

National Model United Nations • New York

Conference B (13 - 17 April 2014)



Documentation of the Work of the
General Assembly Fourth Committee (GA 4)

General Assembly Fourth Committee (GA 4)

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Agenda

- I. Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict
- II. Strengthening the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
- III. Strengthening United Nations Police

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)
GA4/RES/1/1	Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict	114/6/13/2
GA4/RES/1/2	Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict	106/7/15/7
GA4/RES/1/3	Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict	93/11/27/4
GA4/RES/1/4	Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict	74/29/27/5
GA4/RES/1/5	Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict	85/20/24/6
GA4/RES/1/6	Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict	79/16/38/2
GA4/RES/1/7	Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict	98/9/28/0
GA4/RES/1/8	Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict	98/11/24/2
GA4/RES/1/9	Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict	86/6/36/7
GA4/RES/1/10	Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict	89/16/21/9
GA4/RES/1/11	Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict	85/30/17/3
GA4/RES/1/12	Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict	83/38/10/4
GA4/RES/1/13	Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict	80/17/35/3
GA4/RES/1/14	Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict	82/15/25/13
GA4/RES/1/15	Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict	80/45/9/1
GA4/RES/1/16	Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict	75/16/36/8
GA4/RES/1/17	Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict	74/26/32/3
GA4/RES/1/18	Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict	92/13/24/6

Summary Report

In April 2014, 146 Member States and 2 Observers of the General Assembly Fourth Committee held their annual meeting to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict
- II. Strengthening the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
- III. Strengthening United Nations Police

During the first committee session, delegates discussed the order in which they wished to address the agenda topics. In general, most delegates demonstrated a strong preference for prioritizing Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict, but a smaller contingent wished firstly to address the issue of Strengthening United Nations Police. Following a lively debate in both formal and informal sessions, the committee decided to set the agenda in the order 1, 2, 3 as stipulated by the first motion on the floor. The issue of civilian capacity proved to be of such significance that it motivated all delegates to strive towards a common goal, regardless of any divisive political relationships between Member States.

When the committee reconvened on Monday afternoon, delegates separated into numerous working groups as they began to tackle substantive issues. Thematic areas of concern included the incorporation of a gender perspective, ensuring the availability of funding for civilian capacity initiatives, rebuilding infrastructure in post-conflict states, and regional approaches to peacebuilding. As of Monday evening, delegates had submitted eight working papers to the Dais for review.

The Dais received an additional 14 papers on Tuesday morning, bringing the committee's total output to 22 working papers. Aware of the overlap between their papers, delegates began to seek out opportunities for collaborating with other working groups and merging existing papers together. After fruitful negotiations over the course of Tuesday afternoon and following inspiring speeches from Member States, the body was able to reduce the volume of working papers to 18. Through cooperation and in the spirit of diplomacy, delegates submitted targeted, issue-specific papers on a wide range of sub-topics, allowing them to cover many aspects of civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict. Some highly creative delegates produced papers with unique proposals for action, including the use of satellite assets and imagery, the enhancement of healthcare to provide targeted services to mental health patients with stress disorders, and steps to take so as to reduce the effects of toxic waste on health and the dangers that conventional weapons pose to civilians.

Delegates returned to session on Wednesday morning with seven approved draft resolutions. Throughout the session, the Dais approved the remaining working papers as draft resolutions. Delegates alternated between formal and informal debate, as they circulated around the committee and promoted their innovative approaches to bridging gaps in civilian capacity in states emerging from conflict.

By the beginning of the last session, all 18 working papers were approved as draft resolutions and distributed to the committee. Delegates took advantage of the final suspensions to review and amend draft resolutions. Before moving into voting procedure, delegates submitted numerous friendly amendments to seven draft resolutions. To end its annual meeting, the committee subsequently passed each of the 18 draft resolutions by a significant majority, demonstrating the consensus that delegates had achieved with each other regarding the issues at hand over the course of the week.

Code: GA4/RES/1/1

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2
3 *Taking into account* the purposes and principles of sovereignty and political independence enshrined within the
4 *Charter* of the United Nations, specifically Article 1.1, which calls for the maintenance of international peace and
5 security, and Article 55, which emphasizes the importance of stability within the international community as it is
6 necessary to allow for respect for equal rights and self-determination of all peoples through promoting high
7 standards of living and respect to human rights,

8
9 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2086 (2013), which calls for the expansion of the global marketplace for
10 civilian capacities,

11
12 *Welcoming* the recommendations of the Senior Advisory Group’s report on civilian capacity in the aftermath of
13 conflict, specifically recommendation 10, which acknowledges the need for a larger global pool of civilian expertise
14 by creating access to training for civilians wishing to provide expertise within the international community,

15
16 *Recognizing* the success of the UN’s Civilian Capacity initiative, CAPMATCH, an online platform which pairs the
17 need expressed by post-conflict countries with the supply of services available from governments,
18 intergovernmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations in the five areas of safety and security,
19 justice, core government functionality, economic revitalization, and inclusive political process,

20
21 *Reiterating* the recommendation of the United Nations Civilian Capacities Regional Consultation in the Arab World,
22 which was hosted in collaboration with the League of Arab States to establish an Arabic version of the
23 CAPMATCH online platform,

24
25 *Taking into consideration* the benefits of implementing the Conflict Transformation Across Cultures (CONTACT)
26 program,

27
28 *Noting* that the rebuilding and strengthening of state infrastructure are critical to reaching the CAPMATCH goals of
29 security, core government functionality, and economic revitalization through the OPEN framework of openness,
30 partnership, expertise, and nimbleness,

31
32 *Observing* that effective and efficient communications technology is critical to strengthening civilian capacities in
33 the aftermath of conflict and that many Member States recovering from conflict are often lacking the technological
34 abilities to access online platforms such as CAPMATCH,

35
36 *Taking into account* the report of the Secretary-General on civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict (A/67/312-
37 S/2012/645) and its recommendation for financing support for capacity-building operations through South-South
38 and triangular cooperation in the five critical capacity gaps,

39
40 *Emphasizing* the crucial role of small businesses in strengthening the national economy of countries recovering from
41 conflict,

- 42
43 1. *Reaffirms* the impact CAPMATCH has on global, local, and regional peace and security;
- 44
45 2. *Recommends* strengthening domestic networks by supporting capacity-building on a sub-regional, regional, and
46 international level to prevent a relapse into conflict;
- 47
48 3. *Encourages* Member States to increase the number of women civilian capacity experts available as “providers”
49 in the CAPMATCH database in order to ensure gender equality and build a secure environment for women and
50 children in post-conflict zones;

51

- 52 4. *Endorses* the use of CAPMATCH as the most effective tool for the international community to address building
53 civilian capacity through the following strategies, which were also implemented by the United Nations
54 Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT):
55
- 56 a. Supporting and stabilizing government institutions;
 - 57
 - 58 b. Supporting parliamentary and presidential elections;
 - 59
 - 60 c. Restoring and maintaining public security;
 - 61
 - 62 d. Assisting in security sector reform;
 - 63
 - 64 e. Aiding in relief and recovery;
 - 65
 - 66 f. Aiding in investigation and prosecuting human rights crimes;
 - 67
 - 68 g. Cooperating with the UN Peacebuilding Commission to implement the OPEN framework;
 - 69
 - 70 h. Forming partnership programs with regional organizations such as the League of Arab States, the
71 African Union, and the Organization of American States to implement the OPEN framework on the
72 regional level; and
 - 73
 - 74 i. Promoting the use of triangular cooperation in CAPMATCH, pursuant to which northern and southern
75 Member States would exchange funds or expert personnel to support a third Member State in its efforts
76 with respect to sustainable development;
 - 77
- 78 5. *Recommends* that Member States requesting civilian capacity support from the CAPMATCH regional platforms
79 allow civilian capacity experts to be co-located within national institutions to enhance civilian governmental
80 capacity;
81
- 82 6. *Supports* the two-in-one training method, which pairs one peacebuilding expert with two civilians to provide
83 long-term sustainable growth at the grassroots level, through the implementation of CONTACT and similar
84 initiatives that:
85
- 86 a. Explore the causes and complexities of current conflicts;
 - 87
 - 88 b. Study theories of conflict transformation, community development, and leadership;
 - 89
 - 90 c. Investigate culturally sensitive initiatives that can prevent repeated cycles of hostility and violence; and
 - 91
 - 92 d. Develop relations with a global network of peace-builders to share the task of promoting peace and
93 justice by sharing experience and expertise;
 - 94
- 95 7. *Further requests* Member States to implement Security Council resolution 2086 (2013), which calls for existing
96 civilian capacity rosters to cooperate with and contribute expertise to CAPMATCH and its regional platforms in
97 order to reduce duplicate efforts and harmonize regional and international capacity-building activities;
98
- 99 8. *Recommends that Member States collaborate with* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization
100 (UNIDO) to enhance the communications availability of CAPMATCH by identifying and addressing gaps in
101 technological infrastructure to improve access to CAPMATCH as the United Nations online “global
102 marketplace for civilian capacities”;- 103

104 9. *Welcomes* contributions from the General Assembly Fifth Committee, Member States, and other entities that are
105 able to provide funds, expertise, and resources for the purpose of civilian capacity-building to contribute to
106 strengthening CAPMATCH;
107

- 108 10. *Invites* multinational corporations and willing Member States to invest in small businesses in post-conflict zones
109 in order to:
110
111 a. Encourage citizens of countries recovering from conflicts to start microfinance projects;
112
113 b. Establish functional and competitive national markets to help prosper the economic situations; and
114
115 c. Encourage private sector investments in technological and physical infrastructure;
116
117 11. *Appreciates* future and continued partnership programs between financial institutions and companies in order to
118 materially contribute to the process to post-conflict recovery.



