



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL PLENARY BACKGROUND GUIDE 2010



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NATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

28 March - 1 April 2010 - Sheraton
30 March - 3 April 2010 - Marriott

WRITTEN BY: Kristina Mader, Johanna Paillet, Amy Bakker, Pauline Rybka

CONTACT THE NMUN

Please consult the FAQ section of www.nmun.org for answers to your questions. If you do not find a satisfactory answer you may also contact the individuals below for personal assistance. They may answer your question(s) or refer you to the best source for an answer.

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NMUN Director-General (Sheraton)
Amanda Williams | dirgen@nmun.org

NMUN Director-General (Marriott)
Ronny Heintze | dirgen@nmun.org

NMUN•NY 2010 Important Dates

IMPORTANT NOTICE: To make hotel reservations, you must use the forms at www.nmun.org and include a \$1,000 deposit. Discount rates are available until the room block is full or one month before the conference – whichever comes first. **PLEASE BOOK EARLY!**

31 January 2010	31 January 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm Attendance & Delegate Count. (Count may be changed up to 1 March) • Make Transportation Arrangements - DON'T FORGET! (We recommend confirming hotel accommodations prior to booking flights.)
15 February 2010	15 February 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committee Updates Posted to www.nmun.org
1 March 2010	1 March 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hotel Registration with FULL PRE-PAYMENT Due to Hotel - Register Early! Group Rates on hotel rooms are available on a first come, first served basis until sold out. Group rates, if still available, may not be honored after that date. See hotel reservation form for date final payment is due. • Any Changes to Delegate Numbers Must be Confirmed to: karen@nmun.org • Two Copies of Each Position Paper Due via E-mail (See Delegate Preparation Guide for instructions). • Preferred deadline for submission of Chair / Rapp applications to Committee Chairs
1 March 2010	1 March 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Conference Fees Due to NMUN for confirmed delegates. (\$125 per delegate if paid by 1 March; \$150 per delegate if received after 1 March. Fee is not refundable after this deadline.
NATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS		<p>The 2010 National Model UN Conference</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28 March - 1 April – Sheraton New York • 30 March - 3 April – New York Marriott Marquis

POSITION PAPER INSTRUCTIONS

Two copies of each position paper should be sent via e-mail by 1 MARCH 2010

1. TO COMMITTEE STAFF

A file of the position paper (.doc or .pdf) for each assigned committee should be sent to the committee e-mail address listed below. Mail papers by 1 March to the e-mail address listed for your particular venue. These e-mail addresses will be active when background guides are available. Delegates should carbon copy (cc:) themselves as confirmation of receipt. Please put committee and assignment in the subject line (Example: GAPLEN_Greece).

2. TO DIRECTOR-GENERAL

- Each delegation should send one set of all position papers for each assignment to the e-mail designated for their venue: positionpapers.sheraton@nmun.org or positionpapers.marriott@nmun.org. This set (held by each Director-General) will serve as a back-up copy in case individual committee directors cannot open attachments.

Note: This e-mail should only be used as a repository for position papers.

- The head delegate or faculty member sending this message should cc: him/herself as confirmation of receipt. (Free programs like Adobe Acrobat or WinZip may need to be used to compress files if they are not plain text.)

- Because of the potential volume of e-mail, only one e-mail from the Head Delegate or Faculty Advisor containing all attached position papers will be accepted.

Please put committee, assignment and delegation name in the subject line (Example: Cuba_U_of_ABC). If you have any questions, please contact the Director-General at dirgen@nmun.org.

www.nmun.org
for more information

COMMITTEE

EMAIL - SHERATON

General Assembly Plenary	gaplenary.sheraton@nmun.org
General Assembly First Committee	ga1st.sheraton@nmun.org
General Assembly Second Committee	ga2nd.sheraton@nmun.org
General Assembly Third Committee	ga3rd.sheraton@nmun.org
Security Council	sc.sheraton@nmun.org
Security Council 2	sc2.sheraton@nmun.org
SC Working Group: Children and Armed Conflict	caac.sheraton@nmun.org
International Court of Justice	icj.sheraton@nmun.org
ECOSOC Plenary	ecosoc.sheraton@nmun.org
Committee for Development Policy	cdp.sheraton@nmun.org
Commission for Sustainable Development	csustd.sheraton@nmun.org
Commission on the Status of Women	csw.sheraton@nmun.org
Econ. Commission for Latin America & the Caribbean	eclac.sheraton@nmun.org
International Atomic Energy Agency	iaea.sheraton@nmun.org
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees	unhcr.sheraton@nmun.org
United Nations Children's Fund	unicef.sheraton@nmun.org
World Food Programme	wfp.sheraton@nmun.org
African Union	au.sheraton@nmun.org
Association of Southeast Asian Nations	asean.sheraton@nmun.org
North Atlantic Treaty Organization	nato.sheraton@nmun.org
Organisation of The Islamic Conference	oic.sheraton@nmun.org

COMMITTEE

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General Assembly Second Committee	ga2nd.marriott@nmun.org
General Assembly Third Committee	ga3rd.marriott@nmun.org
Security Council	sc.marriott@nmun.org
Security Council 2	sc2.marriott@nmun.org
SC Working Group: Children and Armed Conflict	caac.marriott@nmun.org
International Court of Justice	icj.marriott@nmun.org
ECOSOC Plenary	ecosoc.marriott@nmun.org
Committee for Development Policy	cdp.marriott@nmun.org
Commission for Sustainable Development	csustd.marriott@nmun.org
Commission on the Status of Women	csw.marriott@nmun.org
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Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees	unhcr.marriott@nmun.org
United Nations Children's Fund	unicef.marriott@nmun.org
World Food Programme	wfp.marriott@nmun.org
African Union	au.marriott@nmun.org
Association of Southeast Asian Nations	asean.marriott@nmun.org
North Atlantic Treaty Organization	nato.marriott@nmun.org
Organisation of The Islamic Conference	oic.marriott@nmun.org

OTHER USEFUL CONTACTS

Entire Set of Delegation Position Papers	positionpapers.sheraton@nmun.org
(send only to e-mail for your assigned venue)	positionpapers.marriott@nmun.org
Secretary-General	secgen@nmun.org
Director(s)-General	dirgen@nmun.org
Director of Programs	karen@nmun.org



THE 2010 NATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION

28 March – 1 April (Sheraton) & 30 March – 3 April (Marriott) • www.nmun.org

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Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the 2010 National Model United Nations (NMUN). We are very delighted to serve as your Directors and Assistant Directors for the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) at the Sheraton and Marriott Venues this spring. We would like to introduce ourselves, as we will be your first contacts for any questions or suggestions you may have in the months leading up to as well as during the conference.

Kristina Mader, Director at the Sheraton venue, is a graduate of Western Washington University with a B.A. in Political Science focused on International Affairs. This is her third year as a staff member at NMUN and sixth year overall at NMUN. Currently, she works for the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security and lives in New York City. Pauline Rybka, Assistant Director at the Sheraton venue, is a student at the University of Bonn pursuing her B.A. in Political Science with a minor in Law and History. Currently she is an exchange student at Sciences Po in Paris, taking classes with a focus on international relations. This is her second year at NMUN and her first year on staff.

Johanna Paillet, Director at the Marriott venue, is currently finishing her Master's degree in International Policy Studies at the Monterey Institute of International Studies where she is specializing in international development and humanitarian assistance. She spent last summer as a Vital Voices fellow in Cameroon working on various development project including socio-economic development of women market traders and HIV/AIDS prevention. This is Johanna's third year as an NMUN staff member and fifth year overall at NMUN. Amy Bakker, Assistant Director at the Marriott venue, is a graduate of Western Washington University with a B.A. in Political Science focused on International Affairs and a minor in Economics. This is Amy's second year at NMUN, and first year on staff. Beginning in January 2010, she will be acting as a Legislative Aide to Representative Beth Kerttula of the Alaska State Legislature.

This year's topics for ECOSOC are:

1. Promoting Economic and Social Gender Equality as a Means to Achieve Sustainable Peace
2. Improving the Implementation of International Agreements to Promote Global Public Health
3. Promoting Sustainable Cities

We would both like to take this opportunity to highlight the unique opportunity ECOSOC presents to delegates. ECOSOC is integral in assessing, developing, and executing efforts globally for international economic and social issues, and is thus at the forefront of policymaking initiatives within the UN system. We urge you to remain aware of the diverse range of issues ECOSOC addresses, and become familiar with ECOSOC's mandate and its relationships with other organizations within the UN system as well as the funds and programs it oversees. Delegates will find that each topic is relevant to current discussions within the international community, and are encouraged to research beyond resources that we have provided you in the background guide, as new information is constantly available. Academic research plays a central role in the educational mission of NMUN and will greatly benefit you.

Every delegation is required to submit a position paper prior to attending the conference. NMUN will accept position papers via e-mail by **1 March 2010** for both the Sheraton and Marriott venues. Please refer to the message from your Director-General explaining NMUN's position paper requirements and restrictions, as adherence to these guidelines is of utmost importance. We wish each of you the best as you prepare. Please regularly check the NMUN website at <http://www.nmun.org> for updates.

Sincerely yours,
Sheraton Venue
Kristina Mader, Director
Pauline Rybka, Assistant Director
ecosoc.sheraton@nmun.org

Marriott Venue
Johanna Paillet, Director
Amy Bakker, Assistant Director
ecosoc.marriott@nmun.org

Message from the Directors-General Regarding Position Papers for the 2010 NMUN Conference

At the 2010 NMUN New York Conference, each delegation submits one position paper for each committee it is assigned to. Delegates should be aware that their role in each committee impacts the way a position paper should be written. While most delegates will serve as representatives of Member States, some may also serve as observers, NGOs or judicial experts. To understand these fine differences, please refer to the Delegate Preparation Guide.

Position papers should provide a concise review of each delegation's policy regarding the topic areas under discussion and establish precise policies and recommendations in regard to the topics before the committee. International and regional conventions, treaties, declarations, resolutions, and programs of action of relevance to the policy of your State should be identified and addressed. Making recommendations for action by your committee should also be considered. Position papers also serve as a blueprint for individual delegates to remember their country's position throughout the course of the Conference. NGO position papers should be constructed in the same fashion as traditional position papers. Each topic should be addressed briefly in a succinct policy statement representing the relevant views of your assigned NGO. You should also include recommendations for action to be taken by your committee. It will be judged using the same criteria as all country position papers, and is held to the same standard of timeliness.

Please be forewarned, delegates must turn in material that is entirely original. ***The NMUN Conference will not tolerate the occurrence of plagiarism.*** In this regard, the NMUN Secretariat would like to take this opportunity to remind delegates that although United Nations documentation is considered within the public domain, the Conference does not allow the verbatim re-creation of these documents. This plagiarism policy also extends to the written work of the Secretariat contained within the Committee Background Guides. Violation of this policy will be immediately reported to faculty advisors and may result in dismissal from Conference participation. Delegates should report any incident of plagiarism to the Secretariat as soon as possible.

Delegation's position papers can be awarded as recognition of outstanding pre-Conference preparation. In order to be considered for a Position Paper Award, however, delegations must have met the formal requirements listed below. Please refer to the sample paper on the following page for a visual example of what your work should look like at its completion. The following format specifications are **required** for all papers:

- All papers must be typed and formatted according to the example in the Background Guides
- Length must **not** exceed two single spaced pages (one double sided paper, if printed)
- Font **must** be Times New Roman sized between 10 pt. and 12 pt.
- Margins must be set at 1 inch for whole paper
- Country/NGO name, School name and committee name clearly labeled on the first page; the use of national symbols is highly discouraged
- Agenda topics clearly labeled in separate sections

To be considered timely for awards, please read and follow these directions:

1. **A file of the position paper (.doc or .pdf) for each assigned committee** should be sent to the committee email address listed in the Background Guide. These e-mail addresses will be active after November 15, 2009. Delegates should carbon copy (cc:) themselves as confirmation of receipt.

