

National Model United Nations • New York

Conference B (13 - 17 April 2014)



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

Human Rights Council (HRC)

Committee Staff

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|---------------------------|----------------|
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Agenda

- I. Human Rights in the Post-2015 Development Framework
- II. The Right to Adequate Housing and Protection from Forcible Evictions
- III. Extrajudicial, Summary and Arbitrary Executions

Reports adopted by the Committee

| Document Code | Topic | Vote |
|---------------|---|----------------|
| HRC/RES/1/1 | Human Rights in the Post-2015 Development Framework | Acclamation |
| HRC/RES/1/2 | Human Rights in the Post-2015 Development Framework | Acclamation |
| HRC/RES/1/3 | Human Rights in the Post-2015 Development Framework | Acclamation |
| HRC/RES/1/4 | Human Rights in the Post-2015 Development Framework | 21 / 9 / 4 / 4 |
| HRC/RES/1/5 | Human Rights in the Post-2015 Development Framework | Acclamation |
| HRC/RES/1/6 | Human Rights in the Post-2015 Development Framework | Acclamation |
| HRC/RES/1/7 | Human Rights in the Post-2015 Development Framework | 24 / 4 / 6 / 4 |

Summary Report

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

- I. Human Rights in the Post-2015 Development Framework
- II. The Right to Adequate Housing and Protection from Forcible Evictions
- III. Extrajudicial, Summary and Arbitrary Executions

The first session was attended by representatives of 38 States and two observers. The session opened with several statements concerning the adoption of the agenda. The agenda was quickly adopted as 1, 3, 2, and delegates discussed a variety of means through which to address the implementation of Human Rights in the Post-2015 Development Framework. Several groups began to emerge and started to discuss education, gender equality, and government transparency.

The second session on Monday afternoon saw several new focuses, including healthcare, educational infrastructure, and specific topics under the category of education. Working groups began to solidify, and by the end of the session, the first two working papers were submitted to the dais for edits.

The delegates began the session on Tuesday morning with a round of speeches that mentioned the development on working papers currently underway and collaborative efforts between States. There were seven more working papers submitted to the dais for a total of ten within the committee. The dais recommended merging of similarly themed working papers in order to create more impactful documents. By Tuesday afternoon, many speeches encouraged new suggestions and collaboration, and delegates discussed the scope, but also the limits of the topic at hand. In the evening, the speaking time was changed from two minutes to ninety seconds in order to give more delegates the opportunity to share their positions and progress on working papers. Merging was discussed by many working groups in both formal and informal sessions, but the lack of overlap in many of the working papers created some difficulties. The first draft resolution was accepted by the end of this session and the merging process began between two distinct groups. By the end of the night, two working papers progressed in to draft resolutions 1/1 and 1/2 respectively.

By early Wednesday morning, the final five working papers transitioned into draft resolutions, culminating in seven total draft resolutions. A motion to decrease the speaker's time to 60 seconds was rejected by the body because they determined that they needed the entire 90 seconds to sufficiently address substance. Two friendly amendments were proposed.

In the session on Wednesday afternoon, delegates spoke to garner support for the many draft resolutions, and many expressed their hope that they would also be adopted by acclamation. The dais did not receive any unfriendly amendments, demonstrating the spirit of collaboration throughout this important issue. After two short suspensions to review all draft resolutions, the motion to close debate was introduced, and the committee moved into voting procedure. Draft resolutions 1/1, 1/2, 1/3, 1/5, and 1/6 were adopted by acclamation. Draft resolution 1/4 was adopted with a placard vote of 21 in favor, 9 against, and 4 abstaining. Draft resolution 1/7 was adopted by a placard vote of 24 in favor, 4 opposed, and 6 abstaining. The committee moved on to the second topic on the agenda, The Right to Adequate Housing and Protection from Forcible Evictions; a few speeches were given, and the first working paper was submitted. Due to time constraints, no draft resolution could be accepted or adopted.

Code: HRC/ RES /1/1

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Human Rights in the Post-2015 Development Framework

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2
3 *Noting* that international human rights law instruments, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and
4 the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, entail obligations and commitments of
5 Member States concerning access to adequate health, medical care, care and assistance for mothers and children,

6
7 *Recalling* all General Assembly Resolutions related to global public health care including Resolution 63/33 and
8 Resolution 64/108 as well as those related to mortality and infectious disease,

9
10 *Recognizing* the international health regulations adopted by the World Health Organization including the
11 International Health Regulations formerly known as the International Sanitary Regulations,

12
13 *Recognizing* that one of the largest challenges of the international community are communicable diseases,

14
15 *Concerned* that 3 million people die, including 1.5 million children, from vaccine-preventable diseases each year,

16
17 *Deeply concerned* that this number of 1.5 million children does not account for the majority of diarrheal deaths,
18 malaria and HIV deaths, which are largely preventable but for there is no immunization,

19
20 *Recognizing* that communicable diseases, which have been prioritized by the Millennium Development Goals, such
21 as HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, as well as other communicable diseases and neglected tropical diseases,
22 pose severe risks for the entire world and serious challenges to the achievement of development goals,

23
24 *Noting with regret* the failure of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) specifically MDG 4 aimed at reducing
25 child mortality and MDG 6 aimed at combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases in addressing the role that
26 infectious and communicable diseases play in childhood mortality

27
28 *Aware* of the lack of support for the HIV related right to the highest attainable standard physical health, as
29 articulated by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights,