Code: GA4/RES/1/2

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2
3 *Acknowledging* the sovereignty of all Member States as expressed in Article 2.1 of the *Charter of the United*
4 *Nations,*

5
6 *Noting* Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which states that “everyone has the right to a
7 standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family,”

8
9 *Further noting* the role of the Senior Advisory Group and the efforts of the Secretary-General in broadening the
10 amount of civilian experts to support capacity in post-conflict situations,

11
12 *Acknowledging* the mandate of the World Health Organization (WHO) with regard to Article 2 Subsection B of its
13 Constitution relating to the “collaboration with the United Nations, specialized agencies, governmental health
14 administrations, professional groups and such other organizations”,

15
16 *Recognizing* the success of state-recognized non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the International
17 Committee of the Red Cross, Swiss Expert Pool, Fenestra, and Doctors without Borders in giving assistance in
18 situations of post-conflict trauma,

19
20 *Reaffirming* the goals of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security,

21
22 1. *Requests* the Senior Advisory Group on Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict to consult with the WHO
23 and NGOs regarding:

24
25 a. The implementation of physical and mental health service training through state-recognized civil
26 society organizations in immediate post-conflict situations, including areas of high-risk communities of
27 refugees, displaced populations, or women and children who have suffered from violence;

28
29 b. The expansion of the international community’s understanding of the severity of mental trauma in
30 post-conflict scenarios;

31
32 c. The necessity of immediately and effectively treating post-conflict physical and mental trauma;

33
34 2. *Strongly encourages* the World Health Organization to expand their mandate to include psychological and
35 social health care tools including:

36
37 a. Providing techniques and resources to existing local healthcare professionals in the immediate
38 aftermath of a conflict;

39
40 b. Advising local healthcare professionals in specific post-conflict mental trauma, including post-
41 traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, and anxiety attacks;

42
43 3. *Further encourages* relevant state-recognized NGOs, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross,
44 Swiss Expert Pool, Red Crescent, Health Linkages and National Networks, Fenestra, and Doctors without
45 Borders to aid local healthcare professionals with advanced guidance in specific post-conflict physical trauma
46 inflicted upon high-risk populations and to offer assistance with respect to the care and treatment of immediate
47 physical and mental traumas in order to support the rebuilding of existing mental and physical care programs
48 within states recovering from recent conflict;

49
50 4. *Calls upon* relevant organizations and institutions to place a greater emphasis upon the diagnosis and treatment
51 of ailments involved with post-conflict trauma and the rehabilitation and reintegration of individuals suffering
52 from such afflictions, with a specialized focus on those affecting a large percentage of high-risk individuals
53 within Member States;

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5. *Strongly encourages* the Alliance for Health Promotion to establish localized campaigns within willing Member States with high-risk populations to spread awareness of the prevalence of mental health ailments and appropriate treatment services;
 6. *Expresses its hope* for the inclusion of other political bodies in the European Union's *Self Help - Self Heal* program, which provides the necessary guidance to local caregivers and representatives in the interest of creating strong community networks for families to identify and respond to mental illness symptoms;
 7. *Recommends* that individual Member States work closely with the Member States from which their citizens were originally displaced in order to:
 - a. Distribute humanitarian aid to affected citizens effectively;
 - b. Facilitate cooperation within the international community regarding the legal status of high-risk individuals both in their home states and in those to which they have been displaced because of conflict;
 - c. Ensure that Member States have the necessary information to address the issue of post-conflict trauma inflicted upon civilian populations;
 8. *Emphasizes* the necessity of a network of communication between Member States, which will allow for greater transfer of information and resources between Member States specifically with reference to high-risk populations.

Code: GA4/RES/1/3

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2
3 *Affirming* Article 3 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)*, which ensures the right to life, liberty
4 and security of the person,

5
6 *Bearing in mind* Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which emphasizes everyone's right to a
7 standard of living adequate for the health and well being of himself and of his family,

8
9 *Guided by* Article 2.1 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, as sovereignty and territorial integrity are imperative to
10 international relations regarding post-conflict reconstruction,

11
12 *Recalling* Millennium Development Goals 2 and 3, as created through the *Millennium Declaration*, to achieve
13 universal education in conjunction with gender parity for young women and girls,

14
15 *Mindful* of the report of the Secretary-General on civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict (A/67/312-
16 S/2012/645), which holds that civilian capacity serves an important role in supporting the transition of countries
17 emerging from conflict,

18
19 *Guided by* the Secretary-General's report on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict (A/63/881-
20 S/2009/304), which deemed national ownership as indispensable in facilitating peace in countries recovering from
21 conflict,

22
23 *Recognizing* the purpose of the Peacebuilding Commission as outlined in the *2005 World Summit Outcome*
24 *Document*, which addresses the need for an institutional mechanism to assist in facilitating sustainable development,

25
26 *Underlining* the importance of the family as a social institution in order to maintain social stability,

27
28 *Recognizing* the evolving role of the responsibility to protect (R2P) doctrine in redefining collective security in
29 response to emerging crises and post-conflict recovery,

30
31 *Cognizant of* Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and the important role women play in disarmament, the
32 maintenance of peace, and conflict prevention,

33
34 *Reaffirming* the conclusions reached in and the *Seven-Point Action Plan* annexed to the report of the Secretary-
35 General on women's participation in peacebuilding operations (A/65/354-S/2010/466),

36
37 *Keeping in mind* the report of the Secretary-General on civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict (A/67/312),
38 which emphasizes the transformation and support of nationally owned institutions and priorities,

39
40 *Cognizant of* the Principles of Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations as a means to
41 facilitate close multilateral cooperation to promote sustainable post-conflict reconstruction efforts in fragile states,

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43 1. *Urges* the international community to incorporate a gender perspective in all aspects of post-conflict
44 reconstruction, including a focus on women's participation in peacebuilding and democratization, economic
45 development, and social integration;
- 46
47 2. *Emphasizes* the importance of the inclusion of women in legislative processes as outlined in Security Council
48 resolution 1889 (2009), including particular measures to diminish gender disparity and occurrences of sexual
49 violence,
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51 3. *Requests* an increase in voluntary budget allocations from Member States to UN Women initiatives, especially
52 those implemented in post-conflict situations;
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- 54 4. *Recommends* the implementation of local and national gender-mainstreaming strategies, such as the project on
55 “Bridging the Civilian Gender Gap in Peace Operations” conducted by the Departments of Field Support,
56 Peacekeeping Operations, and Political Affairs in 2013, to address the recruitment, retention, and advancement
57 of female personnel in peacekeeping and civilian capacity missions;
58
- 59 5. *Advises* a dynamic partnership between various existing local and regional non-governmental organizations
60 (NGOs) and UN peacebuilding forces to provide a stable educational environment to women and youth in post-
61 conflict zones;
62
- 63 6. *Suggests* that Member States emphasize and integrate the following priorities in order to support holistic,
64 culturally coherent strategies to improve and expand educational opportunities for youth and women in post-
65 conflict areas:
66
- 67 a. Partnering with existing NGOs such as Room to Read, Tostan, and the Forum for African Women
68 Educationalists (FAWE) that have already achieved significant progress in such arenas; and
69
- 70 b. Promoting increased collaboration between local representatives, education specialists, NGO workers,
71 and UN personnel in crafting a dynamic approach for specific territories after conflict that includes
72 women in drafting educational material, especially gender-responsive curricula with a heavy emphasis
73 on collaborative learning and proactive peacekeeping methods, as well as training in gender equality;
74
- 75 7. *Recommends* the strengthening of internationally assisted educational programs, which cater to the future
76 generations in conflict-affected states by promoting basic educational programs such as the United Nations
77 Girls’ Education Initiative, which assists national governments as they fulfill their responsibilities towards
78 ensuring the right to education and gender equality for young women and girls;
79
- 80 8. *Supports* systematic initiatives, such as the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs’ GenCap
81 initiative, which seeks to identify the gender expertise necessary for civilian capacity and to deploy adequate
82 resources that ensure gender equality in immediate response strategies;
83
- 84 9. *Calls on* Member States to work alongside UN Women, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and the UN
85 Population Fund (UNFPA) to incorporate local leaders and organizations working in post-conflict regions to
86 further evaluate the need for gender expertise in peacekeeping operations;
87
- 88 10. *Encourages* South-South and triangular cooperation initiatives to integrate women into the rebuilding process
89 and to incorporate their voices in bilateral political dialogues;
90
- 91 11. *Emphasizes* the importance of including women in national decision-making institutions in countries
92 undergoing transition from conflict, particularly with respect to incorporating more women in political
93 processes and ensuring they are equipped with proper qualifications and a sufficient amount of experience by:
94
- 95 a. Encouraging regional and international partnerships with NGOs such as, but not limited to, the Center
96 for Asia-Pacific Women in Politics and the Capacity Development Group, that promote gender
97 equality and women’s political empowerment;
98
- 99 b. Designating regional and national evaluators that are responsible in assessing and promoting UN
100 personnel and encouraging women to participate in the political process;
101
- 102 12. *Supports* the *New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States’* emphasis on the necessity for strong national
103 ownership in promoting human and gender rights in countries recovering from conflict as an effective
104 mechanism in protecting state sovereignty and legitimizing the role of women in the statebuilding process;
105
- 106 13. *Upholds* the conclusion of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS) that
107 state sovereignty entails responsibility for the protection and empowerment of the states’ population, including
108 women and children, who are especially vulnerable in post-conflict situations;
109

- 110 14. *Calls upon* Member States to seek out alternative methods of conflict resolution and to encourage national
111 reconciliation through preventative community policing forums, in which local populations (regardless of
112 ethnic, gender, or religious identity), national government institutions, and regional organizations participate in
113 mediatory practices that work to reduce civilian tensions by:
114
- 115 a. Having parties gather in the perspective of immediate peacekeeping; and
 - 116
 - 117 b. Recruiting skilled personnel with experience in conflict resolution to ensure that local communities
118 will have the requisite assistance to resolve conflicts among themselves in the long term;
 - 119
- 120 15. *Encourages* Member States to enact comprehensive national reform in post-conflict countries, including
121 measures to combat violence against women, in order to establish a safe environment for female citizens and to
122 develop capacity to prosecute for crimes committed against women during post-conflict phases.

Code: GA4/RES/1/4

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2
3 *Acknowledging* the crucial need for the rapid establishment of effective communications amongst civil governmental
4 organs attempting to rebuild in the aftermath of conflict,

5
6 *Taking into account* that existing satellite networks can facilitate timely responses to critical situations through
7 crucial communication and information networks, particularly with respect to establishing civilian capacity in the
8 immediate aftermath of conflict,

9
10 *Bearing in mind* the extensive uses, availability, and applications of orbital satellites in the facilitation of
11 telecommunication and internet connectivity, particularly in areas whose infrastructure has been compromised as a
12 result of violence,

13
14 *Recognizing* the precedent set by the International Charter on Space & Major Disasters regarding the rapid
15 deployment of party states' orbital satellite assets to provide informational services for areas affected by natural
16 disasters,

17
18 *Further recognizing* the limitations of the International Charter on Space & Major Disasters, in light of the fact that
19 its operations are deployable only in the event of natural disasters,

20
21 1. *Recommends* that Member States consider the adoption of the Satellite Communication Network
22 "SATCOMNET" resolution, which seeks to accomplish the following in the spirit of the International Charter
23 on Space & Major Disasters:

- 24
25 a. Designate an available pool of state owned satellite assets under the oversight of national and
26 supranational space agencies;
- 27
28 b. Propose an activation mechanism by which United Nations personnel or domestic civilian institutions
29 in post-conflict states may request the deployment of SATCOMNET assets;
- 30
31 c. Advise for an independent administrative control agency activated for the oversight of SATCOMNET
32 under the oversight of the United Nations;
- 33
34 d. Expand the successes of the International Charter on Space & Major Disasters from a sole focus on
35 natural disasters into the realm of destruction caused by human initiated violence;
- 36
37 e. Provide satellite imagery at the request of post-conflict States to focus on reconstruction efforts to
38 rebuild vital infrastructure while respecting state sovereignty;

39
40 2. *Encourages* Member States that possess space programs to:

- 41
42 a. Involve their satellite fleets in the SATCOMNET satellite pool so as to further support the global aid
43 efforts to which the United Nations contributes;
- 44
45 b. Augment the effectiveness of current and future United Nations civil aid missions by allowing the
46 utilization of their orbital satellite assets;
- 47
48 c. Formulate an equitable distribution of responsibility among participating state parties;
- 49
50 d. Rely upon the United Nations Security Council for a determination of what constitutes a post-conflict
51 area;

52

- 53 3. *Recognizes* that states coping with the burden of rebuilding civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict will
54 benefit from:
55
- 56 a. Streamlined access to the capabilities of orbital communications satellites temporarily repurposed by a
57 SATCOMNET request;
 - 58
 - 59 b. Enhanced capacity and responsiveness of civilian institutions attempting to carry out their mandate in a
60 post-conflict situation where physical infrastructure is left in ruins.