2. Each delegation should also send **one set of all position papers** to the e-mail designated for their venue: positionpapers.sheraton@nmun.org or positionpapers.marriott@nmun.org. This set will serve as a back-up copy in case individual committee directors cannot open attachments. These copies will also be made available in Home Government during the week of the NMUN Conference

Each of the above listed tasks needs to be completed no later than **March 1, 2010 for Delegations attending the NMUN conference at either the Sheraton or the Marriott venue.**

**PLEASE TITLE EACH E-MAIL/DOCUMENT WITH THE NAME OF THE COMMITTEE,
ASSIGNMENT AND DELEGATION NAME (Example: AU_Namibia_University of Caprivi)**

A matrix of received papers will be posted online for delegations to check prior to the Conference. If you need to make other arrangements for submission, please contact Amanda Williams, Director-General, Sheraton venue, or Ronny Heintze, Director-General, Marriott venue at dirgen@nmun.org. There is an option for delegations to submit physical copies via regular mail if needed.

Once the formal requirements outlined above are met, Conference staff use the following criteria to evaluate Position Papers:

- Overall quality of writing, proper style, grammar, etc.
- Citation of relevant resolutions/documents
- General consistency with bloc/geopolitical constraints
- Consistency with the constraints of the United Nations
- Analysis of issues, rather than reiteration of the Committee Background Guide
- Outline of (official) policy aims within the committee's mandate

Each delegation can submit a copy of their position paper to the permanent mission of the country being represented, along with an explanation of the Conference. Those delegations representing NGOs do not have to send their position paper to their NGO headquarters, although it is encouraged. This will assist them in preparation for the mission briefing in New York.

Finally, please consider that over 2,000 papers will be handled and read by the Secretariat for the Conference. Your patience and cooperation in strictly adhering to the above guidelines will make this process more efficient and is greatly appreciated. Should you have any questions please feel free to contact the Conference staff, though as we do not operate out of a central office or location your consideration for time zone differences is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Sheraton Venue
Amanda Williams, LCSW
Director-General

amanda@nmun.org

Marriott Venue
Ronny Heintze
Director-General

ronny@nmun.org

Sample Position Paper

The following position paper is designed to be a sample of the standard format that an NMUN position paper should follow. While delegates are encouraged to use the front and back of a single page in order to fully address all topics before the committee, please remember that only a *maximum* of one double-sided page (or two pages total in an electronic file) will be accepted. Only the first double-sided page of any submissions (or two pages of an electronic file) will be considered for awards.

Delegation from
Canada

Represented by
(Name of College)

Position Paper for General Assembly Plenary

The topics before the General Assembly Plenary are: Breaking the link between Diamonds and Armed Conflict; the Promotion of Alternative Sources of Energy; and the Implementation of the 2001-2010 International Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa. Canada is dedicated to collaborative multilateral approaches to ensuring protection and promotion of human security and advancement of sustainable development.

I. Breaking the link between Diamonds and Armed Conflict

Canada endorses the Kimberly Process in promoting accountability, transparency, and effective governmental regulation of trade in rough diamonds. We believe the Kimberly Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) is an essential international regulatory mechanism and encourage all Member States to contribute to market accountability by seeking membership, participation, and compliance with its mandate. Canada urges Member States to follow the recommendations of the 2007 Kimberley Process Communiqué to strengthen government oversight of rough diamond trading and manufacturing by developing domestic legal frameworks similar to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative. We call upon participating States to act in accordance with the KPCS's comprehensive and credible systems of peer review to monitor the continued implementation of the Kimberley Process and ensure full transparency and self-examination of domestic diamond industries. We draw attention to our domestic programs for diamond regulation including Implementing the Export and Import of Rough Diamonds Act and urge Member States to consider these programs in developing the type of domestic regulatory frameworks called for in A/RES/55/56. Canada recognizes the crucial role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the review of rough diamond control measures developed through the Kimberly Process and encourages States to include NGOs, such as Global Witness and Partnership Africa Canada, in the review processes called for in A/RES/58/290. We urge Member States to act in accordance with A/RES/60/182 to optimize the beneficial development impact of artisanal and alluvial diamond miners by establishing a coordinating mechanism for financial and technical assistance through the Working Group of the Kimberly Process of Artisanal Alluvial Producers. Canada calls upon States and NGOs to provide basic educational material regarding diamond valuation and market prices for artisanal diggers, as recommended by the Diamond Development Initiative. Canada will continue to adhere to the 2007 Brussels Declaration on Internal Controls of Participants and is dedicated to ensuring accountability, transparency, and effective regulation of the rough diamond trade through the utilization of voluntary peer review systems and the promotion of increased measures of internal control within all diamond producing States.

II. The Promotion of Alternative Sources of Energy

Canada is dedicated to integrating alternative energy sources into climate change frameworks by diversifying the energy market while improving competitiveness in a sustainable economy, as exemplified through our Turning Corners Report and Project Green climate strategies. We view the international commitment to the promotion of alternative sources of energy called for in the Kyoto Protocol and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Control (UNFCCC) as a catalyst to sustainable development and emission reduction. Canada fulfills its obligations to Article 4 of the UNFCCC by continuing to provide development assistance through the Climate Change Development Fund and calls upon Member States to commit substantial financial and technical investment toward the transfer of sustainable energy technologies and clean energy mechanisms to developing States. We emphasize the need for Member States to follow the recommendations of the 2005 Beijing International Renewable

Energy Conference to strengthen domestic policy frameworks to promote clean energy technologies. Canada views dissemination of technology information called for in the 2007 Group of Eight Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy Declaration as a vital step in energy diversification from conventional energy generation. We call upon Member States to integrate clean electricity from renewable sources into their domestic energy sector by employing investment campaigns similar to our \$1.48 billion initiative ecoENERGY for Renewable Power. Canada encourages States to develop domestic policies of energy efficiency, utilizing regulatory and financing frameworks to accelerate the deployment of clean low-emitting technologies. We call upon Member States to provide knowledge-based advisory services for expanding access to energy in order to fulfill their commitments to Goal 1 of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Canada urges States to address the concerns of the 2007 Human Development Report by promoting tax incentives, similar to the Capital Cost Allowances and Canadian Renewable and Conservation Expenses, to encourage private sector development of energy conservation and renewable energy projects. As a member of the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership, Canada is committed to accelerating the development of renewable energy projects, information sharing mechanisms, and energy efficient systems through the voluntary carbon offset system. We are dedicated to leading international efforts toward the development and sharing of best practices on clean energy technologies and highlight our release of the Renewable Energy Technologies Screen software for public and private stakeholders developing projects in energy efficiency, cogeneration, and renewable energy. Canada believes the integration of clean energy into State specific strategies called for in A/62/419/Add.9 will strengthen energy diversification, promote the use of cogeneration, and achieve a synergy between promoting alternative energy while allowing for competitiveness in a sustainable economy.

III. Implementation of the 2001-2010 International Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa

Canada views the full implementation of the treatment and prevention targets of the 2001-2010 International Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Especially in Africa, as essential to eradicating malaria and assisting African States to achieve Target 8 of Goal 6 of the MDGs by 2015. We recommend Member States cooperate with the World Health Organization to ensure transparency in the collection of statistical information for Indicators 21 and 22 of the MDGs. Canada reaffirms the targets of the Abuja Declaration Plan of Action stressing regional cooperation in the implementation, monitoring, and management of malaria prevention and treatment initiatives in Africa. To fully implement A/RES/61/228, Canada believes developed States must balance trade and intellectual property obligations with the humanitarian objective of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health. We continue to implement Paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health into our compulsory licensing framework through the Jean Chrétien Pledge to Africa Act. We urge Member States to support compulsory licensing for essential generic medicines by including anti-malarial vaccines and initiating domestic provisions to permit export-only compulsory licenses to domestic pharmaceutical manufacturers, similar to Canada's Access to Medicines Regime. Canada calls upon Member States to establish advanced market commitments on the distribution of pneumococcal vaccines to developing States in cooperation with PATH and the Malaria Vaccine Initiative. We emphasize the need for greater membership in the Roll Back Malaria initiative to strengthen malaria control planning, funding, implementation, and evaluation by promoting increased investment in healthcare systems and greater incorporation of malaria control into all relevant multi-sector activities. Canada continues to implement the Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA) New Agenda for Action on Health to reduce malaria infection rates among marginalized populations in Africa, increase routine immunizations rates, and reduce infection rates of other neglected infections. Canada will achieve the goal of doubling aid to Africa by 2008-2009 by providing assistance to the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. We urge Member States to increase donations to intergovernmental organizations and NGOs that support malaria programming in Africa, exemplified by CIDA's contribution of \$26 million to the Canadian Red Cross. We continue our efforts to provide accessible and affordable vector control methods to African States through the Red Cross' Malaria Bed Net Campaign and the African Medical Research Foundation Canada by supplying insecticide-treated mosquito nets and Participatory Malaria Prevention and Treatment tool kits.

Committee History of the Economic and Social Council

Introduction

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) was established in 1945 under Article 61 of the United Nations Charter.¹ The original purpose of the council was to establish peace and consensus on international economic and social issues in a forum that reflected the structure of the Security Council (SC).² However, wanting an equally representative forum, ECOSOC does not allow for special privileges of Member States, such as veto power, and all decisions are decided on by majority vote as delineated in the UN Charter under Chapter X Article 67.³ ECOSOC is noted to be the “principal organ for the discussion and coordination of international economic and social issues.”⁴ This allows the committee to issue policy recommendations to the UN system and Member States.⁵ ECOSOC is under the authority of the GA, but its broad mandate gives it access to over seventy percent of the human and financial resources of the entire UN system.⁶

Originally made up of eighteen members, the council was enlarged to 27 members in 1965, and to 54 members in 1973 in order to be a more globally representative body.⁷ The purpose of the committee is to coordinate the work of the fourteen UN specialized agencies, including nine functional commissions and five regional commissions.⁸ ECOSOC also works with subsidiary bodies including standing committees, ad hoc bodies, various experts working in government and non-governmental capacities and other related bodies, as well as allowing consultative status to Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs).⁹ By working with organizations outside of ECOSOC a broad range of research is taken in from multiple perspectives, allowing for comprehensive resolutions to be established.¹⁰ The major document type for ECOSOC - based on reports submitted to it by its subsidiary bodies and specialized agencies - is the resolution, which describes the situation and delineates the actions that the committee believes should be taken.¹¹

ECOSOC Structure and Membership

The current structure of ECOSOC allows for 54 Member States, which are elected by region in the GA in three year overlapping terms, with each member having one representative in the council.¹² A president is selected for a one year term.¹³ Fourteen seats are allocated to African States, eleven to Asian States, six to Eastern European States, ten to Latin American and Caribbean States and thirteen to Western European and other States.¹⁴ The Member States consult throughout the year with specialized agencies in short sessions with numerous preparatory meetings and discussions for an annual four-week substantive session held in July.¹⁵ This session is organized in four segments, High-level, Coordination, Operational Activities, Humanitarian Affairs and General Segments.¹⁶ It is on the theme of the High-level segment that a Ministerial declaration is adopted for the session.¹⁷ The subsidiary bodies that report to ECOSOC, referred to as specialized agencies in Articles 57 and 63 of the UN Charter, have a mandate to consult and recommend policy implementation to these different levels that will then be taken into

¹ United Nations Economic and Social Council, *Background Information*, 2009.

² United Nations Economic and Social Council, *Background Information*, 2009.

³ Global Policy Forum, *Reform of ECOSOC and other Social Economic Policy at the UN*, 2009.

⁴ UNElections.org, *Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)*, 2009.

⁵ Global Policy Forum, *Reform of ECOSOC and other Social Economic Policy at the UN*, 2009.

⁶ United Nations Economic and Social Council, *Background Information*, 2009.

⁷ Global Policy Forum, *Reform of ECOSOC and other Social Economic Policy at the UN*, 2009.

⁸ Global Policy Forum, *Reform of ECOSOC and other Social Economic Policy at the UN*, 2009.