- 30
31 1. *Encourages* the international community to work in conjunction on developing a comprehensive plan to address
32 global issues of healthcare inequality, specifically as relates to communicable diseases;
- 33
34 2. *Recommends* Member States to negotiate a non-binding Global Infectious Disease Treaty as part of the Post
35 2015 Development Framework to further the progress made by MDGs 4 and 6;
- 36
37 3. *Considers* that key components of a Global Infectious Disease Treaty should include but not be limited to:
- 38
39 a. Meeting the goal of universal vaccination against major causes of childhood illness and death
40 including but not limited to Rotavirus, Pertussis, Tetanus, Diphtheria, Varicella, Rubella, Measles,
41 Hemophilus Influenza type B, Tuberculosis and Hepatitis B;
- 42
43 b. Increasing access to tools of disease prevention, including but not limited to mosquito nets,
44 pharmaceuticals that prevent the transmission of HIV from infected mothers to their unborn fetuses
45 and water filters that purify water and reduce disease transmission of water borne illness;
- 46
47 c. Increasing healthcare education with an emphasis focused on an increased awareness regarding disease
48 prevention as well as measures aimed at reducing the transmission of communicable diseases,
- 49
50 d. Setting universal standards of sanitation aimed at decreasing disease transmission associated poor with
51 sanitation;
- 52

- 53 e. Creating an overseeing treaty body, composed of a committee of independent experts who shall
54 monitor compliance to and implementation of the Global Infectious Disease Treaty;
55
- 56 4. *Calls upon* States to make all reasonable effort to monitor disease spread and burden while vaccinating children
57 within their prescribed territories;
58
- 59 5. *Encourages* all United Nations Member States to achieve the goal of healthcare equality, between developed
60 and developing nations, as well as rural and urban communities by increasing access to healthcare services
61 related to disease prevention.

Code: HRC/ RES /1/2

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Human Rights in the Post-2015 Development Framework

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2
3 *Reaffirming* Human Rights Council resolution 8/4, The Right to Education, and recalling all other council
4 resolutions on the right to education, and the resolutions adopted by the Commission of Human Rights on the
5 subject,

6
7 *Recalling* Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Right, Article 13 of the International Covenant on
8 Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the principles set forth in the Convention on the Elimination of
9 Discrimination Against Women,

10
11 *Acknowledging* that education is essential for the full development of the human personality and the sense of its
12 dignity and that improving access to education strengthens the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

13
14 *Reiterating* that the right to a primary education should be available to all without the fear of discrimination,

15
16 *Emphasizing* that the female gender should not be discriminated against at any time, but especially in the education
17 system,

18
19 *Believing* that openness is paramount in the fulfillment of human rights,

20
21 *Recalling* Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and General Assembly resolution 60/251 creating the Universal
22 Periodic Review,

23
24 *Taking note* of the Global Education First Initiative's (GEFI) goal of improving education as the basis of the post
25 2015 agenda,

26
27 *Deeply alarmed* that there are still 31 million girls of primary school age out of school of which 17 million are
28 expected never to enter school and that two-thirds of the 774 million illiterate people in the world are female,

29
30 1. *Endorses* that the Universal Periodic Review be amended to evaluate gender equality in primary education, and
31 disseminate this information to the relevant educational bodies in each State, as determined by that State, as
32 well as UN bodies, such as United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization and the United
33 Nations Children's Fund and Non Governmental Organizations that requests such information, including but
34 not limited to:

- 35
36 a. The ratio of girls to boys in primary school education;
- 37
38 b. Literacy rates of men and women in each state;
- 39
40 c. Efforts currently in place to increase the attendance of girls in primary schools;
- 41
42 d. Differing levels in the quality of education being received between boys and girls;
- 43
44 e. Efforts aimed at ending discrimination of girls in primary schools;

45
46 2. *Urges* Member States to donate a portion of gross domestic product to the GEFI to be used specifically for
47 programs such as the Global Action Week: Equal Right, Equal Opportunity of the GEFI, Investing in Girl's
48 Empowerment for MDG Acceleration event and the To 2015 and Beyond: Putting Girls' Education at the Heart
49 of the Agenda event both hosted by the GEFI, and United Girls Education Initiative and their recommendation
50 to train teachers to meet the needs of all children, especially girls, which is aimed at improving gender equality
51 in educational systems;

52

- 53 3. *Calls upon* Member States to work with the GEFI and its partners to improve educational opportunities for girls,
54 which is necessary for women and girls to become effective and equal members of society, specifically by:
55
- 56 a. Developing programs to increase the rate of female attendance in institutions of primary
57 education;
 - 58
 - 59 b. Improving the quality of education received by girls to be equal to the quality of education
60 received by boys;
 - 61
 - 62 c. Training teachers in both urban and rural schools concerning the differing needs of girls and boys;
 - 63
 - 64 d. Seeking to eliminate gender-based discrimination in the classroom through increased emphasis on
65 the importance of tolerance of all, especially gender-based tolerance;
 - 66
- 67 4. *Expresses its hope* that, through advancements in education, the role of women in society will be improved
68 resulting in:
- 69
 - 70 a. Lowering the frequency of marriage and pregnancy rates among children and adolescent minors;
 - 71
 - 72 b. Improving the earning potential of women and decreasing the income disparity between men and
73 women;
 - 74
 - 75 c. Increasing the ability of women to find meaningful employment in their communities;
 - 76
 - 77 d. Lowering the prevalence of gender-based discrimination in the work force;
 - 78
 - 79 e. Increasing the participation of women in government and public sector positions, with a special
80 emphasis in increasing the number of women in decision-making positions;
 - 81
- 82 5. *Recommends* the GEFI pay special attention to increasing gender equality in primary education;
- 83
- 84 6. *Emphasizes* the importance of equality in educational opportunities as a fundamental basis of Human Rights in
85 the Post-2015 Development Framework.