Code: GA4/RES/1/5

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2
3 *Bearing in mind* General Assembly resolutions 42/99 and 243/111,

4
5 *Reaffirming* that all people have an inherent right to life and to live in a peaceful environment,

6
7 *Recognizing* the importance of education and gender considerations,

8
9 *Further recognizing* a need to establish a secure environment as a prerequisite to strengthening civilian capacities
10 after conflict,

11
12 *Concerned* by the repeated reports of detrimental long-term health consequences suffered by individuals exposed to
13 weapons, including but not limited to chemical weapons and depleted uranium, as well as their subsequent toxic
14 waste,

15
16 *Concerned* by the continued proliferation of conventional weapons such as landmines, particularly those that have
17 injured or killed civilians after having been abandoned post-conflict,

18
19 *Recognizing* that the physical effects on the environment that weapon debris has on water, soil, and agricultural
20 areas, either alone or in combination, and that abandoned contaminated equipment constitutes a serious danger to
21 life,

22
23 *Noting* the importance of environmental sustainability to the promotion of civilian capacity in the aftermath of
24 conflict,

25
26 *Disturbed* by toxic waste in urban communities increasing the frequency of malignant diseases, birth defects, cancer,
27 and other unnecessary suffering and death,

28
29 *Emphasizing* the sovereignty of each Member State emerging from conflict with respect to the rebuild of their
30 communities,

31
32 *Further recognizing* the few obligations of states involved in conflict to assess the toxicity of the materials used in
33 their weapons or to monitor the human health or environmental consequence after use,

34
35 1. *Recommends* that Member States emerging from conflict devise individual plans for toxic waste and
36 disarmament clean-up action, which would:

37
38 a. Engage with experts such as chemists, biologists and those involved in CBRN Defense to monitor
39 post-war toxic remnants in communities and areas affected by conflict and to provide reports to the
40 United Nations;

41
42 b. Incorporate locally trained volunteers in urban communities affected by the conflict for assistance and
43 implementation of this program;

44
45 c. Ensure the supply of necessary equipment, tools, and personnel to affected toxic waste areas for the
46 clean-up of agricultural areas, water, soil, and communities;

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48 2. *Encourages* Member States to implement programs aimed at toxic waste education with a focus on:

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50 a. The effect of toxic waste upon post-conflict areas;

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52 b. Increasing awareness and education regarding toxic waste in urban communities and emphasizing the
53 necessary actions for civilians to take;

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- c. Encouraging individuals to report areas affected by toxic waste to their local government in order to gain support from their Member State;
 3. *Urges* Member States involved and contributing to the production of post-conflict toxic waste and abandoned land mines to:
 - a. Provide support towards educational programs by financial means or personnel contributing as experts;
 - b. Take measures to reduce their production of toxic waste, especially in light of the consequences of conflict on civilians and innocent life;
 4. *Emphasizes* the central role of Regional Disarmament Centers and further regional initiatives, such as the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America or the African Union Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration, for precedent disarmament programs, to cease the consequence of toxic waste and land mines;
 5. *Encourages* further implementation of disarmament programs with proven success in the Western Balkan countries, such as the Montenegro Demilitarization Programme (referred to as MONDEM), which has already reached the final phase of the destruction of remaining weaponry in Montenegro;
 6. *Calls* for the disarmament of abandoned land mines for the safety of civilian capacity through the support of experts and officials trained in the disarmament of land mines, such as CBRN Defense, to monitor and secure post-conflict areas;
 7. *Encourages* developed Member States to deploy experts to engage with, train, and lead personnel involved with disarmament efforts in post-conflict areas;
 8. Recommends that Member States work with the Peacebuilding Commission to support the Peace Building Fund in making additional resources available to national governments of fragile states in order to effectively implement programs that disarm weapons;
 9. *Notes* that enhanced cooperation between the PBC and the United Nations Development Programme may strengthen the ability for Member States to gain the desired results in peacebuilding processes and in the management of toxic waste from redundant weapons.

Code: GA4/RES/1/6

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2
3 *Guided by Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations,*

4
5 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 66/255, which affirms the fundamental principle of national ownership and
6 stresses the importance of supporting national civilian capacity development and institution-building through
7 enhanced international cooperation,

8
9 *Affirming* the Peacebuilding Commission's mandate to support peace efforts in countries emerging from conflict
10 through advising on and proposing integrated strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery and, where
11 appropriate, highlighting any gaps that threaten to undermine peace,

12
13 *Confident* in the operations of the International Network on Conflict and Fragility, which was created out of the need
14 to address the particular needs of post-conflict and fragile Member States, of which the security sector is weakened,
15 and to promote lessons learned and the sharing of best practices,

16
17 *Emphasizing* the sentiments made in the *Independent Report on Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict* made
18 by the Senior Advisory Group, especially as it states that there is a critical shortage of capacities that are needed to
19 secure a sustainable peace in a post-conflict Member State,

20
21 *Further emphasizing* the effectiveness of South-South, North-South, and triangular collaboration and partnerships
22 between intergovernmental organizations and the immediate impact such partnerships can have in strengthening
23 national institutions in the aftermath of conflict,

24
25 *Noting with satisfaction* the African Union's *Policy Framework for Security Sector Reform*, which recognizes that
26 security sector reform (SSR) is a main priority in the aftermath of conflict and that the rapid implementation of SSR
27 programmes and activities is critical to obtaining sustainable peace,

28
29 *Recognizing* the vital role peacekeepers play in upholding peace and security in a post-conflict Member State, and
30 the need for peacekeepers to have higher level of expertise in order to shorten the peacekeeping process in a post-
31 conflict state,

32
33 *Noting* paragraph 57 of the *Dakar Framework for Action*, which states that conflicts, wars, and disasters are
34 fundamental obstacles to the achievement of high quality education for all and the capacity of governments and civil
35 societies should be enhanced,

- 36
37 1. *Calls upon* all Member States to fulfill their individual obligations of .7% of gross national income to official
38 development assistance, as agreed upon in the Monterrey Consensus, in order for conflict-affected Member
39 States to have the available funds to build security sector capacity and prevent a relapse into conflict;
40
41 2. *Stresses* the need to ensure that national identity is maintained and respected throughout peacekeeping and
42 peacebuilding operations through continued communication between all relevant international and regional
43 actors and Member States;
44
45 3. *Invites* all willing and able Member States to contribute financial, technical, and logistical resources to the
46 Peacebuilding Fund in their effort to support peacebuilding activities that directly contribute to post-conflict
47 stabilization, security and strengthen the capacity of regional and national institutions;
48
49 4. *Recommends* the expansion of the International Network on Conflict and Fragility to promote continued
50 cooperation and development of fragile states security sectors based on the guidelines set out in the *Principles*
51 *for Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations*;
52

- 53 5. *Suggests* the strengthening of the CAPMATCH program through security sector reform capacities to enhance
54 efficiency in identifying and matching capacity in order to align aid and assistance with the identified needs and
55 priorities of post-conflict Member States;
56
- 57 6. *Encourages* Member States to work collaboratively with the UN Office on Disarmament Affairs and the
58 Department for Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) in creating and implementing nationally owned and led
59 disarmament, demobilization and reintegration strategies and programs in order to achieve long-term stability;
60
- 61 7. *Endorses* increased development of national SSR programmes and activities, especially in the aftermath of
62 conflict, through the UN Inter-Agency Security Sector Reform Task Force by sharing expertise and capacity to
63 maintain and enhance security;
64
- 65 8. *Further recommends* that Member States consider educational strategies and approaches implemented by the
66 Peace Corps Pre-Service Training Program, the UN Police, and the DPKO that train national and regional
67 police forces and peacekeepers prior to deployment in the following areas:
68
- 69 a. Language;
 - 70
 - 71 b. Cultural sensitivity;
 - 72
 - 73 c. Technical expertise; and
 - 74
 - 75 d. Safety training;
 - 76
- 77 9. *Suggests* that Member States collaborate with the UN Education Scientific and Cultural Organization to expand
78 the Post-Conflict Post-Disaster Education Program to help educate and reintegrate all conflict-affected
79 populations, especially former ex-combatants and child soldiers, in the following ways:
80
- 81 a. Expanding and revising existing national systems and policies for education to increase civilian
82 capacity following a conflict;
 - 83
 - 84 b. Supporting volunteer-based community education programs used to eradicate illiteracy, rebuild
85 institutions, and deter the reoccurrence of conflict;
 - 86
 - 87 c. Providing online facilities, such as lectures, course material and counseling, which enable students in
88 conflict-affected states to have access to education.