⁹ United Nations Economic and Social Council, *Subsidiary Bodies of ECOSOC*, 2009.

¹⁰ United Nations Economic and Social Council, *Background Information*, 2009.

¹¹ Brown University Library, *United Nations Government Information*, 2006.

¹² United Nations, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, Chapter X, Article 61.

¹³ United Nations Economic and Social Council, *President*, 2009.

¹⁴ UNElections.org, *Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)*, 2009.

¹⁵ United Nations Economic and Social Council, *Frequently Asked Questions-FAQs*, 2009.

¹⁶ United Nations Economic and Social Council, *Frequently Asked Questions-FAQs*, 2009.

¹⁷ United Nations Economic and Social Council, *Frequently Asked Questions-FAQs*, 2009.

consideration by the GA.¹⁸ It is these subsidiary and related bodies that carry out the year-round work of the council.¹⁹

The ECOSOC Functional Commissions include the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), created in 1946 by ECOSOC Resolution 11, and the Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD), established by the GA in 1992.²⁰ CSW is “dedicated exclusively to gender equality and advancement of women.”, while the CSD was created in order to guarantee effective follow-up of the Earth Summit, or the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).²¹

While functional committees have a specific goal to address in their research and recommendations, Regional Commissions typically have a broader purview with multiple issues to address that specifically affect their region.²² They include the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA).²³

Both the functional and regional commissions report to ECOSOC, therefore the outcome documents produced during their individual sessions are not officially passed until the annual report of each body is approved by ECOSOC during its annual General Segment.²⁴ Although the relationship between ECOSOC and its functional and regional commissions is the same, the relationship between NGOs and each functional commission significantly differs based on variables such as the relationship between groups of NGOs and the area of focus by individual NGOs.²⁵ ECOSOC approves all outcome documents, but departments within the UN provide substantive support to the bodies throughout the year.²⁶ For example, the Division on the Advancement of Women (DAW) is mandated to provide “substantive support to the CSW.”²⁷ Similarly, the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) gets substantive support from the Division on Sustainable Development.²⁸

Furthermore, over 3,000 NGOs have consultative status with the UN.²⁹ The NGO Branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs is instrumental in coordinating consultative status to the NGOs who make a significant contribution to the work of ECOSOC and its subsidiary bodies.³⁰ The most comprehensive delineation of the relationship between NGOs and the UN is reflected in ER/1996/31.³¹ The United Nations Non Governmental Organizations Informal Regional Network (UN-NGO-IRENE) also works to strengthen the partnership between the UN and NGOs through the establishment of a technology-based system that allows for “interactive exchange at the regional and global level” through a web portal called “Best Practices Network.”³² While NGOs are not directly funded by ECOSOC there has been consideration in recent years on creating a special fund for civil society organizations with consultative status, which would be administered by the Committee on NGOs.³³ This fund would be primarily for those organizations which do not have the resources to attend critical meetings, thereby

¹⁸ United Nations, Charter of the United Nations, 1945, Chapter IX, Article 57 and Chapter X, Article 63.

¹⁹ United Nations Economic and Social Council, *Frequently Asked Questions-FAQs*, 2009.

²⁰ United Nations Economic and Social Council, *Subsidiary Bodies of ECOSOC*, 2009.

²¹ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for the Advancement of Women, *Commission on the Status of Women*, 2009. Also see: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Sustainable Development, *About the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD)*, 2009.

²² United Nations Economic and Social Council, *Subsidiary Bodies of ECOSOC*, 2009.

²³ United Nations Economic and Social Council, *Subsidiary Bodies of ECOSOC*, 2009.

²⁴ United Nations Economic and Social Council, *Subsidiary Bodies of ECOSOC*, 2009.

²⁵ United Nations Economic and Social Council, *Subsidiary Bodies of ECOSOC*, 2009.

²⁶ United Nations Economic and Social Council, *Subsidiary Bodies of ECOSOC*, 2009.

²⁷ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for the Advancement of Women. *Commission on the Status of Women*, 2009.

²⁸ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Sustainable Development. *About the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD)*, 2009.

²⁹ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. *UN-NGO-IRENE Introduction*, 2009.

³⁰ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. *UN-NGO-IRENE Introduction*, 2009.

³¹ The Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations. *NGO Consultative Status with ECOSOC*, 2009.

³² United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. *UN-NGO-IRENE Introduction*, 2009.

³³ Global Policy Forum. *Notes on The Discussion Held April 28 With Members of The ECOSOC Committee on NGOs*, April 28, 2000.

preventing them from engaging fully within various UN processes.³⁴ ECOSOC can however play a role in encouraging UN Programmes and Funds, such as the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to foster stronger partnerships with civil society at the country-level by developing funding opportunities for NGOs addressing priority issues, such as women's empowerment and poverty reduction.³⁵ It is through these various bodies that the United Nations, and ECOSOC in particular is working from the ground up to implement higher international economic, social, cultural, educational, and health standards.³⁶

Reform of ECOSOC

While many reforms have been implemented over the years, including recently at the 2005 World Summit the Annual Ministerial Review (AMR) and the Development Cooperation Forum (DCF), there are many critics who regard the actions taken as cursory and inadequate.³⁷ Both of these recent reforms were adopted under A/RES/61/16 by the GA in order to strengthen ECOSOC.³⁸ The AMRs are used to assess the progress of internationally agreed upon development goals and follow up on the outcomes of major sessions.³⁹ The DCFs will work concurrently with the reviews by facilitating dialogue about the agreed upon goals and consider ways in which to enhance further implementation.⁴⁰

Strengthening ECOSOC through reform presents many hindrances, foremost, because there is no consensus on how to perform the task in such a way that each Member State's expectations will be met.⁴¹ Because it answers to the GA, it lacks legitimate authority in the international system as a decision making body.⁴² The Group of 77 (G77), comprised of many developing countries, also do not feel adequately represented, despite ECOSOC's expansion in membership over the years.⁴³ Conversely, because it is such a large body, making decisions and implementing them can be difficult.⁴⁴ The idea of creating a completely separate, smaller body with a similar mandate, but with a composition like that of the SC has even been suggested.⁴⁵ The 2005 report by the Secretary General "In Larger Freedom" calls for the collaboration of both States and civil society in order to strengthen the work of the UN "to make it a more effective instrument for pursuing their priorities."⁴⁶

Must Reads

Background Information. (n.d.). *United Nations Economic and Social Council*. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from <http://www.un.org/ecosoc/about/>

Information provided about the council in this section of the ECOSOC website is a helpful starting point to discovering the many attachments of the council's specialized agencies. By giving a broad overview of the council it allows for clarification before delving deeper into research. This section of the site also gives a helpful consolidation of previous reforms the council has implemented.

ECOSOC Members. (n.d.). *United Nations Economic and Social Council*. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from <http://www.un.org/ecosoc/about/members.shtml>

This page on the ECOSOC website gives the current membership of ECOSOC, the expiration date of each State's term and describes the breakdown of regional membership. Delegates must know this information

³⁴ Global Policy Forum. *Notes on The Discussion Held April 28 With Members of The ECOSOC Committee on NGOs*, April 28, 2000.

³⁵ The Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations. *CONGO*, 2009.

³⁶ The Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations. *CONGO*, 2009.

³⁷ United Nations Economic and Social Council, *Background Information*, 2009.

³⁸ United Nations Economic and Social Council, *Background Information*, 2009.

³⁹ United Nations Economic and Social Council, *2008 Annual Ministerial Review*, 2008.

⁴⁰ Economic and Social Council, *2008 Development Cooperation Forum*.

⁴¹ Martens. *The Reform of the UN Economic and Social Council: A Never-Ending Story?*, 2006.

⁴² Martens. *The Reform of the UN Economic and Social Council: A Never-Ending Story?*, 2006.

⁴³ Martens. *The Reform of the UN Economic and Social Council: A Never-Ending Story?*, 2006.

⁴⁴ Martens. *The Reform of the UN Economic and Social Council: A Never-Ending Story?*, 2006.

⁴⁵ Martens. *The Reform of the UN Economic and Social Council: A Never-Ending Story?*, 2006.

⁴⁶ Annan. *In Larger Freedom*, 2005, para. 171.

in being members of this committee. The site also provides links to other important information regarding ECOSOC.

Frequently Asked Questions-FAQs. (n.d.). *United Nations Economic and Social Council*. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from <http://www.un.org/ecosoc/about/faqs.shtml>

The Frequently Asked Questions sections of the ECOSOC site can be used to gather general information about ECOSOC, its history, and how it relates to other committees and its subsidiaries. It is also an excellent link to locating more in depth information on certain topics. This site is incredibly helpful in finding small amounts of general information that will lead to digging deeper into the subjects discussed in the committee during conference.

UNBISNET.un.org. (n.d.). UNBISNET United Nations Bibliographic Information System database.

Retrieved September 5, 2009, from <http://unbisnet.un.org/>

This database is invaluable in researching previous resolutions, voting records and speeches made by the UN. It allows for both keyword and browse list searches. It is the most comprehensive set of information on actual work of the United Nations available.

I. Promoting Economic and Social Gender Equality as a Means to Achieve Sustainable Peace

“..Women’s leadership is an integral part of early recovery and peacebuilding. Failing to address women’s needs in transitional governance, livelihood support, public service and judicial systems can slow recovery and undermine peace. In other words, women are a powerful positive force for long-term peace-building.”⁴⁷

Introduction

In post-conflict situations, the protection of economic and social rights is often seen as secondary to the protection of political and civil rights, the former being seen as flowing from the enjoyment of the latter.⁴⁸ According to the former United Nations High Commissioner on Human Rights, Louise Arbour, this argument is misguided and is neither supported by law nor experienced, with the “full realization of human rights” never having been achieved as a consequence of something else, but rather due to hard and intentional work on the part of all actors.⁴⁹

Currently, 70% of the world’s 1.2 billion people living in poverty are women.⁵⁰ Central to this problem is the inequality faced by women in regard to their enjoyment of economic and social rights.⁵¹ Discrimination based on gender is usually exacerbated during conflict, and further compounded by violations of human rights such as rape, gender-based violence, and displacement, which “render the protection of women’s economic, social and cultural rights an imperative consideration after war.”⁵² In addition to this, a lack of economic and social rights by whole segments of the population can be a trigger for conflict, which further reinforces the call for equal economic and social rights as a preventative measure that can stop conflict before it begins.⁵³ Countries which fail to utilize half of their population to the fullest extent and continue to marginalize women in post-conflict situations, will fail to recover in sustainable or effective ways and will continue to exist in a cycle of conflict unbroken until women’s economic, social and environmental contributions to society are realized and gender equality is fully achieved.⁵⁴

⁴⁷ Alberdi, *Responding to the Needs of Women and Girls in Post-Conflict Situations*, 2009.

⁴⁸ Arbour, *Economic and social justice for societies in transition*, 2006.

⁴⁹ Arbour, *Economic and social justice for societies in transition*, 2006.

⁵⁰ Amnesty International, *Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR) and Women: A Fact Sheet*, 2008.

⁵¹ Amnesty International, *Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR) and Women: A Fact Sheet*, 2008.

⁵² Economic and Social Council, United Nations, *Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/2008/76)*, 2008.

⁵³ Economic and Social Council, United Nations, *Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/2008/76)*, 2008.

⁵⁴ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Gender and Sustainable Development: Maximising the Economic, Social and Environmental Role of Women*, 2008, p. 7.

Much of the failure of post-conflict societies in regards to protecting the economic and social rights of women, is entrenched in “socially-constructed and historically-developed” roles of men and women.⁵⁵ Some of the major obstacles to economic and social empowerment of women include the lack of access to land, legal ownership over or inheritance of housing and property, and the lack of access to adequate food, health care and justice.⁵⁶ These obstacles must be addressed in order to build sustainable peace. Sustainable peace is achieved following sustainable development, which involves the “institutionalization of participatory processes in order to provide civil and political rights to all peoples which is built on a well-functioning local, state and regional system of governance which responds to basic human needs.”⁵⁷

Social and economic gender equality needs to be insured throughout all post-conflict peacebuilding processes in order to lay the foundation for an equal, peaceful society. These processes include, but are not limited to stages of conflict resolution, peace processes, disarmament, reconstruction, and reconciliation. There are entry points within these processes for social and economic rights to be protected and enshrined in a state’s development, and all of them require a commitment by not only the state itself, but the international community.