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Code: HRC/ RES /1/2

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: *Human Rights in the Post-2015 Development Framework*

1 *The Human Rights Council,*
2
3 *Affirming* all Member States' sovereignty protected under article 2.1 of the United Nations Charter,
4
5 *Recalling* the inalienable rights provided to all individuals under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and in
6 particular Article 1, which states that all people are born free and equal in dignity and rights,
7
8 *Mindful* of the efforts put forth towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that will come to an end in
9 2015,
10
11 *Welcoming* the work and recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights,
12
13 *Recognizing* that social inclusion plays an important role in sustainable development as well as human rights,
14
15 *Acknowledging* the need for equality in all aspects of the Post-2015 Development Framework as fundamental to
16 forming a comprehensive and effective foundation upon which to progress human rights,
17
18 *Expressing* the importance of the Covenant on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
19 (CEDAW),
20
21 *Recognizing* the analysis of the Commission on the Status Women (CSW) and Women Aid Organization (WAO) as
22 an indicator of the discrimination that women face,
23
24 *Acknowledging* the importance of making the Post-2015 Development Framework inclusive and proactive for all
25 members of society, as addressed in the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National, Ethnic,
26 Religious, and Linguistic Minorities, and protected in the mandate of the Independent Expert on Minority Issues as
27 detailed in A/HRC/25/L.8,
28
29 *Welcoming* Chile Solidario and Venezuela Social Missions as examples of social protection systems,
30
31 *Further welcoming* the Europe 2020 Strategy which provides a holistic approach toward sustainable development,
32
33 *Taking note* of the Malaysia Technical Cooperation Program and Third Country Training Program as a mechanism
34 for developing states to build capacity,
35
36 *Noting with satisfaction* the success of specific regional programs such as Moldova 2020: Seven Solution for
37 Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction as a good model for all Member States,
38
39 *Noting* the Council of Europe Strasbourg Declaration on Roma which address this specific population,
40
41 *Conscious* of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which addresses the unique conditions
42 of persons with disabilities,
43
44 *Deeply concerned by* the inequality that rural and underdeveloped populations face in regards to social, economic,
45 educational, and medical facilities,
46
47 *Endorsing* the Global Education First Initiative which promotes the enrolment of every child in school, as well as a
48 high quality of education and encouraging global citizenship,
49
50 *Approving* of the rights laid down by the Declaration of the Rights of the Child and Human Rights Council
51 Resolution on The Right to Education (A/HRC/23/L.8), that stresses the importance of gender equality in education,

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Considering the Report by the Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing (E/CN.4/2006/118) in regards to the conditions women face in attaining adequate housing and secure tenure,

Recognizing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 17 which states that everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others, and that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her property,

Recognizing the efficiency of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and their progress in addressing the issue of hunger and food security worldwide, as well as the efforts of the UN Global Agriculture and Food Security and the World Food Program (WFP) in promoting food productivity especially in developing States,

Fully aware of the alarming increase of the poor and hungry population worldwide strongly affected by the adverse effects of climate change and understanding its destabilizing impacts on socio-economic aspects on both domestic and international affairs,

Bearing in mind that equal pay for men and women constitutes a vital base for a sustainable society,

Draws attention to the discrepancies between amenities offered in rural, underdeveloped and urban areas,

Reaffirming the need for a clear and enforceable definition addressing the right to adequate housing and secure tenure,

Recognizing the importance of already existing multilateral frameworks such as Eastern Partnership Cooperation (EPC) and Integration Program between developing and developed countries addressing the issue of balanced and sustainable development, social and economic rights,

Emphasizing the effectiveness of the Universal Periodic Review for the promotion of human worldwide and the significance of the Global Consultation on Governance in creating revised and measurable objectives,

Recognizing the Member States to notice the positive impact of the correct application of the Official Development Assistance (ODA) to the related countries,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States to ensure gender equality in their societies through:
 - a. Universal acceptance, and ratification of CEDAW;
 - b. Offering incentives to help women attain decision-making positions in the public and private sectors;
2. *Commends* the work of the WAO and CSW as indispensable in identifying gender discrimination and the difficulties women face and further asks Member States to accept and adhere to their recommendations by increasing employment opportunities for women;
3. *Instructs* Member States to ensure women do not face discrimination when receiving healthcare through the offering of gender-sensitive medical facilities and services;
4. *Recommends* that health education be improved within each Member State and between states through regional cooperation with a specific emphasis on preventative measures and healthy living;
5. *Recognizes* the benefits of social programs that assist vulnerable groups, specifically women, minorities, and historically disadvantaged populations within each Member State;
6. *Calls upon* Member States to partner with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as the WAO, Human Rights Watch, World Development and Amnesty International, and to encourage their continued efforts in promoting equality;