Code: GA4/RES/1/7

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2
3 *Recalling General Assembly resolution 66/255 of 15 May 2012, which established the framework of this committee's*
4 *discussion of civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict,*

5
6 *Recognizing that economic instability in post-conflict scenarios often discourages economic investment and*
7 *negatively impacts employment security,*

8
9 *Acknowledging the economic recommendations in the independent report of the Senior Advisory Group on civilian*
10 *capacity in the aftermath of conflict (A/65/747-S/2011/85) from 2011,*

11
12 *Welcoming existing organizations and initiatives within the United Nations, such as CivCap, and recognizing the*
13 *effective missions they have undertaken during the aftermath of conflict,*

14
15 *Fully aware of the fact that the two-year post-conflict period is a window of opportunity that must be seized to*
16 *effectively bring peace, stability and sustainability in Member States affected by conflict,*

- 17
18 1. *Highlights* the crucial importance of international cooperation between Member States, non-governmental
19 organizations, and the private sector when seeking economic stability, particularly after conflict;
20
21 2. *Encourages* Member States to designate specific districts that have been most severely impacted by conflict and
22 establish tax breaks for businesses within these districts, which would:
23
24 a. Reduce operating costs temporarily and encourage economic sustainability by alleviating tax pressures
25 on small businesses;
26
27 b. Aid in guaranteeing employment security for affected persons;
28
29 c. Eventually yield further economic investment by maintaining economic stability in post-conflict
30 regions;
31
32 3. *Recommends* that Member States develop regional funding platforms, such as the Bank of the South and the
33 African Development Bank, which emphasize South-South cooperation through independent regional economic
34 bodies and whose funds will be used either in times of dire need in the regions affected by conflict or to
35 promote economic sustainability;
36
37 4. *Invites* Member States to take advantage of the Food and Agriculture Organization's training in fields such as
38 agriculture and industry, in order to improve economic conditions;
39
40 5. *Invites* Member States to promote education and training in fields such as agriculture and industry in order to
41 improve economic conditions;
42
43 6. *Encourages* Member States to exchange working practices and strategies through South-South cooperation and
44 open communication, especially between Member States with similar cultures or experiences with conflict, as
45 well as through North-South cooperation;
46
47 7. *Recommends* that Member States establish economic and trade relations with Member States that have faced
48 conflict or Member States that have similar cultural values, which would encourage international investment
49 directed to conflict-affected economies through various agreements such as:
50
51 a. Free trade agreements that would facilitate economic exchange between Member States and accelerate
52 their economy;
53

- 54 b. Cooperation agreements and special partnerships that would encourage international aid to the areas
55 affected by conflict;
56
- 57 8. *Invites* the public and private sectors to invest in post-conflict societies, with an emphasis on small and medium
58 businesses in order to:
59
- 60 a. Provide more jobs and tackle unemployment;
61 b. Provide a single and functional national market;
62 c. Build the ground for civilians to participate in the economy;
63
- 64 9. *Further invites* Member States to take part of these initiatives.
65
66

Code: GA4/RES/1/8

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Capacity Building in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*
2

3 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 67/187, which recognized that national and local preparedness and response
4 capacity are critical for an effective mobilization, which includes enhancing resilience and reducing the need for
5 humanitarian response,
6

7 *Bearing in mind* the Secretary-General's report on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict, which
8 reiterates the importance of basic security in political processes and the enhancement of national capacities for
9 sustainable growth and development,
10

11 *Aware of* the impact the global financial and economic crisis had on the capacity of governments,
12

13 *Noting with deep concern* the rise of violence against women fracturing families and communities, while hindering
14 social and economic development,
15

16 *Stresses* the need to strengthen women's rights to participate fully and effectively in decision-making and to
17 accomplish the rights to own property, housing, land, non-discriminatory work, just as a life free from physical or
18 sexual violence,
19

20 *Viewing with appreciation* the work of the International Refugee Regime (IRR) stressing that all governments have
21 a responsibility to meet international standards in providing refugee,
22

23 *Recognizing* the present deficiencies in assessing and providing healthcare, treatment, and aid to marginalized
24 groups including the elderly, disabled, and deprived persons, as stated within the *Dili Declaration* and *UN*
25 *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*,
26

27 *Noting* the vital role of the research, discussion, and dissemination of post-conflict reconstruction strategies to
28 develop successful peace operations as noted in the Secretary-General's report on civilian capacity in the aftermath
29 of conflict,
30

31 *Further noting* the need for consultative bodies to assist local agencies in detecting early warning signals of potential
32 violent uprisings,
33

34 1. *Encourages* the creation of individual national societies to improve responses to conflicts at national and local
35 levels, in order to enhance the situation for high-risk groups during conflict, such as the elderly, children and
36 women:
37

38 a. Encompassing teams at the civic level through community based disaster response teams;
39

40 b. Cooperating with local and city branches at the branch-level to create branch response teams;
41

42 2. *Calls for* the strengthening of existing core national capacities, which would build confidence in the political
43 process of post-conflict states through addressing the following priorities:
44

45 a. Fostering a level of political will, commitment and consensus among the main national protagonists,
46 without which most peacebuilding efforts would be futile;
47

48 b. Working at the national level with teams that are specially trained to mobilize on short notice to work
49 alongside local and international NGOs such as the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement to assist
50 people affected by conflict;
51

- 52 c. Encouraging an inclusive dialogue between national authorities and the population to create realistic
53 expectations of what can be achieved in the short run, which would reduce the likelihood of the
54 following adverse occurrences:
55
- 56 d. Instability in one area coexisting with chaos in another;
57
- 58 e. Lack of common consensus, political consensus, and trust;
59
- 60 f. Increased tensions as people return to destroyed or occupied homes;
61
- 62 g. Fear of impunity for serious crimes which may have occurred before violence started as this may
63 jeopardize peacebuilding efforts, and using models such as the African Union's Disarmament,
64 Demobilization, and Reintegration Capacity Program which includes an education platform focused on
65 educating civil societies in conflict prevention;
66
- 67 h. Failure to restore state authority to remote areas may create new sources of threat or permit wartime
68 practices of smuggling or illegal trade in natural resources to persist or even expand, undermining state
69 revenue;
70
- 71 3. *Encourages* continued commitment to advance responses that bring together the expertise of different
72 organizations of the United Nations system and their partners in order to set appropriate countercyclical
73 macroeconomic policy measures, as well as supportive and inclusive social protection systems;
74
- 75 4. *Suggests* the adoption of the following protective strategies by community-based organizations:
76
- 77 a. Promoting campaigns to combat violence against women, which will allow everyone to get involved
78 and work toward understanding that VAW is a violation of human rights that requires an urgent and
79 concrete response;
80
- 81 b. Organizing sessions with key figures and community leaders on gender-based violence (GBV) issues
82 in a joint effort to bring together civil societies and the international community for better
83 understanding of gender issues within the post-conflict communities;
84
- 85 c. Organizing discussion panels to highlight the role and responsibility of men with respect to fighting
86 violence against women, and the consequences it has not only on women, but also on sons and
87 daughters across generations;
88
- 89 5. *Expresses* its full support for the installation of added safety mechanisms to keep vulnerable women and
90 children safe in camps and refugee centers set up in the aftermath of conflict through the implementation of the
91 following strategies:
92
- 93 a. The deployment of a specially chosen, all-female unit of national police officers and military patrols
94 who are specially trained to handle cases that require particular sensitivity, such as domestic violence,
95 sexual assaults, child abuse, and juvenile delinquency;
96
- 97 b. Focus groups held by UN or local agencies within camps to address concerns, safety fears, and
98 misconduct allegations within the faculty and personnel;
99
- 100 c. Removal of the overly formal and public reporting processes that deter women from coming forward
101 to report rape and abuse and instead integrate violence reporting with regular services;
102
- 103 d. Access to basic health services for victimized or abused women and children in refugee camps;
104
- 105 6. *Requests* that all Member States comply with the internationally recognized basic standards of treatment
106 applicable to all refugees including but not limited to:
107

- 108 a. Providing temporary protection when needed;
109
110 b. Ensuring that refugees and asylum seekers enjoy the fundamental civil rights recognized
111 internationally, particularly those set out in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*;
112
113 c. Determining the location of asylum seekers by their safety and well being as well as by the security
114 needs of the receiving state;
115
- 116 7. *Recommends* that Member States take specific measures to protect the most vulnerable of citizens, including:
117
118 a. Using a standard, centralized data collection system which collects disaggregated data on the number,
119 age, gender and profile of displaced persons in order to help identify refugees and IDPs with
120 disabilities or special needs and enhance their protection and assistance;
121
122 b. Building alliances with local disability providers to support the integration of refugees and IDPs into
123 local disability services and encourage local disabled persons' organizations (DPOs) to integrate
124 disabled refugees and IDPs into their activities;
125
126 c. Conducting community-based information and awareness-raising campaigns to promote greater
127 tolerance, respect and understanding of persons with specialized needs in order to promote the
128 inclusion of people with all types of needs in camp management structures, community-based
129 participatory assessment and strategic planning exercises, and community decision-making processes;
130
- 131 8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider the following issues specifically in his next report to the General
132 Assembly on civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict:
133
134 a. Peace-building methodologies used in previous peacebuilding missions with objectives of restoring
135 national institutions in order to highlight specific practices which have shown to be most effective in
136 the development of civilian capacity in terms of conflict relapse, subsequent human development,
137 economic recovery, and more inclusive political processes;
138
139 b. Ways in which to provide responsive and dynamic strategies that take into consideration the various
140 regional, ethnic, and gender relations existing in post-conflict environment that may hinder
141 stabilization efforts;
142
- 143 9. *Further recommends* that Member States emerging from conflict consult experts with specialized knowledge to
144 take on the following responsibilities relevant to conflict prevention, management, and resolution:
145
146 a. Brokering peace agreements between warring parties;
147
148 b. Mapping out threats to peace and security by creating or improving on existing early warning systems,
149 and providing advice and analysis through fact finding mediation teams;
150
151 c. Advising the board and national leaders of Member States on the issues of impunity, justice and
152 reconciliation, as well as women, children, and other vulnerable citizens in conflict.

Code: GA4/1/9

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*
2

3 *Deeply concerned* about the fact that countries emerging from conflict face critical shortages of civilian capacities
4 and a lack of institutional resilience, as stated in the *Report on the Civilian Capacities in the Aftermath of the*
5 *Conflict of the African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD),*
6

7 *Emphasizing* the need of catalyzing a response that delivers immediate, tangible results on peacebuilding, thus
8 pursuing stability where capacities and resources have been insufficient to meet urgent demands of the people,
9

10 *Noting with satisfaction* the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding, which is the first forum for
11 political dialogue to bring together conflict-affected and fragile countries, international partners and civil society to
12 catalyze successful transitions from conflict and fragility,
13

14 *Highlighting* Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations which addresses sovereignty as the main principle upon
15 which the United Nations was founded,
16

17 *Understanding* the importance of assuring a country's ownership over its national institutions and resources for the
18 maintenance of a sustainable peace, as stated in the report of the Secretary-General on Civilian Capacity in the
19 Aftermath of Conflict A/67/312- S/2012/645 of August 15th, 2012,
20

- 21 1. *Emphasizes* the importance of communication and coordination when addressing the issue of civilian capacity
22 in the aftermath of the conflict,
23
- 24 2. *Endorses* the incorporation of the topic of international cooperation among Member States in terms of civilian
25 capacity in the aftermath of conflict in the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding in which:
26
 - 27 a. All Member States of the United Nations and other non-state actors who may provide particular
28 expertise, knowledge and good practices on the topic are invited to participate;
29
 - 30 b. Member States parties to the forum will have an exchange on good practices and strategies regarding
31 civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict;
32
 - 33 i. The aforementioned dialogue will include experts on each of the five areas appointed by the
34 Independent Senior Advisory Group which are:
35
 - 36 1. Basic safety and security;
 - 37 2. Inclusive political processes;
 - 38 3. Basic services;
 - 39 4. Core government functionality;
 - 40 5. Economic revitalization;
 - 41 ii.
 - 42 c. The topic in the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding will take place on a yearly
43 basis and will be hosted by a different country each year;
44
 - 45 3. *Encourages* Member States to develop a National Plan regarding the aforementioned areas related to civilian
46 capacity in the aftermath of the conflict which would:
47
 - 48 a. Address training of a national civilian capacity experts to take part of the peacebuilding operations and
49 decision making processes in the period after a conflict;
50
51
52
53

54
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56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64

- d. Address different strategies taken by Member States in order to tackle issues related to the aftermath of conflict, such as those appointed by then Independent Senior Advisory Group;
 - e. Be exchanged among Member States during the aforementioned conference with the objective of sharing good practices and experiences to improve civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict;
4. *Suggests* that Member States become active members of the Learning Network on Capacity Development and the Global Market Place for Civilian Capacity in order to share information, skills and competences;
5. *Further invites* all Member States to take part of the abovementioned initiatives.

