDHR, notably the physical and mental health rights specified in General Assembly (GA) resolution 67/81,

14  
15 1. *Endorses* the right to equal pay for equal work through proportional representation of women and other  
16 minority groups in the private sector with the eventual goal of addressing the gender wage gap by working  
17 towards a considerable increase in women’s labor union participation and establishing public protection  
18 measures to guarantee security in the work and public forces by embedding the document, *I Knew I Could Do*  
19 *This Work*, from the Institute for Women’s Policy Research into UN frameworks on the policies of:

- 20  
21 a. Establishing women’s groups within labor unions,  
22  
23 b. Encouraging unions to increase focus on women’s issues,  
24  
25 c. Recognizing the contributions of women within labor unions;

26  
27  
28 2. *Urges* Member States to protect the right to self-determination by fostering gender mainstreaming in the public  
29 sector through:

- 30  
31 a. Integrating women into the law enforcement forces,  
32  
33 b. Providing training to justice personnel and security forces that emphasizes sensitivity to marginalized  
34 groups, such as:  
35 i. Providing gender sensitivity training programs for judicial personnel that incorporates the  
36 principles of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against  
37 Women (CEDAW) similar to the program implemented in the Philippines through a  
38 collaborative effort of the Attention Human Rights Center and the United Nations  
39 Development Fund for Women,  
40 ii. Implementing gender-sensitive training programs as outlined in the UN Development  
41 Program (UNDP) policy brief *Gender Sensitive Police Reform in Post-Conflict Societies*,  
42  
43 c. Utilizing existing regional institutions to enhance international dialogue and exchange of best practices  
44 for successful initiatives to address women’s needs,  
45  
46 d. Strengthening women’s participation in peace and institution building, in accordance with the UNDP’s  
47 report, *Empowering Women for Stronger Political Parties*, by incentivizing female political leadership  
48 by:

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- i. Encouraging the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to provide student loans for women offering advanced educational opportunities in universities with leadership programs,
  - ii. Suggesting that Member States implement effective inclusion policies to promote women's participation in political systems,
  - iii. Urging UN Women to update the *Best Practices Used by Political Parties to Promote Women in Politics* in order to strengthen women's wings in political parties globally,
  - iv. Further encouraging the UNDP Gender Thematic Trust Fund to provide funding that will empower women's political groups;
3. *Recommends* that non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and UN bodies assist Member States in increasing availability of healthcare to vulnerable populations in post-conflict societies in order to protect and aid their right to physical and mental health through:
- a. Providing immediate healthcare in post-conflict societies through the deployment of UN health care professionals,
  - b. Ensuring sustainable healthcare solutions through creating an infrastructure by:
    - i. Requesting the further assistance of the World Health Organization (WHO), in the mission to provide health care training to local populations,
    - ii. Requesting post-conflict societies' governments, international organizations and UN agencies to use monetary funds from World Bank's Post Conflict Fund to support local organizations in funding community clinics, which will be coordinated with national healthcare structures,
  - c. Recommending that all Member States, especially developed countries, further engage in the exchange of best practices and technologies in the healthcare field through the venue of the World Women's Health and Development Forum,
  - d. Expressing support of Member States partnering with the NGO Every Woman Every Child to implement the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health;
4. *Promotes* the advancement of human rights of internally displaced persons in post-conflict societies to an adequate standard of living by:
- a. Appealing to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to identify gaps or shortcomings within his agency to preserve the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge from violations and request assistance for identifying opportunities for improvement,
  - b. Recommending the visible inclusion of female field staff specified in the *UNHCR Policy on Refugee Women*, submitted by the High Commissioner, to address the needs of refugee women.