- 108 7. *Recognizes* the need for an inclusive and proactive approach towards all members of society, and in particular
109 by:
110
- 111 a. Emphasizing the importance of action plans for the social integration of minorities, such as Roma and
112 indigenous populations, especially those with context-sensitive deadlines and indicators;
113
 - 114 b. Endorsing the Council of Europe EU ROMED Roma Mediation Programme which aims to implement the
115 commitments of the Strasbourg Declaration on Roma by training mediators from local communities to
116 negotiate with national governments effectively;
117
- 118 8. *Recommends* that Member States focus on the most vulnerable and marginalized populations, such as women,
119 minorities, disabled persons, the elderly, children, and historically disadvantaged populations in the Post-2015
120 framework by:
121
- 122 a. Improving upon data collection capabilities in regards to these populations;
123
 - 124 b. Strengthening and applying the international framework to address and specifically apply to these
125 populations;
126
- 127 9. *Urges* Member States to recognize the necessity of equal universal primary education as emphasized by MDG
128 2, by offering:
129
- 130 a. Equal access to primary educational facilities to all citizens;
131
 - 132 b. Ensuring no gender discrimination or disparity within education systems;
133
- 134 10. *Encourages* increased cooperation between Member States and UN agencies such as the United Nations
135 Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), as fundamental to assisting states in offering
136 universal education;
137
- 138 11. *Endorses* the creation of self-reliant farming communities through education and regional cooperative
139 partnerships in the field of agricultural sustainability as outlined by the Food and Agricultural Organization's
140 (FAO) International Year of Family Farming (IYFF) initiative by:
141
- 142 a. Assisting in creation and effective implementation of both domestic and international policies and legal
143 reforms on land ownership that addresses patterns of abuse as well as harmful cultural practices that create
144 barriers to small-scale land holders, such as women and minority groups;
145
 - 146 b. Instilling awareness amongst all local stakeholders of the necessity of adopting efficient, sustainable
147 agricultural practices in order to combat food crises and eradicate hunger;
148
 - 149 c. Increasing the investment and support on research and information dissemination in terms of technology
150 and efficient farming techniques that shall further enhance the productivity of the local communities;
151
- 152 12. *Recommends* Member States to cooperate toward a resilient food and farming system in the context of climate
153 change through the adoption of recommendations and solutions to environmental problems provided by the
154 Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change (IPCC), such as desertification, land degradation and drought and
155 recognizing the devastating impact on food production that such conditions have upon food distribution and in
156 order to provide equal means to food sovereignty for all members of society;
157
- 158 13. *Calls upon* Member States, regional trade associations, and NGOs to assist farming families to increase their
159 food production in a sustainable and effective way by assisting in the selling of crops to reduce hunger and
160 poverty, by:
161

- 162 a. Helping farmers improve their yields by utilizing seeds that are resistant to disease, drought and flooding
163 and through establishing greater access to markets as well as through government policies that serve to
164 address the interests of farming families;
165
- 166 b. Emulating the 2014 IYFF and African Year of Agriculture and Food Security to bring light to these issues;
167
- 168 14. *Encourages* the establishment of a more efficient system of food storage and transport through the improvement
169 and creation of infrastructure and through the optimizing trade networks on the local, national and regional level
170 in order to avoid food waste and ensure equal access to high-quality food, regardless of location and social
171 status;
172
- 173 15. *Calls upon* all states to strengthen the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) to ensure that the right to ownership
174 of property is equally applied to all;
175
- 176 16. *Calls for* a review of the MDGs and for the integration of the MDGs with the Sustainable Development Goals,
177 especially concerning the goals of eradicating poverty and promoting gender equality;
178
- 179 17. *Further Calls for* Member States to pay special attention to vulnerable and marginalized populations in
180 developing countries to break the cycle of poverty and focus upon building infrastructure and resilience leading
181 toward long-term sustainable solutions;
182
- 183 18. *Encourages* Governments, relevant UN bodies, specialized agencies, NGOs, Inter-Governmental Organizations
184 (IGOs), Human Rights Initiatives at the national level, and the private sector to consider including human rights
185 when creating and implementing national and regional policies concerning people affected by extreme poverty;
186
- 187 19. *Recommends* that Member States utilize all stakeholders, such as state actors, trade unions, the private sector
188 and NGOs in ensuring a non-discriminatory approach regarding equal pay;
189
- 190 20. *Further Recommends* Member States to focus on infrastructure development in rural and underdeveloped
191 communities and further emphasizes the need for equal geographic distribution of healthcare to the population
192 within each Member State, regardless of location;
193
- 194 21. *Encourages* all Member States to clarify and expand upon the definition of adequate housing, with the specific
195 intention of establishing a viable definition of secure tenure;
196
- 197 22. *Expresses* the need for approaches on improving human rights within the scope of development to ensure
198 equality on the local, national and regional levels;
199
- 200 23. *Encourages* cooperation between UN agencies, NGOs, Civil Society Organizations and Member States as a
201 fundamental component to ensure that cultural sensitivity is respected within development;
202
- 203 24. *Calls for* increased support and the sharing of best practices and expertise between Member States on the basis
204 of existing regional cooperation frameworks, such as the EU European Neighborhood Policy, Mercado Comun
205 Do Sur (Mercosur), the Eastern Partnership Cooperation, and the Association of South-East Asian Nations in
206 order to ensure economic and social equality and equal provision of food security;
207
- 208 25. *Resolves* to include a provision on the UPR within the Post-2015 Development Framework to ensure proper
209 monitoring and to improve accountability of state actors;
210
- 211 26. *Calls upon* all states to increase awareness of gender inequality in developing regions, such as sub-Saharan
212 Africa, specifically in regard to the inequalities women face in education, health, employment, housing and
213 other areas by utilizing media and social media resources as well as through education;
214
- 215 27. *Affirms* the equal responsibility of all Member States towards the international community in terms of
216 preserving human rights in all population groups by diversifying the sources of assistance and by incorporating
217 technology and expertise through both North-South and South-South Cooperation.