International Framework

Women’s economic and social rights are enshrined in several foundational documents including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Vienna Declaration and Platform of Action, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR). These documents are the foundation upon which regional document such as American Convention on Human Rights and the San Salvador Protocol, the African Charter on Human and People’s Rights, the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, and the Arab Charter on Human Rights are built upon. The framework of international law created by these documents is thought to effectively protect women’s economic and social rights in many situations.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1945) recognizes “the right to work, an adequate standard of living, housing, food, medical care, social security, rest and leisure, necessary social services, security in the event of unemployment, and to education.”⁵⁸ The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights builds on these rights and also recognizes “the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights,” and prohibits discrimination based on, among other things, gender.⁵⁹

Reinforcing these rights for women, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1976), recalls that discrimination against women prevents them from participating in the “political, social, economic and cultural life of their countries,” in addition to slowing the overall economic and social growth of a country.”⁶⁰ CEDAW also articulates specific standards related to gender equality in specific areas, such as education, employment, health care, and other areas of economic and social life.”⁶¹ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women has passed several General Recommendations which further reinforce particular economic and social rights within CEDAW.⁶² Of particular relevance are General Recommendation No. 3, 13, 16, 17, 23, 24, and 26.⁶³

The Montreal Principles on Women’s Economic, Social and Cultural Rights were developed by human rights experts from around the world in 2002 as a guide for states in the interpretation and implementation of the economic,

⁵⁵ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Gender and Sustainable Development: Maximising the Economic, Social and Environmental Role of Women*, 2008, p. 7.

⁵⁶ Economic and Social Council, United Nations, *Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/2008/76)*, 2008.

⁵⁷ Peck, *Sustainable Peace: The Role of the UN and Regional Organizations in Preventing Conflict*, 1998, p. 45.

⁵⁸ United Nations, *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945.

⁵⁹ United Nations, *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*, 1966.

⁶⁰ United Nations, *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women*, 1976.

⁶¹ Amnesty International, *Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR) and Women: A Fact Sheet*, 2008.

⁶² Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, *Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women – General recommendations*, 2008.

⁶³ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, *Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women – General recommendations*, 2008.

social and cultural rights guarantees discovered in multiple human rights instruments, such as UDHR, CEDAW, and CESC. ⁶⁴ This document is particularly useful for governments in providing assistance by outlining the steps to take in order to ensure that women can “exercise and enjoy their economic, social and cultural rights.” ⁶⁵

Finally, there are four Security Council resolutions that address the issue of “Women, Peace and Security,” and although they contain brief mentions of economic and social rights, the overarching focus on peacebuilding has obvious linkages to this issue. Resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), and 1889 (2009) all clearly articulate the fact that women must be full participants in all stages of peacebuilding, beginning with prevention and conflict warning systems through peace processes and post-conflict reconstruction. ⁶⁶ Over the last year, Resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), and 1889 (2009), which focus specifically on sexual violence in conflict, were passed following considerable advocacy by civil society with the goal of developing additional mechanisms to address this issue, particularly in regards to justice. ⁶⁷ The resolutions, particularly Resolutions 1820 (2008) and 1888 (2009), identify gaps in how the issue is currently addressed by the international system and propose innovating ways forward. These strategies include through the integration of sexual violence into all UN Peacekeeping Mission mandate renewals, the creation of a special task force which will assist in strengthening national level responses to sexual violence in post-conflict situations, and the establishment of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Women, Peace and Security to provide high-level and coherent leadership on the issue. ⁶⁸

Stages of Sustainable Peacebuilding

Peacebuilding, as defined by the United Nations is “a process that facilitates the establishment of durable peace and tries to prevent the recurrence of violence by addressing root causes and effects of conflict through reconciliation, institution building, and political as well as economic transformation.” ⁶⁹ Building on that, civil society and other international actors characterize peacebuilding as “a broad project not just limited to post-conflict situations, encompassing a wide array of activities and processes, aiming at structural prevention of violence conflicts, and including both tangible and intangible dimensions.” ⁷⁰ Peacebuilding includes a wide range of processes such as peacemaking, peacekeeping, capacity building, reconciliation, economic and societal reconstruction, as well as violence prevention. ⁷¹ For sustainable peace to be achieved, peacebuilding must move past basic problem solving or conflict management and address the central causes of conflict, as well as alter dangerous patterns of communication and interaction. ⁷² Initiatives must shift populations, particularly those which are the most vulnerable, to a condition which encompasses not only self-sufficiency, but also well being. ⁷³

Women’s economic, social and cultural rights, while important at all times during post-conflict processes, become particularly relevant at various stages of peacebuilding: during peace negotiations, during transitional justice processes, and during early recover, reconstruction and reintegration phases. ⁷⁴ These stages provide the most entry points for gender equality efforts and are the most effective in the long term. In addition to this, analysis of and action on the root causes of conflict and the violations of economic and social rights also contribute to the insurance of a “durable and relevant response to post-conflict reconstruction.” ⁷⁵

Peace agreements as a means for ensuring social and economic rights

⁶⁴ Centre for Equality Rights in Accommodation, *Guide to the Montreal Principles on Women’s Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*, 2004.

⁶⁵ Centre for Equality Rights in Accommodation, *Guide to the Montreal Principles on Women’s Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*, 2004.

⁶⁶ United Nations, Security Council, *Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (S/RES/1325)*, 2000.

⁶⁷ Mader, *Security Council Adopts Resolution 1888 on Women, Peace and Security*, 2009.

⁶⁸ Mader, *Security Council Adopts Resolution 1888 on Women, Peace and Security*, 2009.

⁶⁹ United Nations, *An Agenda for Peace*, 1992.

⁷⁰ Peacebuilding Initiative, *Operationalizing Peacebuilding*, n.d.

⁷¹ Maiese, *What it Means to Build a Lasting Peace*, 2003.

⁷² Reyhler, *From Conflict to Sustainable Peacebuilding: Concepts and Analytical Tools*, 2001.

⁷³ Lederach, *Building Peace: Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies*, 1997.

⁷⁴ Economic and Social Council, United Nations, *Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/2008/76)*, 6 June 2008.

⁷⁵ Economic and Social Council, United Nations, *Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/2008/76)*, 6 June 2008.

The adoption of a peace agreement signals the formal end of armed conflict and beginning of the development and implementation of a framework for political, legal, economic and social structures, as well as the promotion of equality between men and women as a means to achieving sustainable peace.⁷⁶ Peace agreements serve as the foundation for future institutions, economic, social and governance related, and therefore need to take into account the “gender-specific” consequences of armed conflict, as well as the different priorities men and women have, particularly as it relates to economic, social and cultural rights.⁷⁷ Rarely do these peace agreements actually address these rights. In analyzing 27 agreements, UNDP discovered that only 6 agreements made any mention of women’s rights (Burundi, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Darfur, Guatemala, Sierra Leone, and Somalia), while only 7 had provisions for health and 8 had provisions for social security and welfare.⁷⁸ Thus, given their fundamental role in defining women’s potential participation as equal partners in society and also the peacebuilding effort, the importance of ensuring these agreements account for inequalities of the past, and prove to durable in the future cannot be underscored enough.⁷⁹ It should be noted, that UN Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) does call upon actors to adopt a gender perspective when negotiating and implementing peace agreements.⁸⁰

Peace agreements need to “ensure substantive equality for women and end discriminatory practices against them, including temporary special measures, to develop a just and equal society with security and protection for women and men.”⁸¹ In particular, these agreements should ensure women’s equitable participation in democratic and policy processes in post-conflict societies, as well as address the allocation of the budget in areas which will ensure women attain economic, social and cultural rights and also provide an amount of redress for pre-conflict inequalities.⁸² In a recent study of the economic provisions in peace agreements, it was found that those related to reconstruction, physical reconstruction and education sectors were both under-addressed and remained very general in content.⁸³ The key to successful implementation of provisions in peace agreements is specificity, so when provisions for crucial social services such as public education and hospitals are general, they will often get overlooked or not implemented fully.⁸⁴ Some specific recommendations are particularly relevant to women as they address the need for “sex-disaggregated data” which should form the foundations of post-conflict socio-economic policies which protect social and economic rights of those who have previously been marginalized.⁸⁵ In addition, it is crucial that women are participants at the peace table, or that all sides as well as the mediators are aware of the implications for not having a gender perspective when writing the peace agreement.⁸⁶

Protection of rights through transitional justice and legal reform

Following conflict, countries need to address their transitional justice system, which is comprised of a variety of “approaches, both judicial and non-judicial, that states and societies emerging from repressive rule or violent conflict may adopt to address past human rights abuses/violations with the aim of fostering sustainable peace and democratic governance.”⁸⁷ Whatever the approach, it is widely agreed across the international community that

⁷⁶ Economic and Social Council, United Nations, *Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/2008/76)*, 6 June 2008.

⁷⁷ Economic and Social Council, United Nations, *Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/2008/76)*, 6 June 2008.

⁷⁸ Chr. Michelsen Institute, *Peace Processes and Statebuilding: Economic and Institutional Provisions of Peace Agreements*, 2007, p. 21.

⁷⁹ Economic and Social Council, United Nations, *Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/2008/76)*, 6 June 2008.

⁸⁰ Security Council, United Nations, *Resolution 1325 on “Women, Peace and Security” (A/RES/1325)*, 31 October 2000.

⁸¹ Economic and Social Council, United Nations, *Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/2008/76)*, 6 June 2008.

⁸² Economic and Social Council, United Nations, *Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/2008/76)*, 6 June 2008.

⁸³ Chr. Michelsen Institute, *Peace Processes and Statebuilding: Economic and Institutional Provisions of Peace Agreements*, 2007, p. 24.

⁸⁴ Chr. Michelsen Institute, *Peace Processes and Statebuilding: Economic and Institutional Provisions of Peace Agreements*, 2007, p. 25.

⁸⁵ Chinkin, *Report of the Expert Group Meeting on Peace Agreements as a Means for promoting gender equality and ensuring the participation of women: a framework for model provisions*, 2003.

⁸⁶ Peace Building Initiative, *Economic Recovery Strategies & Peacebuilding Processes*, n.d.

⁸⁷ Peace Building Initiative, *Transitional Justice*, n.d.

“transitional justice embodies an attempt to build a sustainable peace after conflict, mass violence or systematic human rights abuse.”⁸⁸ The general ways in which transitional justice helps prevent recurrence of violence conflict and foster sustainable peace is by: establishing an historical account and countering denial; ensuring accountability and ending impunity; and fostering reconciliation and socio-political reconstruction.⁸⁹ Transitional justice (TJ) mechanisms include truth commissions, vetting processes, criminal prosecutions, traditional, and informal or local justice processes.⁹⁰ One critical area that must be addressed in transitional justice systems is sexual violence, which will be talked about in the following section.