Code: GA4/DR/1/10

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*
2

3 *Recalling* the Secretary-General's reports on Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict, and The Berlin Centre
4 for International Peace Operation's *Report of the Workshop on Management of Rosters of Deployable Civilian*
5 *Capacity*, which highlight the need for increased numbers of deployable, trained, civilian experts to countries in the
6 immediate aftermath of conflict,
7

8 *Bearing in mind* every nation's right to state sovereignty and every nation's choice to accept or deny aid,
9

10 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 62/7 (2007), which encourages governments to strengthen national
11 programs devoted to the promotion of democracy, through increased bilateral, regional and international
12 cooperation,
13

14 *Guided by* the Senior Advisory Group and its OPEN framework (National Ownership, Global Partnership,
15 Expertise, Nimbleness),
16

17 *Endorsing* the goals and initiatives of the many notable UN organizations, Non-Profit Organizations (NGOs) and
18 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) concerning civilian capacity,
19

20 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 65/747 (2011), which states the five fundamental struggles in transitioning
21 to a stable democracy, beginning with basic security, inclusive political processes, basic services, core government
22 functionality, and economic revitalization,
23

24 *Noting* the importance of national ownership over peace-building processes and supporting the implementation of
25 the New Deal for Engagement of Fragile States to current peace-building operations,
26

27 *Considering* past difficulties in nations requesting civilian capacities as opportunities to learn from,
28

29 *Realizing* that peace-building is most effective when aid and peace-builders understand both the language and
30 culture in which they are located,
31

32 *Further emphasizing* General Assembly resolution 49/184 (1994), which encourages the implementation of human
33 rights education, so as to prevent violence and crime in post-conflict zones,
34

35 *Recognizing* Article 16, Clause 3 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which states that the familial
36 institution serves as the fundamental unit of society and deserves protection of society and state, especially in times
37 during and following conflict,
38

39 *Seeking* the inclusion of women in the legislature and legislative processes as outlined in Security Council resolution
40 1889 (2009),
41

42 *Stressing* that there is a need to modernize efforts to build and sustain civilian capacity in the peacekeeping process,
43

44 1. *Calls upon* all willing and able nations to implement the OPEN Framework and CivCap through the use of a
45 triangular cooperation between said organizations, Member States and existing civilian capacity initiatives, in
46 order to encourage rapid and effective deployment of civilian capacity;
47

48 2. *Encourages* Member States to evaluate regularly the effectiveness of their efforts in civilian capacity,
49 peacebuilding, and peacekeeping respectively;
50

51 3. *Suggests* that the work of UN rapporteurs of post-conflict zones and the transition into civilian and national
52 ownership should be governed by the following principles:
53

- 54 a. Rapporteurs will observe conditions and civilian needs in post-conflict zones and report to the UN and
55 regional CAPMATCH agencies;
56
- 57 b. Rapporteurs will report how much civilian capacity exists, as well as the required resources needed
58 from a third party perspective;
59
- 60 c. Rapporteurs will submit reports on the status of civilian capacity in post-conflict zones every two
61 years;
62
- 63 d. Observation periods are to be agreed upon between the UN rapporteur and host nation or state;
64
- 65 4. *Recommends* Member States to join together in cooperation in their regional blocs;
66
- 67 5. *Expresses its hopes* that such initiatives administered by regional blocs will prevent relapse into conflict and
68 create self-sustaining peace as is the right of every sovereign nation, in addition to being recognized as the most
69 important aspect of a post-conflict period;
70
- 71 6. *Confirms* the need to increase national and regional initiatives in order to provide civilian expertise to promote
72 closer regional cooperation and to provide civilian capacities, such as the MARRI (Migration, Asylum,
73 Refugees Regional Initiative) initiative in the Western Balkans;
74
- 75 7. *Emphasizes* the need for national governments to broaden and deepen the pool of deployable trained civilian
76 experts, recommending:
77
- 78 a. The recruitment of national experts who have migrated away from their home country, either before or
79 during conflict, in order to gain local expertise into the specific needs of individual countries and to
80 encourage the re-integration of these migrants;
81
- 82 b. Regional and sub-regional blocs and organizations should build training and deployment facilities for
83 civilian capacity;
84
- 85 c. Implementation of incentives to encourage increased recruitment of civilian capacity and
86 peacebuilding experts, including:
87
- 88 i. Job opportunities to civilians of all nations within the regional bloc;
89
- 90 ii. Educational and training opportunities administered by training facilities;
91
- 92 iii. Healthcare to all civilians participating as peacekeepers and peace-builders;
93
- 94 8. *Endorses* long-term sustainable democratic institutions, through:
95
- 96 a. Defining the end of a conflict period to be the recognition of the first free and fair election;
97
- 98 b. Inclusive measures highlighting the importance of male and female involvement in civic participation,
99 legislative processes, security leadership positions, and community involvement;
100
- 101 c. Parity between men and women and equal opportunity for all through human rights education;
102
- 103 d. Encourages the passing of new inclusive Constitutions in post conflict countries that take account all
104 citizens and mitigates the possibility of conflict relapse;
105
- 106 e. Supporting the establishment of a national judiciary to ensure enforcement of newly established laws;
107
- 108 9. *Supports* the national ownership of a post-conflict solution, in regards to civilian capacity for the reconstruction
109 of educational, governmental and civic functions in respective countries;

- 110
111 10. *Recommends* the establishment of equal civic educational and training opportunities for citizens in post-conflict
112 countries, through organization, institutions, and community centers aimed at revitalizing societal functions;
113
114 11. *Calls* for all nations, organizations, private actors, and International Financial Institutions (IFIs) to contribute
115 funds and resources in order to effectively implement the several programs that have been created to address the
116 issues at hand;
117
118 12. *Further emphasizes* the importance of micro-financing to achieve the following objectives:
119
120 a. Grants and loans:
121 i. Grants for governments and non-governmental organizations in order to increase capacity in
122 the fields of infrastructure and utilities;
123 ii. Loans aimed at small businesses and individuals to increase economic capabilities and
124 promote long-term sustainability;
125
126 b. Funding:
127 i. Bilateral, between two states in the form of foreign aid and/or exchange, in order to encourage
128 cooperation;
129 ii. Multilateral, coordinated through UN organizations such as the UN Organization for
130 Economic Development, in order to foster regional partnerships;
131
132 13. *Urges* for the need of transparency regarding resource distribution and operation financing within such
133 organizations and initiatives in order to foster continued support from donors.

Code: GA4/DR/1/11

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*
2

3 *Deeply convinced* that locally-targeted programs are effective to enable community-lead growth in civilian-capacity
4 in the aftermath of conflict, and ensuring the maintenance of national ownership of resources,
5

6 *Affirming* the importance of the principles of self-determination by communities, of state sovereignty in building a
7 sustainable future for fragile states, as found in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter of the United Nations and the 2005
8 World Summit Outcome (A/60/1), and the need for national and individual reconciliation in the aftermath of
9 conflict,
10

11 *Recalling* A/67/499 Peace Building in the Aftermath of Armed Conflict, and Resolution 66/255 ‘Civilian Capacity
12 in the Aftermath of Conflict’,
13

14 *Alarmed by* the Secretary General’s 2009 report on Peacebuilding in the Immediate Aftermath of a Conflict
15 (A/63/881-S/2009/304),
16

17 *Recognizing* the limited function of foreign aid to facilitate eventual self-sustainability of fragile states, and the need
18 to avoid undermining the legitimacy of local authorities,
19

20 *Reaffirming* the principles and Good Practice of Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) with focuses on humanity,
21 impartiality, neutrality, and independence when dealing with vulnerable people in fragile states,
22

23 *Guided by* the 2015 Millennium Development Goals, in particular, as also outlined in S/2012/746, those of gender
24 equality, which recognizes the importance of including women in all aspects of peacebuilding, education, and the
25 Monrovia Roadmap of 2011 which recognizes the economy as the foundation of state recovery,
26

27 *Affirming* the use of Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Indicators, within the framework of the New Deal for Fragile
28 States, to identify those fragile states to which these initiatives would apply,
29

30 *Applauding* the effectiveness of programs such as MINUSTAH (United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti),
31 which was utilized to stabilize the economy following the devastating earthquakes in Haiti in an efficient manner,
32

33 *Emphasizing* the importance of establishing concrete law enforcement mechanisms to establish a strong foundation
34 for future capacity-building, under the guidance of UNPOL and CivCap experts,
35

36 1. *Requests* that the Special Advisory Group of CivCap (Civil Capacity for Peace Operations) develop and submit
37 a comprehensive plan for each fragile state, which will include short-term and long-term goals in order to
38 identify specific industries on which to focus both economic funding and education initiatives, to include:
39

- 40 a. A report to be sent to the Office of the Secretary General, which will consider reallocating
41 resources to strengthen the most potentially beneficial industries, and strategies to advise states for
42 the purposes of preventing exploitation of that state’s resources by external powers, and
43 facilitating the maintenance of local control of resources;
44
- 45 b. Particular focus on direct foreign investments in post-conflict states by the establishment of
46 insurance funds to protect foreign investments where appropriate;
47