Code: HRC/ RES /1/4

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: *Human Rights in the Post-2015 Development Framework*

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2
3 *Recalling* the utter importance of the Human Rights perspective within the Post-2015 Development Framework as
4 stated in the 2012 United Nations General Assembly *A/RES/66/289*, as the 2015 deadline is rapidly approaching
5 upon us,

6
7 *Believing* that the post-2015 Development Framework should be targeted at developing and developed countries
8 alike,

9
10 *Confident* that ensuring accountability and transparency will provide developing countries with the tools to become
11 economically self-sufficient and help Member States to effectively address and redress human right violations while
12 respecting at the same time their sovereignty as stated by article 2.1 Of the UN Charter,

13
14 *Stressing* the increasingly important role of Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and civil society in bringing to
15 light the examples of opaque or unaccountable state actors, according to Millennium Declaration *A/55/L.2 [2000]*,

16
17 *Recalling* the importance of the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action, as well as *A/HRC/RES/19/36* on
18 Human Rights, democracy and the rule of law, and *A/RES/66/209* on promoting the efficiency, accountability,
19 effectiveness and transparency of public administration,

20
21 *Emphasizing* that accountability within the Sustainable Development Goals framework should be consistent with the
22 international human rights law as discussed at the 2010 high-level meeting of the General Assembly addressing the
23 MDG's which is stated in the General Assembly *A/RES/65/1*, paragraphs 2, 3, 13, 24(j), 49, 53, 55 and 73(i),

24
25 1. *Strongly recommends* the creation of an Oversight Committee on Transparency and Accountability in Human
26 Rights, which will oversee the allocation of funds within the international system between Governments, NGOs
27 and Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs), in particular by:

- 28
29 a. Creating, under the supervision of the General Assembly 5th Committee, a yearly report to the Human
30 Rights Council, which will present the results of the Committee's enquiry based on a four step system
31 focusing on the origin of funds, the route of funds, the intended end point of funds, and the confirmation of
32 receipt of said funds to the intended destination;
- 33
34 b. Establishing specific reports at the request of the Human Rights Council;
- 35
36 c. Encouraging the advancement and further empowerment of Human Rights areas, documenting the amount
37 of funds received by States and NGOs, clarifying the use of funds by State and non-state actors, and
38 monitoring the direction of the flow of funds;

39
40 2. *Further recommends* States to implement tailor-made anti-corruption training programs for all state and civil
41 society actors, including the judiciary, to enhance transparency and accountability by:

- 42
43 a. Cooperating with NGOs that consist of Human Rights Watch, Transparency International, and Amnesty
44 International (AI), these organizations further possess expertise on anti-corruption mechanisms;
- 45
46 b. Emphasising on the UN instruments to address the violations within the framework of the Universal
47 Periodic Review;
- 48
49 c. Enhancing the cooperation between the HRC and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
50 (UNODC) with relevance on the prevention of corruption in the Human Rights area within the Post-2015
51 Development Agenda;

52

53 3. *Encourages* Member States to voluntarily commit themselves to provide information on transparency and
54 accountability in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review.

Code: HRC/RES/1/5

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: *Human Rights in the Post-2015 Development Framework*