Due to the fact that social injustice is a key factor leading up to conflict and that conflict “aggravates social injustice, particularly through violations of women’s economic, social and cultural rights, transitional justice processes must address these violations” if they are to achieve their purpose of facilitating sustainable peace.⁹¹ In 2005, in recognition of this fact, the UN General Assembly adopted in resolution 60/147, the Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law.⁹² At their core these principles highlight key international instruments where economic, social and cultural rights are mentioned, and “provide for their application and interpretation without discrimination on any grounds.”⁹³

Promoting the right to achieve the highest standard of health by addressing violence against women

The right to a highest standard of health has been established for many decades, but it was only recently in the BPfA, the right to sexual and reproductive health was articulated.⁹⁴ Women’s health can be negatively impacted in post-conflict situations in several ways, the most prevalent and serious being gender based and sexual violence, which is not only a form of gender discrimination but a violation of human rights.⁹⁵ The majority of the gender-based violence that men inflict on women “is aimed at restricting and controlling their sexuality and reproductive capacity.”⁹⁶ In post-conflict situations, the perpetuation of sexual and gender-based violence is a practice which will essentially prevent sustainable peace from ever being achieved, as it is a gross violation of their human rights.⁹⁷ This type of violence affects victims physically, sexually, and psychologically, often preventing women from leading a life free from stigma and lifelong health problems.⁹⁸ Traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation, have attached to it an extremely high risk of death and disability.⁹⁹ In addition, inextricably linked is gender discrimination and HIV/AIDS, which renders them more vulnerable to HIV, leading to infection and then the further exacerbation and denial of other basic, human rights.¹⁰⁰

According to the United Nations, addressing sexual violence issue in post-conflict situations requires a multi-sectoral approach encompassing action and actors from the health, psycho-social, legal/justice, and security sectors of a country. These efforts need to promote “participation of the constituent community, interdisciplinary and inter-organizational cooperation, and collaboration and coordination among sectors.”¹⁰¹ The health sector would respond to the “immediate health and psychological needs of victims; institute protocols for treatment which include referral and documentation that ensures confidentiality; and “forensic evidence and testimony in court when authorized by

⁸⁸ Van Zyl, *Promoting Transitional Justice in Post-Conflict Societies*, 2005.

⁸⁹ Peace Building Initiative, *Transitional Justice & Peacebuilding Processes*, n.d.

⁹⁰ Peace Building Initiative, *Transitional Justice & Peacebuilding Processes*, n.d.

⁹¹ Economic and Social Council, United Nations, *Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/2008/76)*, 6 June 2008.

⁹² Economic and Social Council, United Nations, *Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/2008/76)*, 6 June 2008.

⁹³ General Assembly, United Nations, *Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law (A/60/147)*, 16 December 2005.

⁹⁴ United Nations, *The Right to Reproductive and Sexual Health*, n.d.

⁹⁵ Amnesty International, *Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR) and Women: A Fact Sheet*, 2008.

⁹⁶ Amnesty International, *Sexual and Reproductive Rights*, n.d.

⁹⁷ Amnesty International, *Sexual and Reproductive Rights*, n.d.

⁹⁸ Amnesty International, *Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR) and Women: A Fact Sheet*, 2008.

⁹⁹ Amnesty International, *Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR) and Women: A Fact Sheet*, 2008.

¹⁰⁰ Amnesty International, *Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR) and Women: A Fact Sheet*, 2008.

¹⁰¹ Ward, *Sexual Violence Against Women and Girls in War and Its Aftermath: Realities, Responses, and Required Resources*, 2006, p.16.

the individual.”¹⁰² The psychosocial sector provides “ongoing psychological assistance” which will require training and supervision of social workers, protocols for confidentiality and documentation, and also education and income-generating projects which will provide victims with a sense of empowerment and self-sufficiency.¹⁰³

The legal and justice sector is critical in ending impunity for perpetrators of sexual violence. The United Nations states that there should be free or low-cost legal counseling as well as additional court support to women and girls who have been exposed to violence.¹⁰⁴ In addition, law and transitional justice mechanisms need to account for sexual violence when being drafted and developed by punishing those who commit acts of sexual violence, providing reparations and support to victims, and creating a climate which makes it unacceptable to perpetrate forms of violence of any kind.¹⁰⁵

Finally, the security sector, which includes military, police and peacekeeping personnel, need to be educated about sexual and gender-based violence, held to “zero-tolerance” policies, and trained on how to “appropriately intervene in cases of sexual and gender-based violence” by, for example, holding interviews in private rooms, ensuring there are same-sex interviewers, collecting standardized and disaggregated data on incidents.¹⁰⁶ Another step that can be taken is the creation of a specialized unit within police and military forces to address sexual and gender-based violence.¹⁰⁷

Violence Against Women and HIV/AIDS

The linkage between violence against women and HIV/AIDS is multifaceted and complex with violence being both a cause and a consequence of HIV/AIDS. Violence and fear of violence are key risk factors which, according to the World Health Organization, “contribute to the vulnerability of women to HIV infection.”¹⁰⁸ Multiple activities and situations can reinforce this link, not the least of which includes: (1) “women becoming infected with the HIV virus through forced sex; (2) sexual abuse in childhood associated with risk-taking behavior later in life; (3) violence and fear of violence preventing a woman from insisting on condom use or refusing unwanted sex, (4) fear of violence, stigma, and abandonment can dissuade women from discovering their HIV-infection status, and (5) unwillingness on the part of a woman to get tested due to violence in life, which has a detrimental effect on HIV control, treatment and prevention of mother to child transmission programs.”¹⁰⁹ The intersectionality of violence against women and HIV as well as the multiplicity of types of “discrimination experienced by women living with HIV, particularly by migrant, refugee, minority, and other marginalized groups of women.”¹¹⁰ According to the United Nations, women exposed to HIV are twice as likely to become infected with HIV as their male counterparts, the reason being in large part women’s subordinate position in sexual relations and unequal power between men women and men and the use of violence to sustain that imbalance, which in turn limits women’s ability to negotiate safe sex.¹¹¹

In post-conflict situations the minimal protections that might otherwise exist do not due to political instability and continuing security issues, therefore women in post-conflict situations are at a greater risk of contracting HIV and also of experiencing some form of sexual violence. In such situations, women and girls have a higher risk of acquiring HIV through direct transmission through rape, being forced to exchange sex for survival, and experiencing

¹⁰² Ward, *Sexual Violence Against Women and Girls in War and Its Aftermath: Realities, Responses, and Required Resources*, 2006, p.16.

¹⁰³ Ward, *Sexual Violence Against Women and Girls in War and Its Aftermath: Realities, Responses, and Required Resources*, 2006, p.16.

¹⁰⁴ Ward, *Sexual Violence Against Women and Girls in War and Its Aftermath: Realities, Responses, and Required Resources*, 2006, p.17.

¹⁰⁵ Ward, *Sexual Violence Against Women and Girls in War and Its Aftermath: Realities, Responses, and Required Resources*, 2006, p.17.

¹⁰⁶ Ward, *Sexual Violence Against Women and Girls in War and Its Aftermath: Realities, Responses, and Required Resources*, 2006, p.17.

¹⁰⁷ Ward, *Sexual Violence Against Women and Girls in War and Its Aftermath: Realities, Responses, and Required Resources*, 2006, p.17.

¹⁰⁸ World Health Organization, *Violence Against Women and HIV/AIDS: Setting the Research Agenda*, 2000.

¹⁰⁹ World Health Organization, *Violence Against Women and HIV/AIDS*, n.d.

¹¹⁰ United Nations, *Intersections of Violence Against Women and HIV/AIDS: Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences*, Yakin Erturk, (E/CN.4/2005/72), 2005.

¹¹¹ United Nations, *Intersections of Violence Against Women and HIV/AIDS: Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences*, Yakin Erturk, (E/CN.4/2005/72), 2005.

increased levels of violence including in particular “intimate partner violence.”¹¹² In particular, in post-conflict situations which are defined by “racial, tribal, religious and other divisions,” it has been noted that violence has been used to advance a goal of “ethnic cleansing.”¹¹³ For example, in Bosnia, public rapes were used to “encourage” entire Muslim communities to leave their homes; in Rwanda, women were harassed by their rapists who promised to infect them with HIV; also in Bosnia, Muslim women who were impregnated by Serbs were held captive until late term to prevent them from aborting, thereby forcing them to give birth to children that were part Serbian and helping to “cleanse” the region by populating the area with more Serbs.¹¹⁴

Violence Against Women and Reproductive Rights

There are two categories of violence against women that have an impact on women’s reproductive rights.¹¹⁵ The first category relates to reproductive health consequences of violence against women, which include gender-based violence, such as forced prostitution/trafficking, and cultural practices such as child marriage/early childbearing and sex-selective abortion/female infanticide.¹¹⁶ Each of these actions constitutes “violence in and of itself, in addition to inflicting serious reproductive, sexual, physical, psychological and health-related long-term harm to women.”¹¹⁷ The second category of violations is related to violence occurring “directly or indirectly as a result of State action or inaction in the context of reproductive health policy,” and includes “coercive policies of population control and criminal sanctions against all forms of abortions and contraception.”¹¹⁸

According to the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women (SRVAW) there are several areas where the State’s failure is even more apparent: “failure to prevent maternal mortality, non-provision of contraceptive information/family planning services that recognize and enable women’s sexual autonomy, and State failure to address physical and psychological abuse perpetrated by health-care providers all amount to violence resulting directly or indirectly from State policies.”¹¹⁹ The need to ensure that sexual and reproductive health is protected in post-conflict situations is great, and should not be considered a low priority by any means.

Reconstruction of social infrastructure

Social reconstruction is a long term process that continues for many years after conflict has ended.¹²⁰ There are two facets of social reconstruction, one being rebuilding the social sector, namely education, public utilities, health, etc. and the other is the facilitation of social integration and reconciliation.¹²¹ When rebuilding public services, namely water, sewage, schools or hospitals, the protection of women’s economic and social rights should be paramount.

This means considering the specific “health-care needs of women, such as treatment for sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS and other physical or mental consequences of gender-based violence.”¹²² This is a wide gap in current peacebuilding initiatives. Psychosocial health programs have the broad support of expert opinion, but the discussion of the importance of these services in peacebuilding efforts remains largely disconnected

¹¹² UNAIDS, *Violence Against Women and HIV/AIDS – Critical Intersections: Sexual violence in conflict settings and the risk of HIV*, n.d.

¹¹³ Ward, *Sexual Violence Against Women and Girls in War and Its Aftermath: Realities, Responses, and Required Resources*, 2006, p. 4.

¹¹⁴ Ward, *Sexual Violence Against Women and Girls in War and Its Aftermath: Realities, Responses, and Required Resources*, 2006, p. 5.

¹¹⁵ United Nations, *15 Years of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women, Its Causes and Consequences: A Critical Review (1994 – 2009)*, 2009.

¹¹⁶ United Nations, *15 Years of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women, Its Causes and Consequences: A Critical Review (1994 – 2009)*, 2009.

¹¹⁷ United Nations, *15 Years of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women, Its Causes and Consequences: A Critical Review (1994 – 2009)*, 2009.

¹¹⁸ United Nations, *15 Years of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women, Its Causes and Consequences: A Critical Review (1994 – 2009)*, 2009.

¹¹⁹ United Nations, *15 Years of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women, Its Causes and Consequences: A Critical Review (1994 – 2009)*, 2009.

¹²⁰ Sørensen, *Women and Post-Conflict Reconstruction: Issues and Sources*, 1998, p. 31.

¹²¹ Sørensen, *Women and Post-Conflict Reconstruction: Issues and Sources*, 1998, p. 31.

¹²² Economic and Social Council, United Nations, *Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/2008/76)*, 6 June 2008.

from the discussion within the international community of important services to focus on in post-conflict societies.¹²³

There are three aspects of post-conflict rehabilitation of the health sector: (a) immediate response to health needs; (2) restoration of “essential” health services; and (3) “rehabilitation” of the overall health system.¹²⁴ These phases must occur as part of the overall peacebuilding program and also not operate independently of each other.¹²⁵ The immediate needs of populations usually include: “basic and emergency basic and emergency curative health services; obstetric services; communicable disease control; immunizations; and supplementary feeding programmes.”¹²⁶ In addition, this time period presents an opportunity for the establishment of long term health system elements, such as health information systems and chronic disease preparedness.¹²⁷ Following the immediate relief phase, priority services are developed which take into account the medium and long-term needs of populations and in recent years, focuses on a basic package of health services.¹²⁸ The main issues faced when attempting to rebuild health services include: coordination among donors; political commitment of government; partnerships with NGOs; planning, prioritizing and integrating health services; and sustaining the rehabilitation effort.¹²⁹

The other social system that is a primary area of focus in post-conflict situations is education. Rebuilding education systems in the aftermath of violence conflict is a challenging, but necessary aspect of peacebuilding. Not only does education have intrinsic value to individuals and real value in terms of the ability of a population to engage in the labor market in more substantive ways, but it also can assist in reconstructing the “values” of a country and assist in reducing the chances of conflict reoccurring.¹³⁰ In both health and education sector reconstruction, it is crucial that a gender perspective is kept at all times. From ensuring reproductive health services are offered immediately to ensuring curriculum is gender-sensitive in schools, with women playing an essential role in the success of post-conflict reconstruction as well as many of the main actors benefiting from the restoration of these services, women’s ideas, needs and perspectives should be integrated into the design and development of these systems from the beginning, and continue in what is an ongoing, long-term process.