- 48 2. *Calls for* the implementation of educational policies specifically targeting the industries that have been
49 identified by the Senior Advisory Group, that focus on providing specific skills and training for students for
50 these industries, with training to be provided by CivCap-chosen experts;
51
- 52 3. *Suggests* reinforcing partnerships with Regional Development Banks and other financial institutions, to
53 implement macro and micro-financial systems, to include:
54
- 55 a. A system of credit for the purpose of strengthening national ownership of natural resources, and the
56 preservation of existing industrial and agricultural production, which will include the following
57 provisions;
58
 - 59 b. Relatively low credit rates (indexed to Development Banks) would be applied to loans supplied to the
60 governments of fragile states to ensure debt accumulation does not occur;
61
 - 62 i. Credit rates which are to be received by the government of fragile states only after a detailed
63 report by the United Nations Human Rights Council affirms their respect for human rights, to
64 encourage the development of these states in line with these fundamental principles;
 - 65 ii. Those loans will be implemented on a local scale in order to be more efficient and to take into
66 account the fragile state's specificities;
67 - 68 c. Micro-finance loan initiatives, for the stimulation of local economies by empowering individuals to
69 fulfill community needs through entrepreneurship, specifically focusing on empowering female
70 entrepreneurs, involving utilization of:
71
 - 72 i. Existing financial institutions, such as the African Development Bank and Asian
73 Development Bank, which provide market infrastructure, access to credit, and small business
74 training to women;
 - 75 ii. PSG indicators, which already exist as part of the '*New Deal for Fragile States*' framework,
76 to assess the effectiveness of these microcredit initiatives;
77
- 78 4. *Recommends* the reinforcement of local law enforcement agencies in fragile states in line with the Report of the
79 Secretary-General on The Rule of Law and Transitional Justice in Conflict and Post-conflict Societies
80 (S/2004/616), in relation to the following areas:
81
- 82 a. Identifying key deficits and security issues, including but not limited to those in departments, agencies,
83 programs, specialists and civilian personnel within the fragile state;
84
 - 85 b. Focusing on prevention strategies and defensive measures instead of immediate response strategies;
86
 - 87 c. Empowering the fragile state to take national ownership and place that state in direct management of
88 their institutions;
89
 - 90 d. Utilizing the Rule of Law Focal Point Network and its services;
91
- 92 5. *Encourages* local police forces to continue to adopt UNPOL training programs as a model framework once
93 official UNPOL forces have withdrawn, to ensure the successful transition of security responsibility to local
94 forces and to improve national policing standards;
95
- 96 6. *Further encourages* fragile states to develop and implement Local Community Policing Forums, which will
97 gather local actors, public institutions, and police to discuss local issues, in particular women's roles in post
98 conflict communities, by:
99
- 100 a. Involving NGOs and United Nations experts to embed gender advisory policies for these forums
101 within the critical two year post-conflict period;
102

- 103 b. Encouraging women to organize and facilitate these forums, by training female members from local
104 communities in the skills needed to take these roles, to ensure that there is a smooth and sustainable
105 transition of leadership;
106
- 107 c. Encouraging the participation of women in public life, politics, and the local economy in general;
108
- 109 d. Settling local disputes;
110
- 111 e. Addressing regional needs for vocational and job training;
112
- 113 f. Meeting the educational needs of women and their families;
114
- 115 7. *Suggests* greater facilitation of sustainable reconciliation between groups formerly in conflict by establishing
116 community-based and citizen-led truth commissions that focus on investigation of human rights abuses by
117 which both victims and perpetrators seek for transitional justice and future growth, through:
118
- 119 a. Utilizing third-party voluntary mediation from NGOs such as Amnesty International, Institute for
120 Justice and Reconciliation;
121
- 122 b. Encouraging Member States to engage with fragile states by volunteering experienced civilian
123 mediators;
124
- 125 c. Inviting fragile states to address the need for the reintegration into society of former soldiers,
126 especially female militants, who face hardships in returning to their societies;
127
- 128 d. Utilizing rehabilitation centers to expedite the reintegration process;
129
- 130 8. *Recommends* the creation of active civil capacity leadership programs under the CivCap which focus on the
131 cooperation between CAPMATCH and services in order to provide education and training to aid member states
132 through the following mechanisms:
133
- 134 a. Nation-specific seminars that would train local officials on the importance of protection of national
135 institutions such as schools, public hospitals, and other public bodies, in addition to humanitarian law
136 and effective protection of citizens;
137
- 138 b. Intense 3 months familiarization workshops for local police officers which will emphasize cultural
139 literacy within communities, with workshop-content determined by those communities, to encourage a
140 sense of local identity and local values and ensure responsiveness in the two year post-conflict term;
141
- 142 c. Defining the trainees as officers as well any volunteers, dedicated to the protection of the national
143 safety;
144
- 145 d. Defining the trainers as the civilian experts as chosen by the UN Mission Director in CivCap;
146
- 147 9. *Suggests* a report or an internal review on methods to streamline the current CivCap and CAPMATCH
148 programs to allow for greater communication between the UN Mission and CivCap, to include:
149
- 150 a. A report on the viability of increasing the commitment of experts from one to five years;
151
- 152 b. A report on reforming the role of the UN Mission Director in selecting experts, with an aim to reform
153 the process so that experts may be selected within two months;
154
- 155 c. A report on the establishment of an online program to facilitate communication between experts on the
156 issues facing post-conflict rebuilding before, during, and after working in fragile states;
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- d. A report on reforming the definition of ‘experts’, to encompass existing United Nations Institutions such as the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, and The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development those from a variety of backgrounds including educators, retired civilians with extensive knowledge, students in professional programs, former UN Mission leaders from the post-conflict areas, and other professionals with first-hand knowledge of post-conflict institution building;
 - e. A report on expanding the CAPMATCH database to include at least 10,000 expert profiles to assist with the great demand for experts in post-conflict areas around the world, with a particular focus on female experts to promote gender equality;
 - f. The overarching principle that all institutions and projects developed through CivCap will be self-sustaining after the experts have concluded their duties and the UN Mission is complete;
10. *Encourages* a process to sustain the initiatives within the CivCap and CAPMATCH programmes for economic independence of Member States in the long term through the steady accumulation of revenue by:
- a. Designating the use of the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund to initially reinforce local law enforcement agencies and civilian labor training, as the foundation for peace during the post-conflict transition stage;
 - b. Collaborating with existing institutions to consolidate financial support for such programmes, including but not limited to, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);
11. *Encourages* the full implementation of this resolution by Member States.

Code: GA4/DR/1/12

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2
3 *Deeply concerned* about the challenges facing Member States in restoring peace and stability in the aftermath of
4 conflict,

5
6 *Guided by* the report of the Secretary-General on civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict, A/67/312 –
7 S/2012/645, which highlights the importance of civilians in the post-conflict stabilization process,

8
9 *Reaffirming* the importance of the principle of national ownership in international civilian capacity building efforts,

10
11 *Emphasizing* the need to close the gap between vulnerable population groups and the rest of society, representing
12 another major cornerstone to ensure adequate recovery from conflicts,

13
14 *Bearing in mind* the strategy of the World Health Organization (WHO) regarding water quality and health for the
15 years 2013-2020,

16
17 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 61/279 which establishes the Department of Field Support as a means of
18 producing administrative assistance in Peacekeeping Operations,

19
20 *Welcoming* General Assembly resolution 66/255 which promotes multidimensional cooperation between States,
21 regional organizations, and the United Nations in increasing the availability of deployable civilian experts,

22
23 *Commending* the International Dialogue on Peace building and State building bringing fragile countries and
24 international partners together in facilitating seamless transitions from conflict to peace,

25
26 *Bearing in mind* the role of Civil Service Support Offices (CSSOs) that channel the communication of different
27 missions and are in charge of monitoring the development of peacebuilding and institution building missions,

- 28
29 1. *Affirms* Article 50 Protocol I of the Geneva Convention as the principal legal definition of civilians in the
30 aftermath of conflict on national, regional, and international levels;
- 31
32 2. *Stresses* the need for the international community to continue respecting the sovereignty and self determination
33 of Member States while providing civilian assistance through strengthening civilian capacity;
- 34
35 3. *Believes* in the necessity of enhancing the mobility of United Nations personnel with prior consent of the
36 governments of the countries involved;
- 37
38 4. *Recommends* the deployment of UN civilian aides to offer advice and counsel administrative positions in
39 conflict-ridden areas in order to effectively enhance cooperation in building civilian capacity on all levels;
- 40
41 5. *Suggests* Member States to utilize programs in congruence with regional peacekeeping training centers in order
42 to effectively enhance cooperation in building civilian capacities on all levels;
- 43
44 6. *Reaffirms* the existing focus of different collaborative projects of the five core areas, (previously identified as
45 Safety and Security, Economic Revitalization, Justice, Government Functionalities, and Political Processes) and
46 commits to strengthening these efforts based on the Training for Peace, the African Peace-building
47 Coordination Program, and the Peace-Corps Pre-service Training Program;
- 48
49 7. *Urges* Member States to facilitate cooperation between the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and
50 regional, and sub-regional bodies so as to promote relevant framework and technical assistance in addressing
51 corruption in peace-building and post-conflict settings;
- 52

- 53 8. *Implores* that such cooperation should also encompass a focus on utilization of resources, preferably regionally
54 specific ones, with regards to infrastructure development;
55
- 56 9. *Further implores* regional organizations and agencies of the United Nations to aid the political processes such
57 as, elections and referendums in times of power shifts and ensuring transparency in the latter processes;
58
- 59 10. *Calls upon* Member States to actively participate within the Peacebuilding Commission to facilitate extended
60 assistance past the post conflict phase and prevent conflict relapse;
61
- 62 11. *Recommends* that the UNDP and NGOs contributes to the training of local leaders in order to achieve self-
63 determination and localize projects of rural areas to adapt to local communities and be culturally sensitive to
64 local surroundings;
65
- 66 12. *Further recommends* the strengthening of international and regional partnerships on civilian capacities
67 initiatives by the creation of a joint annual conference - which will take place in volunteering states of different
68 continents by a rotation system - on civilian capacities to stimulate global participation in the ongoing discourse
69 on civilian capacities wit hall relevant stakeholders in Peacebuilding processes;
70
- 71 13. *Further recommends* international community to amplify their efforts in increasing overall humanitarian aid and
72 assistance through;
73
- 74 a. Encouraging regional bloc communication and cooperation;
75
- 76 b. Creating local humanitarian groups to further attend to the needs of people affected by conflict
77 specifically within their locale and to foster internal development;
78
- 79 c. Encouraging Member states and their governments, corporations, organizations and individuals to
80 provide for the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF);
81
- 82 14. *Requests* the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34) to conduct joint dialogues and talks with
83 regards to the development of peacekeeping and civilian forces, which would include the leadership of the
84 Department of Peacekeeping Operations, troop- and police-contributing countries, members of the Security
85 Council, and members of C-34;
86
- 87 15. *Encourages* the cooperation of the international community to implement tailored approaches for post-conflict
88 countries by:
89
- 90 a. Offering transitional experience from regional blocs in order to satisfy cultural and traditional
91 differences;
92
- 93 b. Encouraging participation from intergovernmental organizations such as the EU, European
94 Commission, the African Union, Red Cross, INTERPOL, Groups of Friends of Mediation and many
95 others;
96
- 97 c. Utilizing the south-south cooperation and triangular cooperation to fully restore peace and order to
98 encourage immediate actions in state building through the participation of the following in the
99 addressing the capacity of civilians;
100
- 101 d. Requests the strengthening and utilization of the OPEN Framework for the process of building
102 partnerships between nations with an emphasis on equality to further uplift all the pillars of the said
103 framework;
104
- 105 e. Recommends the Regional Capacity Enhancement Initiative (RCEI) to call for utilization of regional
106 capacity to support states emerging from conflict;
107

- 108 16. *Suggests* further discussion between post conflict nations and the United Nations General Assembly on the
109 different aspects of development in the re-establishment of the Roster Management Scheme for Pre-deployment
110 mechanisms;
111
- 112 17. *Recommends* a program as a specialized committee to train civilians on peace keeping methods in the aftermath
113 of a conflict to function under the auspices of United Nations Institute for Training And Research (UNITAR);
114
- 115 18. *Encourages* the enhancement of the specialized monitoring agency in order to ensure efficiency and
116 transparency for member states monetary funding to post conflict states.