1 *The Human Rights Council,*
2
3 *Bearing in mind* the fast approaching deadline for the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals
4 (MDGs),
5
6 *Noting* that all the targets of the MDGs have not been fully realized,
7
8 *Reaffirming* the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women, which firmly
9 advocates that states should ensure equal access and opportunities in political and public life of all genders,
10
11 *Acknowledging* the Credit Suisse Global Education Initiative which has supplied the resources of science, math and
12 technology programs targeted at school-aged girls in Ghana,
13
14 *Stressing* the disparities in education throughout developed and developing nations,
15
16 *Emphasizing* Article 26, Clause 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stating that, “everyone has the right
17 to education, education shall be free” and that “Education shall be free equally accessible to all on the basis of
18 merit,”
19
20 *Recognizing* the need for MDG 2, *Achieving Universal Primary Education* to be a core component of the Post-2015
21 Development Framework,
22
23 *Commending* the efforts and success of the United Nations Girls’ Education Initiative (UNGEI) in making education
24 more accessible to young women in various Member States,
25
26 *Affirming* General Assembly Resolution 66/130, *Women and Political participation*, and further commending the
27 Development Cooperation Ireland in its efforts to promote gender equality,
28
29 *Acknowledging* the role of willing and able Member States, Individuals and Private donors in providing technical
30 and monetary resources to further the cause of primary education, and empowerment for girls aged 4-12,
31
32 *Deeply concerned* about the generational education gap between children and their parents, or guardians, especially
33 in post conflict and developing nations,
34
35 *Appreciating* the positive impact of the *Bolsa Familia* program in Brazil which is engaged in the effort to break the
36 cycle of the inter-generational gap in literacy,
37
38 *Acknowledging* the successes of community-based education programs such as the Venezuelan Social Missions,
39 namely Robinson, Ribas, and Sucre that incorporate citizens of all ages who have previously been excluded and / or
40 been missed out from traditional education systems,
41
42 *Further bearing in mind* the vital importance of an educated family and community to the success of a child’s
43 education, citing specifically the approaches of the “Out of School Initiative” by the United Nations Childrens
44 Education Fund (UNICEF) which focuses on improvement of statistical information and analysis, which analyzes
45 existing interventions related to enhanced school participation and develop context-appropriate policies and
46 strategies,
47
48 *Further commending* the United Nations *HeForShe* Campaign and the *MenEngage Alliance* in Switzerland for
49 emphasizing gender parity in all aspects of society,
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- 52 1. *Asks for* the UNICEF in collaboration with willing and able States, to establish the United Nations Girls'
53 Education Fund (UNGEF) as a subsidiary branch of the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative (UNGEI) in
54 order to:
55
- 56 a. Provide monetary and technical assistance for Members States that commit to:
57
- 58 i. The implementation of measures to ensure mandatory primary education for young girls aged 4-12
59 with the purpose of implementing universal education for all;
60 ii. The inclusion of substantial curriculum focus on health, sanitation such as quality of water as well as
61 prevention of infectious diseases such as HIV and the importance of strengthening the immune system;
62 iii. The implementation of proactive laws such as prevention of violence against women, equal pay and
63 guarantees of female representation in legislative bodies that in turn guarantee and respect the principle
64 of gender equality;
65
- 66 b. Encourage Member States to make primary education more accessible to young girls by:
67
- 68 i. Implementing laws that remove cultural and social barriers that hinder school attendance;
69 ii. Providing adequate sanitation measures to ensure female attendance in schools;
70 iii. Encouraging women and adolescents to promote the importance of education to young girls on a long
71 term basis by providing subsidized education to young girls in their own families;
72
- 73 2. *Encourages* all willing and able Member States, Individuals and Private donors to donate monetary funds to the
74 UNGEF under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly 5th Committee;
75
- 76 3. *Further encourages* Member States to provide technical resources under the purview of the GA 5th Committee
77 to the UNGEF including but not limited to:
78
- 79 a. Technical experts in the fields of Education, Public Policy & Science and Technology;
80
- 81 b. Machinery related to transportation for educational purposes;
82
- 83 c. Food subsidies for the participating Member State in order to provide free meals to participating students;
84
- 85 4. *Encourages* Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) that under the purview of the GA 5th Committee, donate
86 resources to the UNGEF such as:
87
- 88 a. Technical experts in the fields of Education, Public Policy and Science and Technology Infrastructure;
89
- 90 b. Monetary funds;
91
- 92 c. Machinery related to transportation for educational purposes;
93
- 94 5. *Further calls upon* Member States to pursue similar goals as The Credit Suisse Global Education Initiative by:
95
- 96 a. Supporting international development organizations to improve educational opportunities for school-aged
97 children including but not limited to:
98
- 99 i. Non-Governmental Organizations;
100 ii. Inter-Governmental Organizations;
101 iii. Educational institutions;
102
- 103 b. Opening Science, Math, and Technology (SMAT) programs targeted at educating girls in developing
104 nations for better opportunities;
105
- 106 c. Encouraging girls to seek further gainful employment opportunities in the fields of Science, Math and
107 Technology;

- 108
109 6. *Urges* Member States to fully implement General Assembly Resolution 66/130 on women and political
110 participation;
111
112 7. *Recommends* the creation of a working group under the jurisdiction of UNICEF to extend the mandate “Out of
113 School Children Initiative” for a period of 5 years in order to:
114
115 a. Reevaluate regional and global approaches based on Post-2015 needs;
116
117 b. Identify areas that need infrastructure in order to comply with the SDGs that will be established in 2015;
118
119 c. Increase the capacity for the education of parents by the establishment of community learning centers;
120
121 8. *Further urges* Member States to support the United Nations *HeForShe* campaign that influences men on the
122 topic of women’s empowerment by breaking down social and cultural barriers that have hindered women from
123 receiving quality education.

Code: HRC/RES/1/6

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Human Rights in the Post-2015 Development Framework

1 *The Human Rights Council,*

2
3 *Guided* by the principles of important international documents related to Human Rights, such as the Universal
4 Declaration of Human Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

5
6 *Emphasizing* the impact of Human Rights on the global community as well as on the living standards of citizens,

7
8 *Acknowledging* the sovereignty of all Member States as stated in Article 2.1 of the United Nations Charter,

9
10 *Emphasizing* on the existing relation between the accomplishment of Human Rights and achieving development and
11 considering that the Human Rights Council and all the Human Rights Bodies of the United Nations have a crucial
12 role in the drafting of the Post-2015 development agenda,

13
14 *Acknowledging* the improvement toward achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), but bearing in
15 mind that huge efforts have to be taken to fully accomplish them and to succeed in establishing a broader human
16 rights perspective,

17
18 *Recalling* resolution A/41/128 of the General Assembly on “The Declaration on the Right to Development”, which
19 recognizes the right to development as an inalienable human right, and resolution A/55/2, the “United Nations
20 Millennium Declaration”, which declared that the General Assembly was committed to make the right to
21 development a reality for everyone,

22
23 *Also recalling* report A/HRC/24/37 of the Working Group on the Right to Development of the Human Rights
24 Council, which refers to the promotion and protection of all Human Rights, civil, political, economic, social and
25 cultural rights, including the right to development,

26
27 *Bearing in mind* resolution A/64/292 of the General Assembly, which recognizes sanitation as a human right that is
28 essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights,