Women’s access to land and property

The return of land as well as the provision of equal access to land is a critical issue in peacebuilding. The Principles on housing and property restitution for refugees and internally displaced persons or “Pinheiro principles” address the need to ensure “equality between men and women with regard to voluntary return, legal security of tenure, property ownership, equal access to inheritance and use, and control of and access to housing, land and property.”¹³¹

One situation involving widows occurs frequently in post-conflict situations, where once returned to her original home, the widow will find male members of her deceased husband’s family occupying it and claiming rights based on prevailing customary regimes. These “discriminatory practices have severe consequences for women and can lead to homelessness and landlessness, general housing and food insecurity, increased vulnerability to violence and social isolation.”¹³² It is encouraged therefore that States take action to “address both formal and customary laws, as well as practices entrenching unequal inheritance and land rights for women.”¹³³

¹²³ Peace Building Initiative, *Trauma, Mental Health & Psycho-social Well-being*, n.d.

¹²⁴ Waters, *Rehabilitating Health Systems in Post-Conflict Situations*, 2007, p. 6.

¹²⁵ Waters, *Rehabilitating Health Systems in Post-Conflict Situations*, 2007, p. 6.

¹²⁶ Waters, *Rehabilitating Health Systems in Post-Conflict Situations*, 2007, p. 6.

¹²⁷ Toole, *Displaced Persons and War*, 2000. (2000).

¹²⁸ Waters, *Rehabilitating Health Systems in Post-Conflict Situations*, 2007, p. 7.

¹²⁹ Waters, *Rehabilitating Health Systems in Post-Conflict Situations*, 2007, p. 11.

¹³⁰ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Education 6: Education policies in the context of post-conflict reconstruction*, n.d.

¹³¹ Commission on Human Rights, United Nations, *Housing and property restitution in the context of the return of refugees and internally displaced persons: Final report of the Special Rapporteur, Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro - Principles on housing and property restitution for refugees and displaced persons (E/CN.4/Sub.2/2005/17)*, 28 June 2005.

¹³² United Nations, *Housing and Property Restitution for Refugees and Displaced Persons: Implementing the ‘Pinheiro Principles,’* 2007.

¹³³ Economic and Social Council, United Nations, *Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/2008/76)*, 6 June 2008.

Access to land and property is also important in preventing women from becoming vulnerable and at risk for sexual violence and exploitation. For example, in Rwanda, patriarchal traditions and inheritance laws barred women from accessing the property of their deceased male family members, resulting in thousands of women with no legal claim to their land or homes. Without family or resources, these women often are sexually exploited through the sex trade or sex trafficking.¹³⁴

Women's entrepreneurship for economic recovery and social change

The unique economic environment facing a post-conflict country requires unique strategies specifically tailored to address the myriad of diverse issues many countries do not have to face.¹³⁵ If not destroyed, these country's economies are seriously weakened and their institutions destroyed. In addition, post-conflict societies face challenges related to the distribution or and oversight over international aid, as well as huge budget deficits and a low tax base.¹³⁶

Women's role during this period cannot be undervalued. Women's empowerment and involvement in the economic dimensions of peacebuilding are an investment not only for her family, but also the community and the country as a whole.¹³⁷ Women's participation in employment and entrepreneurship assists in strengthening the economy required for a sustainable peace.¹³⁸ In addition, with a prerequisite for sustainable peace being the elimination of discrimination, women's full participation in economic sector is necessary to fully realize equal rights.¹³⁹ Finally, with women participating in the economic sector, the reconstruction of society is able to progress by not only opening up traditionally male spaces of decision-making to women, but also allowing for leadership and participation of civil society in peacebuilding.¹⁴⁰

There are multiple practical as well as structural obstacles faced by women in striving to become valued actors in the economic sector, and furthermore, often, when they succeed in their goal, they are often underpaid and stuck in low-paying jobs.¹⁴¹ In addition, gendered social norms related to the role of women in society and community, further entrench the traditional division of the labor and the social constructed idea of the male 'breadwinner.'¹⁴² These gendered divisions of the labor expect women to remain in the domestic or informal sector and men to enter business or politics.¹⁴³ Immediately after conflict, societies have the opportunity to rebuild their economies and societies in a way which do not perpetuate this harmful, discriminatory traditional gender role.¹⁴⁴

The potential gains of women in post-conflict countries have been identified as ranging from increased social participation leading to a larger proportion of the budget being allocated to social and health services to an increase in the number of women small business owners, allowing for women's ability to earn an income, be empowered, and contribute to the strengthening of the overall economy.¹⁴⁵

Micro-credit and small enterprises

Small and medium-sized enterprises play an important role in revitalizing post-conflict economies. Women's entrepreneurship is important to develop for many reasons, including, (1) Women in business allows the poorest and most marginalized members of society to become empowered; (2) Women as economic leaders signify a new "starting point for reconciliation in recovering nations"; and (3) women in business can "serve a means for revitalizing social norms in the reconstruction period."¹⁴⁶ These things are particularly true in rural areas of post-

¹³⁴ Ward, *Sexual Violence Against Women and Girls in War and Its Aftermath: Realities, Responses, and Required Resources*, 2006, p. 9.

¹³⁵ Peace Building Initiatives, *Introduction: Economic Recovery Strategies & Peacebuilding Processes*, n.d.

¹³⁶ Peace Building Initiatives, *Introduction: Economic Recovery Strategies & Peacebuilding Processes*, n.d.

¹³⁷ Peace Building Initiatives, *Empowerment: Women & Gender Issues – Women, Gender & Peacebuilding Processes*, n.d.

¹³⁸ Potter, *Women, Civil Society and Peacebuilding*, 2004, 31.

¹³⁹ Potter, *Women, Civil Society and Peacebuilding*, 2004, 31.

¹⁴⁰ Potter, *Women, Civil Society and Peacebuilding*, 2004, 31.

¹⁴¹ International Alert, *Chapter five: The role of women entrepreneurs in peacebuilding*, 2006.

¹⁴² Elson, *Male Bias in the Development Process*, 1995.

¹⁴³ Elson, *Male Bias in the Development Process*, 1995.

¹⁴⁴ International Alert, *Chapter five: The role of women entrepreneurs in peacebuilding*, 2006.

¹⁴⁵ International Alert, *Chapter five: The role of women entrepreneurs in peacebuilding*, 2006.

¹⁴⁶ Tzemach, *Women Entrepreneurs in Post-Conflict Economies: A Look at Rwanda and Afghanistan*, 2006.

conflict countries, where “bottom-up growth” strategies characterize many economic growth strategies.¹⁴⁷ The results of this strategy are hopefully the “transformation and diversification of micro-and small-scale enterprises to growth oriented activities” as well as an increase in their capacity to produce and participate in the mainstream economy.¹⁴⁸

In order to facilitate women’s entrepreneurship, governments and international organizations need to work to increase female access to credit.¹⁴⁹ The most effective policy to do this has been through micro-credit or micro-loans, in which a small amount of money is lent to low income clients with a normal interest rate and fair schedule for repayment.¹⁵⁰ As of 2006, over 90 million people were clients of micro-lending institutions, and of the poorest clients, 83% were women.¹⁵¹ Beyond basic access, it is crucial that there are support systems and advisory networks available for women that will guide and inform them on all aspects of small business management. In addition, it has been shown to be extremely effective for women to have mentors and support groups of other women business owners not only to share knowledge, but also provide as another informal accountability mechanism that will promote repayment of micro-loans.¹⁵²

Conclusion

It has been established for many years now, within documents such as Millennium Development Goals and the Beijing Platform for Action, that women are essential to the successful development of a society. This is particularly true in post-conflict societies and thus in order to ensure women are full and active participants in sustainable peacebuilding efforts, their rights must be assured.¹⁵³ Social and economic rights are those which allow citizens to support themselves, be healthy, educated, and have shelter. When those rights are denied to the most vulnerable and marginalized groups within a population, sustainable peace will not develop.

Protecting and promoting these rights, however, is much more complex than it seems on the surface. In order to protect the right to housing, women’s access to land and property must be assured. For women to enjoy adequate health sexual and gender-based violence and reproductive rights must be protected through legal and justice mechanisms, in addition to ensuring health care systems not only provide basic services but address the needs of populations with HIV/AIDS. Finally, in order for women to protect their economic rights, there must be opportunities for women to take part in the economy in substantial ways, such as through owning and operating small businesses, therefore requiring access to credit, flexible work conditions, and equal pay. The foundation for post-conflict peacebuilding is in peace agreements, which must in itself enshrine these and other rights by clearly articulating the role women are to play in society in order to build a sustainable peace as well as include women in the peace process itself. In post-conflict situations, where all rights are at risk, the protection of economic and social rights is even more important due to the fact that without their protection and promotion, sustainable development and peace will never be achieved.¹⁵⁴

Some questions to consider as you move forward in your research and in developing sustainable and comprehensive strategies that will substantively address this issue, include how can efforts to ensure social and economic rights are protected be mainstreamed more effectively through all stages of peacebuilding? What other issues that are non-gender specific can be used as entry points to protect women’s rights? Before developing new programs to address

¹⁴⁷ United Nations Industrial Development Organization, *A Path Out of Poverty: Developing Rural and Women Entrepreneurship*, 2003, p. 11.

¹⁴⁸ United Nations Industrial Development Organization, *A Path Out of Poverty: Developing Rural and Women Entrepreneurship*, 2003, p. 11.

¹⁴⁹ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Gender and Sustainable Development: Maximising the Economic, Social and Environmental Role of Women*, 2008, p. 38.

¹⁵⁰ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Gender and Sustainable Development: Maximising the Economic, Social and Environmental Role of Women*, 2008, p. 38.

¹⁵¹ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Gender and Sustainable Development: Maximising the Economic, Social and Environmental Role of Women*, 2008, p. 38.

¹⁵² Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Gender and Sustainable Development: Maximising the Economic, Social and Environmental Role of Women*, 2008, p. 38.

¹⁵³ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Gender and Sustainable Development: Maximising the Economic, Social and Environmental Role of Women*, 2008, p. 8.

¹⁵⁴ Arbour, *Economic and social justice for societies in transition*, 2006.

these issues, what has already been done? Where are the gaps in those programs and how can we identify what is already being done on this issue, where the gaps are, and how to substantially move forward?

In regards to legal rights, how can we effectively ensure victims of sexual violence are given justice and their perpetrators are punished in a way which ends the culture of impunity pervasive in many conflict and post-conflict societies? What additional means can be taken to ensure sexual violence is accounted for in peace agreements, in addition to other economic and social rights? How can regional organizations, civil society groups, and other non-traditional actors be integrated into peacebuilding strategies that protect women's economic and social rights? Education is an absolutely integral part of post-conflict reconstruction, therefore how can it be prioritized on the peacebuilding agenda?

Must Reads

The Association for Women's Rights in Development. (2008). *Achieving Women's Economic & Social Rights: Strategies and Lessons from Experience*. Retrieved August 1, 2009, from:

http://www.peacewomen.org/resources/Economic_Rights/AWID_EconRights.pdf

This report provides examples and experiences from key ESCR advocacy efforts around the world, in order to illuminate, inspire and provoke. It also presents conclusions and lessons that we think will be of use to those working to actualize women's economic and social rights, whether explicitly or as part of other, larger aims. Delegates will find that this document is hugely beneficial in their development of a greater understanding of economic and social rights and how they can be ensured for women.