Code: GA4/DR/1/13

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2
3 *Acknowledging* the necessity of a new technology program to assist and advance civilian capacity solutions,

4
5 *Bearing in mind* and *recognizing* the need for specific and attainable solutions for separated families in areas of
6 conflict,

7
8 *Noting* and *having examined* the existing UN programs, such as CAPMATCH and Civcap, through continued
9 development of civil capacities and the continual support of these programs,

10
11 *Emphasizing* the importance of the peacebuilding commission established by the UN to further expand solutions for
12 civilian in areas of conflict,

13
14 *Recognizing* the Peacebuilding Commission 2005 World Summit outline,

15
16 1. *Calls upon* Member States to incorporate a sustainable technology base to maintain peace building and
17 development through:

18 a. Assisting developing countries to be more efficient with local authorities;

19
20 b. A practical approach through current UN programs such as CivCap and CAPMATCH to improve on
21 efficiency;

22
23 c. A continued support of the CAPMATCH online platform for an enhanced facilitation between
24 resources and capacity providers;

25
26 d. Online initiatives to expand a pool of civilian experts in assisting post-conflict countries in regards to
27 the GA/AB/4052 resolution;

28
29
30 2. *Requests* all Member States to consider implementing the following strategies, in a manner reflective of their
31 relative experience in the technology industry, in order to assist Member States emerging from conflict with
32 facilitating communications between their displaced nationals:

33
34 a. A wireless communications network;

35
36 b. A secure social network that will enable displaced civilians in the aftermath of conflict to communicate
37 in order to bring displaced families together that have been segregated from each other;

38
39 c. A secure database, which will be protected by any specialized algorithm that would limit or prevent
40 hacking by any possible threat to harm in any manner displaced civilians, in order to secure the safety
41 and privacy of displaced civilians;

42
43 d. A team of peace workers to help connect families based on their information provided by their secure
44 ID number that would administered through safe havens established by the United Nations:

45
46 i. Peace workers will work under an ethic of privacy code in order to secure with the utmost respect
47 of displaced civilians;

48 ii. Teams of peace workers could be composed of such as but not limited to; designated peace
49 working officials, NGO volunteers, or any other organization as long as each worker or volunteer
50 respects of the individuals involved;

51
52 e. The installation of computers at pre-established locations that are accessible to displaced civilians;

53

- 54 f. Investigations that identify existing treaty and governmental entities, which may facilitate the
55 deployment of such a network;
56
- 57 g. An allocation of an adequate percentage from the Peace Building Commission's budget in order to
58 fund this project;
59
- 60 h. Methods of finance indirectly related to the Peace Building budget or Member States, that will be
61 processed through micro-financing operations such as small loan and grant systems, which will be
62 through financial institutions such as, but not limited to the IMF and the World Bank's Statebuilding
63 and Peacebuilding Fund, which will ensure economic stability of the process of peacebuilding in
64 stabilizing post-conflict states;
65
- 66 3. *Suggests* that Member States organize such strategies under an initiative that would unify the delivery of
67 services and ensure accessibility under the name of CONNECT (Communication Of Nationals Needing Efforts
68 in Conflicted Territories);
69
- 70 4. *Further suggests* enhancing the coordination of Member States' crisis response tools through a methodology for
71 capability planning, based on virtual planning scenarios that represents a selection of possible situations, in
72 order to establish a comprehensive picture of the actual state of preparation, which will:
73
- 74 a. Be based on a comparison between indications made by Member States of personnel that could
75 potentially be made available and the capabilities required, and to achieve a detailed qualitative
76 overview of peacebuilding functions required to meet ambitions required for possible missions;
77
- 78 b. Contain a system of Standard Job Descriptions that logically corresponds with the format for national
79 rosters proposed to Member States;
80
- 81 c. Ensure institutional memory and facilitate the transfer of such memory through centrally storing all
82 non-classified data relevant to peace building capabilities, such as but not limited to:
83
- 84 i. Standard Job Descriptions;
85 ii. Mission Job Descriptions;
86 iii. Details on potentially available experts;
87 iv. Available training opportunities;
88
- 89 d. Potentially accommodate an application facilitating the generic forward planning of equipment and
90 services for peacebuilding missions;
91
- 92 e. Potentially facilitate and expedite communication and information exchange between stakeholders in
93 peace building missions;
94
- 95 f. Potentially allow the keeping of national rosters in a uniform UN format, enabling Member States
96 rapidly to identify personnel possessing qualifications required for peace building activities;
97
- 98 g. Allow real-time updating and user-friendly presentation of peace building training programs and
99 facilitates the targeting of courses to specific personnel;
100
- 101 h. Facilitate, through flexible combination of above data, the establishment and presentation in real time
102 of statistics on relevant aspects of peace building preparedness, thus facilitating and expediting, among
103 others, peace building capability planning and development processes;
104
- 105 i. Facilitate the establishment of synergies between peace building capabilities and other UN
106 instruments, International Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations and Member States.

Code: GA4/1/14

Committee: General Assembly 4th Committee

Topic: Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2
3 *Fully believing* that Member States have a responsibility to provide relief for areas of conflict and aiding their
4 transition to peace,

5
6 *Emphasizing* the importance of broadening the scope of actions of the Special Committee in Peacekeeping
7 Operations, as stated in the General Assembly resolution 65/310,

8
9 *Bearing in mind* the most recent report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C34) (A/67/19),

10
11 *Stressing the importance* of direct involvement from civilians during peacekeeping operations, in order to benefit the
12 effectiveness of civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict,

13
14 *Acknowledging* the difficulties faced by the civilian populations amidst conflicts and in post-conflict areas,

15
16 *Reaffirming* the importance of establishing permanent post-conflict solutions and attempt to prevent these Member
17 States from relapsing back into conflict,

- 18
19 1. Requests C34 to find ways to involve civilians in post-conflict areas in their decision-making process,
20 recognizing that this would:
- 21
22 a. Formulate the best possible resolution for all involved, as each side would be given the opportunity to
23 clearly address their concerns;
- 24
25 b. Allow C34 to report on how actions can be taken to improve civilian capacity situations in these
26 Member States;
- 27
28 c. Allow Member States to identify and send experts that directly meet the needs of all parties to a
29 conflict;
- 30
31 2. Recommends that C34 include the following aspects in their debates and subsequent reports on peacekeeping
32 operations, in order to more efficiently address local civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict:
- 33
34 a. National ownership and institutional building;
- 35
36 b. Strengthening local capacity;
- 37
38 c. Sustainable development;
- 39
40 3. Emphasizes the need for developed and developing Member States to establish economic partnerships with
41 post-conflict countries that require assistance in order to gain stability, including:
- 42
43 a. Members working alongside professional advisors with local expertise from affected region;
- 44
45 b. The incorporation of dialogue at the grassroots level to allow for civilians to be included in dialogue
46 allowing for sustainable civilian capacity efforts to be made;
- 47
48 4. Further recommends that C34 continue to work in conjunction with the UN Human Rights Council to send
49 Special Rapporteurs to post-conflict areas, which would allow them to:
- 50
51 a. Engage in discourse with the various groups involved in a conflict;
- 52
53 b. Better understand the dissenting opinions and more efficiently serve civilians in post-conflict areas;

54

55 5. Suggests the need for C34 to continue expanding its scope of concerns to reflect not only peacekeeping
56 operations, but also peacebuilding efforts following the official end of open hostilities, as it is imperative to
57 establish a foundation of sustainable peace in post-conflict areas;

58

59 6. Encourages C34 to identify strategies, especially those related to communication, which would expedite the
60 deployment of peacekeeping forces in conflict zones.



Code: GA4/DR/1/15

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2

3 *Reaffirming* the importance of continuing to respect the sovereignty of Member States,

4

5 *Recognizing* the respect of the principal of self-determination of peoples recognized in article 1.2 of the Charter of
6 the United Nations,

7

8 *Recalling* the need for nations to improve civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict as stated in General Assembly
9 resolution 66/255,

10

11 *Recalling* that the South-South cooperation still needs to be enforced as presented in General Assembly resolution
12 64/221,

13

14 *Underlining* the importance of families as social entities who deserve to take the lead of their own country at a local
15 and a national level,

16

17 *Noting* that the empowerment of national resources and agriculture sector is vital for driving economic growth and
18 prosperity of the people in the aftermath of a conflict,

19

20 1. *Urges* Member States to strengthen civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict by:

21

22 a. Retaining ownership of natural resources in post-conflict situations as per General Assembly resolution
23 1803(XVII);

24

25 b. Encouraging South-South cooperation for the purpose of retaining local rights of natural resources as
26 per General Assembly resolution 68/175;

27

28 c. Strengthening regional commercial ties between South-South Member States;

29

30 d. Empowering agricultural labor by allocating funds for the development of agriculture;

31

32 2. *Encourages* Member States in the aftermath of conflict to employ municipal administrative centers managed by
33 civilians in order to set in place public services that have become defunct during conflicts by:

34

35 a. *Managing* transportation services which involve the construction of vital thoroughfares connecting
36 villages with population centers to allow better accessibility to outlets of employment, education and
37 other public services;

38

39 b. *Creating* a voluntary legal counsel to inform the population of their rights as humans and as citizens in
40 close collaboration with regional non-governmental organizations and the support of HRC;

41

42 c. *Putting* in place temporary relief aid centers in close collaboration with the UNHCR that distributes
43 food and water in villages that have been affected by conflicts;

44

45 d. *Ensuring* the preservation of cultural patrimony of the country with the support of UNESCO.