29
30 *Also bearing in mind* report A/HRC/24/44 of the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and
31 sanitation, Catarina de Albuquerque, which linked sustainability and the right to sanitation,

32
33 *Noting* the report from the World Federation of United Nations Associations, called 2015 and Beyond: Perspectives
34 on Global Development, which stresses the importance of development in the Post-2015 Agenda,

35
36 *Keeping in mind* with appreciation the work of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing, Raquel Rolnik,

37
38 *Taking into consideration* the existence of an Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations relating to
39 the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, and the necessity of having a Special
40 Rapporteur for collecting information,

41
42 *Recalling* the importance of the Rio+20 Conference and its outcome of the *Future We Want* and its current progress
43 of improving human rights and living standards,

44
45 *Deeply concerned* about the present situation the world is facing when concerned with Human Rights issues,
46 especially recalling recent events leading to local, governmental and economic instabilities, impacting the life of
47 thousands of people,

48
49 *Recognizing* the importance of the MDGs as well as the approaching deadline, and therefore viewing the Post 2015
50 Development Agenda and the position of the Human Rights within it as vital for future developments,

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52 *Further recognizing* the importance of gathering information about the status of the improvements in the rights that
53 are related with sustainable development,

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Taking into account that the Human Rights Council is contributing through dialogue towards the prevention of human rights violations,

1. *Proposes* that the Human Rights Council should have an active participation on the developing of the development goals of the Post-2015 agenda;
2. *Reaffirms* that promoting sustainable development should be a priority for all Member States, and must be included and reinforced in the Post-2015 Development Agenda; *Suggests* to appoint a Special Rapporteur whose mandate will focus on the promotion of sustainable development and which is set to be:
 - a. For a period of 2 years;
 - b. With the possibility of extending its mandate after the established timeframe ends;
3. *Establishes* the following guidelines for the selection process of the rapporteur:
 - a. To further strengthen and enhance transparency in the selection and appointment process;
 - b. To receive candidates from national human rights institutions of Member States;
 - c. To ask individual candidates and candidates nominated by entities to submit to the Human Rights Council an application;
 - d. To analyze in a transparent manner the application of candidates;
4. *Emphasizes* that the mandate of the Rapporteur should have the following functions:
 - a. To report on the status of the realization of the rights that are relevant to the mandate by gathering information from civil society, governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, bodies of the United Nations System and other relevant institutions;
 - b. To promote cooperation among governments and civil society in terms of the rights that are being protected under its mandate and to promote dialogue within countries;
 - c. To apply a gender and cultural perspective in its work;
 - d. To identify possible solutions regarding issues that are being assessed and to find mechanisms for the promotion of new sustainable production models;
 - e. To visit the countries that are hosting special events such as the World Cup or the Olympics, and put a special attention on gathering data from those countries during the year of the event;
 - f. To submit to the Human Rights Council an annual report covering the activities relating to the mandate;
5. *Encourages* the Special Rapporteur to follow the following principles in fulfilling his mandate by:
 - a. Collecting assessments from every Member State's improvements in relation with Sustainable Development, for developing basic standards on environmental health, adequate housing and sanitation;
 - b. Considering cultural issues while defining sustainability standards by taking into account the contribution of civil society;
 - c. Analyzing the good practices for the full realization of the rights related to sustainable development;

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- d. Determining the mechanisms in which the international community can work towards the issue in promoting the fulfillment of the Development Goals and the development of new development agendas;
 - e. Gathering information from all countries, with no distinction for developed and developing countries, and respecting the sovereignty of each of them;
6. *Calls upon* all States:
- a. To give full effect to the rights to development, environmental health, drinkable water and sanitation, and adequate housing;
 - b. To guarantee that the above-mentioned rights will be exercised without discrimination particularly for vulnerable populations;
 - c. To cooperate with the Special Rapporteur, in terms of contributing with information and allowing them to visit their country;
7. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur to submit an annual report to the General Assembly, with the purpose of:
- a. Delivering it to the Human Rights Council and all other UN Bodies, for them to take specific measures related to the Rapporteur's recommendations;
 - b. Publishing the document and making it accessible for all Member States and interested Organizations;
 - c. Including its information in the Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights Council;
8. *Further invites* the Secretary-General, the Human Rights Council and the High Commissioner to provide the Special Rapporteur on Sustainable Development with all the necessary resources for the fulfillment of its duties.
9. *Calls upon* the creation of the "International Conference on the Redefinition of the Development Goals based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
10. *Strongly encourages* that the Conference will take place every 2 years, rotating alternatively between Brasilia, Caracas, Santiago de Chile and Quito, by alphabetical order;
11. *Suggests* cooperation between the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights, the Human Rights Council and the hosting countries, concerning financing and locations;
12. *Expresses its hope* that the High Commissioner of Human Rights funds the International Conference on the Redefinition of the Development Goals based on the Universal Declaration Human Rights by including this project within their annual budget;
13. *Emphasizes* that the attendance to the Conference will be opened to all Member States that are part of the United Nations, and is highly encouraged to those Members of the Human Rights Council;
14. *Highlights* that the main goals of the conference are:
- a. To include a human rights perspective on the future development agendas, and mainly in the Post-2015 Development Agenda;
 - b. To strengthen the international community's commitment to achieving sustainable development for all States;
15. *Suggests* the following topics to be treated in the Agenda on the Conference:

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- a. The evaluation the current situation of the MDGs in Member States, considering a perspective that involves:
 - i. Human Rights;
 - ii. Civil and Political Rights;
 - iii. Social and Cultural and Ethnic diversities;
 - iv. Gender Equality;
 - v. Economical improvements;
 - b. The development of suggestions for the creation of a Human Rights based Development Agenda, basing on a holistic view that considers the differences between:
 - i. Developed and developing countries;
 - ii. Social and Regional Gaps;
 - iii. Cultural, Religious, and Ethnic minorities;
 - c. New measures to evaluate the accomplishment of the Post 2015 Development Agenda, taking into account:
 - i. Human Rights and human dignity, and not only economic statistics;
 - ii. The fulfillment of Civil and Political Rights;
 - iii. Social, cultural and ethnic diversities;
16. *Further recognizes* that the final outcome of the conference should be a set of guidelines that will be a reference for those who will be drafting the Post-2015 Development Agenda, for including a Human Rights perspective in the agenda;
17. *Further recommends* that the guidelines should be delivered to the Commission of Sustainable Development and the Rio+20 Conference, for them to include within the Post-2015 Development Agenda, a Human Rights perspective.

Code: HRC/RES/1/7

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Human Rights in the Post-2015 Development Framework

- 1 *The Human Rights Council,*
 2
 3 *Emphasizing* the important role of education in the society and the future development for all nations,
 4
 5 *Recognizing* that infrastructure and technology are essential to successful implementation of quality education for
 6 all,
 7
 8 *Encouraged by* the efforts of all Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Intergovernmental Organizations, and
 9 private sector entities in assisting the Member States in building roads and infrastructure that are essential for
 10 education programs,
 11
 12 *Recognizing* that regional and familial factors will significantly influence the needs of the proposed infrastructure
 13 projects,
 14
 15 *Fully aware* that religious beliefs influence societal practices,
 16
 17 *Keeping in mind* that disability has a vital impact on the life of the individual and the society,
 18
 19 *Convinced* that taboos and cultural habits are part of the everyday life of the community,
 20
 21 *Recalling* the positive impact of technology on education, as stated in ECOSOC Resolution 2011/17, Science and
 22 technology for development,
 23
 24 *Noting with gratitude* the efforts of the international community to provide financial resources for development, as
 25 outlined at the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development (2002),
 26
 27 1. *Recognizes* the need to improve accessibility to education worldwide, through:
 28
 29 a. Acknowledging the importance of geographical challenges;
 30
 31 b. Emphasizing the need to improve poor infrastructural conditions in order to make education more
 32 accessible to individuals in rural areas;
 33
 34 2. *Draws attention* to the need for additional infrastructure to ensure the success of the proposed educational
 35 programs through the mobilization of international resources for development, as discussed in the final text of
 36 agreements and commitments adopted at the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on
 37 Financing for Development through:
 38
 39 c. Construction of viable roads and educational institutions;
 40
 41 d. Proper sanitation through electricity and running water;
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 43 e. Books and necessary school supplies;
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 45 3. *Encourages* Member States to intensify cooperation in building classrooms through the economic use of
 46 environmentally friendly resources by:
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 48 a. Utilizing progressive construction methods;
 49
 50 b. Working to reduce material waste;
 51
 52 c. Attempting to maximize time, labor, and energy efficiency;
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- 54 4. *Expresses its hope* that Member States will provide monetary incentives, through tax breaks, to private investors
55 constructing educational institutions and improving accessibility to these institutions through creation of viable
56 roadways;
- 57
- 58 5. *Recommends* the improvement of education technology in developing Member States, increasing accessibility
59 to such technology in areas where such infrastructure is possible, given geographic conditions, through:
- 60
- 61 a. Expanding internet access;
- 62
- 63 b. Providing access to computers;
- 64
- 65 6. *Further recommends* improvement of teacher training to ensure maintenance of quality education standards by;
- 66
- 67 a. Urging Member State cooperation with UNIDO's initial teacher training and quality assurance in teacher
68 education;
- 69
- 70 b. Encouraging Member States to relax financial cap regulations on NGOs in order to combat the disparity in
71 student-teacher ratios;
- 72
- 73 7. *Encourages* the creation of a Talented People Pool, a multi-lateral fund, monitored by the Special Rapporteur
74 on the right to education, together with the cooperation of the UNESCO's Education for All (EFA) program,
75 created in the World Conference on Education for All, that would enable talented students in developing
76 countries to meet their full potential in education, through the development of a student exchange program
77 between higher education facilities that:
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- 79 a. Stresses the importance of merit-based selection criteria;
- 80
- 81 b. Highlights the need to involve as many universities as possible in the program, both public and private;
- 82
- 83 c. Encourages Member States to create incentives for students traveling abroad to return to their home
84 countries;
- 85
- 86 8. *Recommends* all necessary monetary funding to come from willing and able Individuals, Member States and
87 Private donors under the purview of the General Assembly 5th Committee by:
- 88
- 89 a. Encouraging Member States to consider a revival of the Official Development Assistance Program;
- 90
- 91 b. Pleading for the reevaluation of the targets initially established to tailor it to the situation of each Member
92 State;
- 93
- 94 c. Further recommending the establishment of new timelines through the OECD and the Development
95 Assistance Committee;
- 96
- 97 9. *Further recommends* the promotion of the infrastructure projects mentioned in clause 2 within each nation in
98 order to ensure the success and accomplishment of the proposed educational agenda within the post-2015
99 framework.