Chinkin, Christine. (2009). *The Protection of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Post-Conflict*.

Retrieved August 1, 2009, from the Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights Website:

http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/women/docs/Paper_Protection_ESCR.pdf

This paper seeks to demonstrate that economic and social rights can and should be made a core element of post-conflict settlement in pursuance of a sustainable peace based upon the rule of law. Among other things, the paper identifies obstacles to the inclusion of economic and social rights in peace settlements and in post-conflict reconstruction. This source is highly recommended as a high quality guide on these important issues.

Commonwealth Secretariat. (2005). *Gender Mainstreaming in Conflict Transformation: Building Sustainable Peace*. Retrieved August 1, 2009, from:

http://www.thecommonwealth.org/shared_asp_files/uploadedfiles/8C21EB83-8A6E-418D-8D9C-361E3AFAAC1B_Gender-and-Conflict-resolution.pdf

This report, published by the Commonwealth Secretariat aims to influence gender mainstreaming policy and practice in critical development issues in the Commonwealth and globally. The report highlights how issues of socio-economic development, democracy and peace are inextricably linked to gender equality and as a result, gender equality needs to be placed on the policy and programme agenda of the entire spectrum of peace and conflict-related initiatives and activities in order to achieve conflict transformation. This source is a solid foundation for delegates in terms of gaining a deeper understanding of peacebuilding and its gendered aspects.

Peace Building Initiative. (n.d.). *Homepage*. Retrieved August 1, 2009, from:

<http://www.peacebuildinginitiative.org>.

Developed by the International Association for Humanitarian Policy and Conflict Research (HPCR International) in partnership with the United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office and in cooperation with the Program on Humanitarian Policy and Conflict Research at Harvard, this website aims to enhance the work of peacebuilding practitioners and policy makers by providing detailed information on multiple thematic areas and cross-cutting issues. Of particular relevance to this topic is the sections on "Economic Recovery," "Justice & Rule of Law," and "Psycho-social Recovery," within which there are discussions of the gendered aspects of these topics and also detailed overviews of general challenges and strategies. This website is an incredible tool for any delegate doing research on any aspect of peacebuilding and will be an invaluable source of information moving forward.

Institute for inclusive Security. (2004). *Inclusive Security, Sustainable Peace: A Toolkit for Advocacy and Action*. Retrieved August 5, 2009, from:

http://www.huntalternatives.org/pages/87_inclusive_security_toolkit.cfm

"Inclusive Security, Sustainable Peace: A Toolkit for Advocacy and Action" was published in 2004 and is the result of collaboration between the Institute of Inclusive Security, a part of the Hunt Alternatives Fund, and International Alert. The toolkit is aimed at women peace builders and the policy community as a way to provide an overview of critical information, strategies for addressing key peace and security issues, and also "demystify" the concepts used broadly within the policy community. All sections have relevance to this topic because everything is discussed through a gender lens, therefore all delegates are encouraged to utilize this resource as a means to gain a deeper understanding of topic and allow for more detailed and comprehensive discussion of the issues during committee.

II. Implementing International Agreements to Ensure Global Public Health

*"The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social conditions."*¹⁵⁵

History of ECOSOC's Role and Work in Promoting Global Public Health

As one of the United Nations principal organs, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) plays a crucial role in addressing current and global national trends as well as the latter's impact on key social development such as global public health.¹⁵⁶ While there has been important progress in the development of new vaccines, biomedical research and technologies as well as a significant increase of life expectancy in various countries, "the highest attainable standard of health has not been realized by the majority of the planet."¹⁵⁷ To cite a few examples, "10,000 babies die every day in the world before they are four weeks old" and "1.6 million of people die every year of tuberculosis," demonstrating the urgency to further global public health initiatives worldwide.¹⁵⁸ In July 2008, the ECOSOC held its Annual Ministerial Review (AMR), which underlined the importance of implementing international agreed goals as they relate to global public health.¹⁵⁹ More specifically, ECOSOC and its Member States recommitted themselves to "develop and strengthen comprehensive, multi-sectoral, integrated people centered and result-oriented approaches" in order to achieve health outcomes in a timely manner and ensure health equity throughout the world.¹⁶⁰ Echoing ECOSOC's focus, the United Nations General Assembly (GA) recently adopted Resolution 63/3, which reiterates the necessity to enhance capacity-building in global public health and recognizes that global public health is an intrinsic part of current foreign policy.¹⁶¹ Generally speaking, Secretary-General Ban-Ki Moon has put global public health at the forefront of the United Nations agenda.¹⁶²

Global public health lies at the core of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).¹⁶³ As such, there are three health related MDGs: MDG 4 focuses on reducing by two-thirds the under-five child mortality by 2010; MDG 5 consists of reducing maternal mortality by three-quarters as well as increasing universal access to reproductive health by 2015; MDG 6 emphasizes the need to achieve universal access to HIV/AIDS treatment in addition to halting and beginning to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.¹⁶⁴ The fulfillment of these Millennium Development Goals is also a precondition for the advancement of other Millennium Development Goals.¹⁶⁵ In fact, during its most recent Annual Ministerial Review, ECOSOC highlighted the fact that a healthy population can contribute to political stability, socio-economic development and ultimately poverty reduction.¹⁶⁶

¹⁵⁵ World Health Organization, *Constitution of the World Health Organization*, 1946, p.2.

¹⁵⁶ Action For Global Health, *Health in Crisis*, 2009, p.3.

¹⁵⁷ Skolnik, R., *Essentials of Global Health*, 2007, p.3.

¹⁵⁸ Skolnik, R., *Essentials of Global Health*, 2007, p.4.

¹⁵⁹ ECOSOC, *Implementing the international agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health*, 2009, p. 4.

¹⁶⁰ Action For Global Health, *Health in Crisis*, 2009, p.7.

¹⁶¹ General Assembly, 63/33. *Global Health and Foreign Policy*, 2009.

¹⁶² ECOSOC, *Implementing the international agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health*, 2009, p. 4.

¹⁶³ ECOSOC, *Implementing the international agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health*, 2009, p. 4.

¹⁶⁴ United Nations, *Millennium Development Goals Report: 2008*, 2008.

¹⁶⁵ ECOSOC, *Implementing the international agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health*, 2009, p. 4.

¹⁶⁶ ECOSOC, *Implementing the international agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health*, 2009, p. 4.

Similarly, the World Health Organization (WHO) puts forth that “collective public health action can build a better future for humanity.”¹⁶⁷

Health is not only integral to the Millennium Development Goals, the right to health is a fundamental human right.¹⁶⁸ Fulfilling the human right to health implies that a Member State has the responsibility to ensure both the physical and mental well-being of its population.¹⁶⁹ Additionally, civil society must be directly involved in health policy formulation and implementation as well as be in a position to hold its government accountable for its health initiatives.¹⁷⁰ To continue, the right to health is enshrined in key international treaties such as in Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), in Article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1976) and in the Declaration of Alma-Ata, which was adopted during the International Conference on Primary Health Care (1978).¹⁷¹

Major International Agreements on Global Public Health

The health of every human being everywhere is becoming a global concern to international policy makers and key stakeholders.¹⁷² Effectively, due to increased international movements and faster transportation, countries find it very difficult to contain the spread of a disease within their own borders.¹⁷³ The latest H1N1 influenza pandemic demonstrates the urgency of implementing a proactive and reactive global health security initiative which will minimize populations’ vulnerability to public health events.¹⁷⁴ The lack of access to global health security can negatively impact a population at multiple levels: economic, political and social.¹⁷⁵ Countries are the primary duty-bearers to implement global initiatives and ensure that they have functioning health systems.¹⁷⁶ Nonetheless, international legal cooperation is a key instrument to promote action on public health issues.¹⁷⁷ As such, various international agreements –whose enforceability is contingent upon the commitment of its signatories– have been adopted by Member States and International Organizations (IOs) in order to further their cooperation and their coordination mechanisms as they relate to various global public health issues such as the implementation of primary health care and the containment of infectious diseases.¹⁷⁸

The World Health Organization International Health Regulations (IHR), which became effective in 2007, provide a “global framework to assess, detect, prevent, and if necessary provide a coordinated response to events that may constitute a public health emergency of international concern.”¹⁷⁹ The aim of this legal instrument is to help the international community respond in an adequate and timely manner to public health threats such as new human pandemic influenza for example.¹⁸⁰ Moreover, the IHR underlines that the 194 States Parties have the responsibility to strengthen their surveillance and response capacities towards public health threats by 2012.¹⁸¹

The 2001 Stockholm Convention is a ‘global health treaty’ embodying the intersection between global public health and the protection of the environment.¹⁸² At its core, the Stockholm Convention requires that global action be taken on restricting and reducing the production and usage of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs); since they cause significant adverse effect on both human health and the environment.¹⁸³

¹⁶⁷ World Health Organization, *World Health Organization Report*, 2007.

¹⁶⁸ Action For Global Health, *Health in Crisis*, 2009, p.10.

¹⁶⁹ Action For Global Health, *Health in Crisis*, 2009, p.10.

¹⁷⁰ Action For Global Health, *Health in Crisis*, 2009, p.10.

¹⁷¹ Action For Global Health, *Health in Crisis*, 2009, p.10.

¹⁷² Skolnik, R., *Essentials of Global Health*, 2007, p. xxv.

¹⁷³ Von Schirnding, Y., *International environmental law and global public health*, 2002, p.6.

¹⁷⁴ World Health Organization, *WHO Strategic Plan for Pandemic Influenza*, 2009

¹⁷⁵ Von Schirnding, Y., *International environmental law and global public health*, 2002, p.6.

¹⁷⁶ Von Schirnding, Y., *International environmental law and global public health*, 2002, p.6.

¹⁷⁷ Von Schirnding, Y., *International environmental law and global public health*, 2002, p.8.

¹⁷⁸ Von Schirnding, Y., *International environmental law and global public health*, 2002, p.8.

¹⁷⁹ World Health Organization, *International Health Regulations*, 2007, p.12.

¹⁸⁰ World Health Organization, *International Health Regulations*, 2007, p.12.

¹⁸¹ World Health Organization, *International Health Regulations*, 2007, p. 14.

¹⁸² Von Schirnding, Y., *International environmental law and global public health*, 2002, p.6.

¹⁸³ Stockholm Convention.

Most recently, Member States and IOs have developed new international agreements related to funding commitments for development initiatives such as global public health. In the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, donors committed themselves to three key pillars which include the enhancement of countries' ownership, the creation of more inclusive and better partnership, and a focus on accounting for results.¹⁸⁴ Moreover, the purpose of the 2008 Doha Declaration for Aid Development is to ensure that despite the global crisis, international donors will meet their commitments for the continued funding of vital development undertakings including global public health initiatives in developing countries.¹⁸⁵

These international agreements bring together key stakeholders and enable them to share technical support, information and gather resources in preparation for a potential health threat.¹⁸⁶ By bringing together Member States, these international agreements enable the latter to determine whether they have complementary stakes and how they can best cooperate in fighting the spread of pandemics.¹⁸⁷ Finally, these international agreements serve as accountability mechanisms ensuring that Member States are held accountable by both their constituency and international organizations at the national, regional and international levels.¹⁸⁸

Current Global Health Initiatives

Global health initiatives –usually funded by international organizations such as but not limited to the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Health Organization (WHO) – are programs targeted at specific diseases; they are supposed to bring additional resources to health efforts.¹⁸⁹ Between 1998 and 2009, three global health initiatives were launched: Roll Back Malaria, Stop TB, and the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI).¹⁹⁰ In parallel, the Global Fund to fight HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria was put in place as a key funding mechanism for communicable diseases.¹⁹¹ The Roll Back Malaria initiative is a global strategy, whose main goal is to reduce deaths by malaria by making prevention tools accessible such as insecticide-treated bed nets. This initiative also focuses on increasing people's access to prompt and effective treatment, facilitating rapid response to malaria outbreaks and developing new products for the prevention and treatment of malaria.¹⁹² The main purpose of the Stop TB initiative is to stop the spread of tuberculosis around the world by promoting the implementation of Directly Observed Therapy short-course Strategy (DOTS).¹⁹³ The purpose of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization is two-fold: first, it constitutes a global effort to strengthen childhood immunization programs; second, GAVI focuses on bringing a new generation of recently licensed vaccines to the developing world in order to control infectious diseases such as rotavirus, diarrhea, and pneumococcal disease, which are responsible for millions of deaths.¹⁹⁴ These recently licensed vaccines include vaccines against hepatitis B, childhood meningitis, yellow fever and respiratory infections, which are the leading cause of death in children under age five.¹⁹⁵ The Global Fund to fight HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM) innovative approach aims to attract and distribute additional resources through new public-private partnership health initiatives to significantly reduce infections, illness and death.¹⁹⁶ Moreover, this fund focuses on providing resources to countries in need and as such contributes to poverty reduction.¹⁹⁷

Need for Further Improvements

¹⁸⁴ Action for Global Health, *Health in Crisis*, 2009, p.16.