Code: GA4/DR/1/16

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2
3 *Deeply concerned* over the devastating aftermath of a conflict in Member States that include the loss of human life,
4 the destabilization of inclusive political processes, the lack of basic services, unstable government functionality, and
5 impediment to economic development,

6
7 *Emphasizing* the importance of understanding the root of conflict and the significance of problem solving skills in
8 order to prevent the relapse of conflict in post-conflicted Member States,

9
10 *Guided by* General Assembly Resolution 1934 (XVII) regarding UNITAR's legal mandate, which was signed on
11 December 11, 1963,

12
13 *Deeply convinced* of the importance of the social, economic and political representation of gender roles,

14
15 *Understanding* the need of financial resources as an urgent priority in the majority of the Peace Operations,

16
17 *Recalling the* United Nations Charter and the Senior Secretary General Report 65/19 regarding the importance to
18 construct strong national institutions and state sovereignty in post conflict areas,

19
20 *Acknowledging* the complexity of operative missions in specific regions, regarding regional characteristics such as
21 language, culture and historical particularities, all of which can hinder peacekeeping missions,

22
23 1. *Encourages* the Department of Peacekeeping Operation (DPKO) and Member States to prioritize efforts
24 towards the increased deployment of civilian experts in the aftermath of conflict using DPKO's *African*
25 *Training for Peace*, a guide that emphasizes the following relevant courses of action to strengthen civilian
26 capacities:

27
28 a. Recruiting civilian experts to work as leaders of the world as a specialized commission to train
29 civilians in peacekeeping methods in the aftermath of a conflict;

30
31 b. Requesting assistance from the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
32 (ACABQ) and the General Assembly Fifth Committee to revise the funds and to set the voluntary
33 contributions from Member States, and other willing third party donors;

34
35 c. Deploying the appropriate personnel who will provide necessary technical and logistical assistance
36 during conflict transitions;

37
38 d. Recommending that Member States use the CivCap Initiative's five core areas of the OPEN
39 framework:

- 40
41 i. basic safety and security;
42 ii. inclusive political process;
43 iii. humanitarian activities;
44 iv. core government functionality;
45 v. economic revitalization;

46
47 e. Encouraging Member States to understand:

- 48
49 i. the United Nations' approach to peacekeeping operations and its principles;
50 ii. the root of conflicts through training in methods and skills in mediation and reconciliation
51 amongst opposing parties, the impact of regional culture, and the way in which skilled civilian
52 experts can help in their areas of operation;
53 iii. the need to ensure human rights as a priority;

- 54 iv. the best method of deployment of personnel in a given area of operation in order to address
55 the conflict situation most efficiently;
56
- 57 2. *Endorses* the United Nations Peacekeeping Steering Committee to improve the use of Information
58 Communication Technology (ICTs) to advance the E-learning programs based on the EInet Program in order to
59 encourage civilian experts in states emerging from conflict to use online networking and mentoring, specified
60 information sharing, and expertise building in the course of their work;
61
- 62 3. *Encourages* the recruitment, training, and deployment of women as civilian experts to establish gender equality
63 as a primary priority for peacekeeping operations in states emerging from conflict so as to address the gender-
64 specific hardships experienced by women;
65
- 66 4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to continue to draw on all relevant expertise to strengthen the
67 accountability of United Nations senior leaders with regards to gender equality in the aftermath of conflict, by
68 making use of performance indicators by the UN system-wide Action Plan of the CEB and the UN system-wide
69 Policy on Gender Equality and the empowerment of women;
70
- 71 5. *Emphasizes* the implementation and enhancement of regional cooperation for building, training and deploying
72 civilian experts from post-conflict areas in order to train experts from the region for the region.

Code: GA4/DR/1/17

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2
3 *Acknowledging* the sovereignty of all Member States as expressed in Article 2.1 of the United Nations Charter,

4
5 *Concerned* by the lack of infrastructural aid in the aftermath of conflict in regard to maintaining and ensuring long
6 term peace and civilian security globally,

7
8 *Emphasizing* the importance for monetary contributions through third-party networks such as NGOs to attribute to
9 the rebuilding of infrastructure in areas of conflict and post-conflict,

10
11 *Deeply concerned* by the need for medical facilities in providing proper health care for civilians residing within post
12 conflict regions,

13
14 *Emphasizing* the need for reconstruction of roads that extend into rural areas in Member States in order to maintain
15 the proper movement of supplies and resources in addition to critical communication within these areas,

16
17 *Convinced* of the need for the rebuilding of safe educational facilities in the aftermath of conflict in order to preserve
18 the education of civilians within post-conflict areas to ensure foundation for a more stable future,

- 19
20 1. *Recognizes* the financial contributions of Estonia towards projects such as UNRWA that focus on the rebuilding
21 of necessary infrastructure, and calls on regional members to further support such efforts;
22
23 2. *Encourages* UN support of the post-conflict local population in the process of statebuilding and peacebuilding
24 and the creation of initiatives combining the interests of regional cooperation in efforts to rebuild destroyed or
25 damaged public infrastructure by prioritizing critical investment programs and promoting economic
26 development with strategies similar to those implemented by the Program for Infrastructure Development in
27 Africa (PIDA);
28
29 3. *Further encourages* Member States to seek support from non-governmental organizations such as the World
30 Organization of Family Doctors (WONCA) in order to facilitate:
31
32 a. Rehabilitation of permanent health systems as defined by the World Health Organisation in rural post-
33 conflict areas;
34
35 b. Education and training of civilian medical people in rural communities;
36
37 c. Steps to encourage recruitment, retention and support strategies for rural practitioners;
38
39 d. Appropriate funding for medical equipment and infrastructure;
40
41 4. *Approves* initiatives towards the integration of regional/rural infrastructure in order to construct new
42 infrastructure network to include roads, waterways, ports, energy, and communication interconnection such as
43 the IIRSA and the Green Road Initiative;
44
45 5. *Urges* Member States to search for regional partnerships in order to effectively promote the increase in critical
46 infrastructure;
47
48 6. *Recognizes* the success of initiatives, such as the Jordan Schools Construction and Rehabilitation Program in
49 addition to those previously mentioned, in their financial contributions to the construction and renovation of
50 educational facilities;
51

52 7. *Recommends* inclusive private-public partnerships that would facilitate cooperation between national bodies and
53 private entities, such as the Brighter Lives program spearheaded by IKEA in partnership with Kuwait, in order
54 to improve the standard of living of vulnerable populations, including refugees.

Code: GA4/DR/1/18

Committee: General Assembly Fourth Committee

Topic: Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

2
3 *Affirming* the importance of cooperation between the United Nations Children’s Fund, United Nations Development
4 Program, and the United Nations Fund for Women in the enhancement of efficacy in delivering education initiatives
5 in post-conflict environments in order to bolster knowledge and strengthen the economy in the long run,

6
7 *Understanding* the issues that arise from the fact that many parents in post-conflict countries refuse to send their
8 children to schools, mainly because of economic reasons, which increases the illiteracy rate and harms society,

9
10 *Underlining* the importance of family dynamics as a social institution in order to maintain social stability,

11
12 *Emphasizing* the need to create conditions conducive for women’s participation in the post-conflict stabilization
13 process,

14
15 *Recalling* the Convention on Eliminating all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in uplifting the
16 protection of rights and highlighting the role of women into our society,

17
18 *Acknowledging* that women’s engagement in economic recovery and service delivery in post-conflict situations
19 needs to be more systematic,

20
21 *Further noting* the programs of the West African Network on Peace building (WANEP) and the Women in Peace
22 Network (WIPNET) in providing training for women in peace building, conflict mediation and promotion of peace
23 among Member States

24
25 *Reaffirming* the importance of reaching the target of dedicating at least 15 per cent of United Nations-managed
26 funds to peacebuilding projects addressing women’s specific needs and empowerment or gender equality, as set out
27 in the Secretary-General’s 2010 Report on Women’s Participation in Peacebuilding,

28
29 *Underlining* the importance of family dynamics as a social institution in order to maintain social stability,

- 30
31 1. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate with the national authorities of fragile states in order to legitimize their
32 national sovereignty and maintain stability;
- 33 1.
34 2. *Further encourages* the inclusiveness of all civilians including women, children and returning combatants in
35 statebuilding processes in order to ensure they have equal political rights with to respect to national legislative
36 processes;
- 37 2.
38 3. *Endorses* the CIVCAP Initiative on Gender Balance to intensify the efforts with regards to women integration
39 towards peace building and confidence building purposes as well as to include women in the foundations of
40 economic revitalization by applying a range-of-parity principle for United Nations-supported temporary
41 employment, ensuring that neither sex receives more than 60 per cent of employment days,
- 42
43 4. *Supports* the integration of women and reaffirms the actions undertaken by the Women in Peace Network
44 (WIPNET) in addressing peace-building and conflict resolution effectively through:
- 45 4.
46 a. *Emphasizing* the need to incorporate more women in leadership roles such as, but not limited to, law
47 enforcement roles, in order to aid women who have suffered and have been victims in post conflict areas,
- 48 5.
49 b. *Providing* proper training modules for advancement of women in promoting gender equity towards
50 participation in civilian peace settlement and conflict resolution;
- 51 6.
52 c. *Opening* the civilian troops to female participation;
- 53 7.

- 54 5. *Stresses* the urgent need for the allocation of an adequate percentage of the peacebuilding budget to compensate
55 the parents of children going to school, with only post-conflict countries being able to apply for the program;
56 8.
- 57 6. *Notes* that Member States should provide incentives to educated civilians in order to reduce migration from post
58 conflict settings through improving employment opportunities by utilizing the United Nations Policy for Post
59 Conflict Employment Creation Income Generation and Reintegration;
60 9.
- 61 7. *Further implores* all States to strengthen the International Labor Organization Public Worlds Programme
62 through technical assistance in order to assist in providing adequate work opportunities in post-conflict settings;
63 10.
- 64 8. *Further calls* for adequate and accessible medical services through the World Health Organization with specific
65 attention to maternal health;
66
- 67 9. *Further applauds* initiatives that provide free healthcare services to pregnant mothers and children under five
68 years of age, following the Free Healthcare Initiative of Sierra Leone as well as Ghana's health and education
69 initiative;
7011.
- 71 10. *Calls for* Member States to implement clean water protocols that emphasize the World Health Organization's
72 water quality and health strategy for the years 2013 to 2020 by conducting new tests on water quality and
73 providing recommendations;
74 12.
- 75 11. *Recommends* that Member States emerging from conflict, especially those in Africa, Central and South
76 America, and the Middle East, maintain either individual or third-party efforts to assess and reduce levels of
77 pesticide and metal contamination in their potable water levels;
7813.
- 79 12. *Draws attention* to the pertinent need of psychological and emotional assistance to civilians in post conflict
80 settings;
81 14.
- 82 13. *Calls upon* Member states to establish sustainable efforts in expanding the developments for building civilian
83 capacity for peace and development such as:
84
- 85 14. *Encourages* employment, including self-employment, as a strategy for improving the lives of the people
86 affected from conflict;
87
- 88 15. *Reaffirms* the *Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa* (PIDA) to further develop regional policy-
89 making systems, which can coordinate socio-economic, and infrastructure developments by addressing the
90 deficit in Africa's infrastructure by implementing an adequate and cost effective base to promote economic
91 development.