¹⁸⁵ Action for Global Health, *Health in Crisis*, 2009, p.16.

¹⁸⁶ Action for Global Health, *Health in Crisis*, 2009, p.16.

¹⁸⁷ Action for Global Health, *Health in Crisis*, 2009, p.16.

¹⁸⁸ Action for Global Health, *Health in Crisis*, 2009, p. 17.

¹⁸⁹ ECOSOC, *Implementing the international agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health*, 2009, p. 8.

¹⁹⁰ ECOSOC, *Implementing the international agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health*, 2009, p. 8.

¹⁹¹ ECOSOC, *Implementing the international agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health*, 2009, p. 8.

¹⁹² ECOSOC, *Implementing the international agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health*, 2009, p.10.

¹⁹³ ECOSOC, *Implementing the international agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health*, 2009, p.10.

¹⁹⁴ WHO, *Development of new vaccines*, 2006.

¹⁹⁵ ECOSOC, *Implementing the international agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health*, 2009, p.13.

¹⁹⁶ ECOSOC, *Implementing the international agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health*, 2009, p.13.

¹⁹⁷ ECOSOC, *Implementing the international agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health*, 2009, p.13.

While there has been some significant progress in curtailing the spread of communicable diseases, two key health areas require additional attention: maternal and newborn health as well as non-communicable diseases.¹⁹⁸ Despite great advances in other health areas, maternal mortality has decreased by less than 1% per year between 1990 and 2005.¹⁹⁹ In 2009, women around the world still die in childbirth every minute.²⁰⁰ In great majority, the high instance of maternal and child deaths occur in low and middle-income countries.²⁰¹ In fact, 50% of maternal and newborn deaths occur in Sub-Saharan Africa, while 30% of those deaths take place in Southeast Asia.²⁰² Having a greater focus on maternal and newborn health is imperative because it constitutes the first step to break out of the vicious cycles of ill-health and poverty.²⁰³

Today, most Member States are facing the double burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases.²⁰⁴ Similarly to maternal and newborn mortality, chronic disease deaths –such as heart disease, stroke, cancer and diabetes– are increasingly prevalent in low and middle-income countries.²⁰⁵ Solely in the African region, the World Health Organization projects that 28 million people will die of chronic diseases over the next 10 years.²⁰⁶ Those chronic diseases deaths are especially problematic because people affected tend to die when they are at the climax of their economic activities; thus seriously affecting a country's productivity levels.²⁰⁷ For various Member States, coping with chronic diseases represents a great challenge at multiple levels: first, various countries' health systems, which cannot adequately manage the occurrence of communicable diseases, do not have the resources to cope with chronic diseases.²⁰⁸ Second, while prevention offers the most cost-effective and long-term strategy needed to control chronic diseases, preventive measures are far from wide-spread.²⁰⁹ In Cameroon, between 60% and 80% of diabetes cases go undetected.²¹⁰ To efficiently fight the impact of non-communicable diseases, there is a need to scale up preventive measures and to ensure that patients have access to affordable treatments.²¹¹

Ensuring Progress in Global Public Health in times of Economic Crisis

In a time of worldwide financial crisis and general economic downturn, “social goals like health might be neglected.”²¹² Nonetheless, the international community must mobilize to prevent this economic crisis from becoming a social and health crisis.²¹³ The rise in commodity prices with food prices increasing on an average of 52% between 2007 and 2008 has had serious consequences on the purchasing power of the poor.²¹⁴ People's inability to afford food can lead to severe malnutrition especially in households which are already living at subsistence levels.²¹⁵ Malnutrition has devastating results on the health of newborns, children and adults alike. The World Bank estimates that due to the prevalence of malnutrition resulting from the current economic crisis, there will be an increase in child mortality ranging from 200,000 to 400,000 deaths.²¹⁶ Moreover, malnutrition during pregnancy can lead to underweight newborns, which limits the newborns' capacity to fight off infections.²¹⁷ To add, poor nutrition engenders both short-term and long-term physical disabilities such as physical stunting and mental retardation leading to poor performances in school and, ultimately, hindering a country's economic performances.²¹⁸

¹⁹⁸ ECOSOC, *Implementing the international agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health*, 2009, p.13.

¹⁹⁹ United Nations, *Millennium Development Goals Report: 2008*, 2008.

²⁰⁰ United Nations, *Millennium Development Goals Report: 2008*, 2008.

²⁰¹ Global Health Council, *The Global Family Health Action Plan: U.S. Leadership for a Healthier, Safer World*, 2009, p.2.

²⁰² Global Health Council, *The Global Family Health Action Plan: U.S. Leadership for a Healthier, Safer World*, 2009, p.3.

²⁰³ Global Health Council, *The Global Family Health Action Plan: U.S. Leadership for a Healthier, Safer World*, 2009, p.3.

²⁰⁴ World Health Organization, *Fighting Non-Communicable Diseases: Africa New Silent Killers*, 2008, p. 1.

²⁰⁵ World Health Organization, *Fighting Non-Communicable Diseases: Africa New Silent Killers*, 2008, p. 1.

²⁰⁶ World Health Organization, *Fighting Non-Communicable Diseases: Africa New Silent Killers*, 2008, p. 3.

²⁰⁷ World Health Organization, *Fighting Non-Communicable Diseases: Africa New Silent Killers*, 2008, p. 5.

²⁰⁸ World Health Organization, *Fighting Non-Communicable Diseases: Africa New Silent Killers*, 2008, p. 5.

²⁰⁹ World Health Organization, *Fighting Non-Communicable Diseases: Africa New Silent Killers*, 2008, p. 5.

²¹⁰ World Health Organization, *Fighting Non-Communicable Diseases: Africa New Silent Killers*, 2008, p. 6.

²¹¹ World Health Organization, *Fighting Non-Communicable Diseases: Africa New Silent Killers*, 2008, p. 14.

²¹² ECOSOC, *Implementing the international agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health*, 2009, p. 9.

²¹³ World Health Organization, *World Health Organization Report*, 2007.

²¹⁴ ALNAP, *The Global Food Price Crisis: Lessons and Ideas for Relief Planners and Managers*, 2008, p.5.

²¹⁵ ALNAP, *The Global Food Price Crisis: Lessons and Ideas for Relief Planners and Managers*, 2008, p.5.

²¹⁶ World Bank, *Crisis Reveal Growing Finance Gaps for Developing Countries*, 2009, p. 4.

²¹⁷ Global Health Council, *The Global Family Health Action Plan: U.S. Leadership for a Healthier, Safer World*, 2009, p.2.

²¹⁸ Global Health Council, *The Global Family Health Action Plan: U.S. Leadership for a Healthier, Safer World*, 2009, p.4.

The economic crisis will substantially exacerbate the ‘health gap’ –which is already unacceptable– between the North and the South.²¹⁹ A child born in a developing country is 13 times more likely to die within her first five years than a child born in an industrialized country.²²⁰ Another example illustrating the North-South imbalances is the amount of money that a person can afford to spend on health care in different countries: whereas \$3040 is spent annually per person for health in France, only \$21 is spent per person for health in Ethiopia.²²¹ Various poor countries, which are heavily dependent on donor funding for the provision of health services to their population, face receiving much less aid.²²² Additionally, confronting the economic crisis for poor countries implies cutting public spending and thus widening the health gap even further.²²³

Inequalities in access to health are present between countries and within countries. People who are the hardest hit by the economic crisis include women and girls, rural communities and other hard to reach communities.²²⁴ Women and girls, who constitute the majority of people living in extreme poverty, have a very limited access to health services and educational information about communicable and non-communicable diseases.²²⁵ In Sub-Saharan Africa, 75% of HIV infections in 15 to 24 years old are amongst young women.²²⁶ Consequently, gender inequalities must be tackled in order to ensure women and girls’ access to both health education and health care provision.²²⁷

Working towards the elimination of the world poor’s diseases constitutes a poverty reduction strategy; effectively, diseases are both causes and consequences of poverty.²²⁸ Newer initiatives, such as public-private partnerships, can make a significant contribution to the diminution of illness and therefore to overall poverty reduction.²²⁹ Various governments do not have the resources available to meet the health needs of their population.²³⁰ In that case, the private sector –including corporations, charitable entities, private providers and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) – can play a complementary role within the health system especially as it relates to the provision of services, medications and the construction of appropriate health infrastructures.²³¹ The advantages of a private sector engagement are two-fold: first, it can alleviate the burden on the public sector which is already unresponsive to its population’s needs; second, the private sector has the adequate physical resources and expertise to better target people’s needs.²³² Nonetheless, engaging with the private sector also holds potential problems and disadvantages: due to the private sector incentive to make profit and increase workers’ productivity, the health services delivered by the private sector can be uncoordinated and inconsistent.²³³ While the private sector can fill in the gaps of the public sector in terms of financial, human and management resources, governments must continue to play a key role in regulating the private sector to ensure high standards of goods and services.²³⁴

Case Study: Implementing Primary Health Care - the Elimination of Measles in Southern Africa

Improving primary health care systems lies at the core of effective global health policy.²³⁵ In 1996, seven Southern African countries –Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe– agreed on a plan to eliminate measles.²³⁶ Measles is one of the most contagious infections known in human beings and ranks among the top four childhood killers.²³⁷ The prevalence of deaths in people infected by measles ranks between 5% and

²¹⁹ Action For Global Health, *Health in Crisis*, 2009, p.23.

²²⁰ Action For Global Health, *Health in Crisis*, 2009, p.24.

²²¹ Action For Global Health, *Health in Crisis*, 2009, p.24.

²²² Action For Global Health, *Health in Crisis*, 2009, p.24.

²²³ Action For Global Health, *Health in Crisis*, 2009, p.24.

²²⁴ Action For Global Health, *Health in Crisis*, 2009, p. 27.

²²⁵ Action For Global Health, *Health in Crisis*, 2009, p. 27.

²²⁶ UNAIDS, *UNAIDS Technical Meeting on Young Women in HIV Hyper-Endemic Countries of Southern Africa*, 2008.

²²⁷ Action For Global Health, *Health in Crisis*, 2009, p.3.

²²⁸ ECOSOC, *Implementing the international agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health*, 2009, p.10.

²²⁹ Global Health Council, *Understanding Private Sector Involvement in Health Care System*, 2009, p.2.

²³⁰ Global Health Council, *Understanding Private Sector Involvement in Health Care System*, 2009, p.2.

²³¹ Global Health Council, *Understanding Private Sector Involvement in Health Care System*, 2009, p.3.

²³² Global Health Council, *Understanding Private Sector Involvement in Health Care System*, 2009, p. 4.

²³³ Global Health Council, *Understanding Private Sector Involvement in Health Care System*, 2009, p. 4.

²³⁴ Global Health Council, *Understanding Private Sector Involvement in Health Care System*, 2009, p. 4.

²³⁵ ECOSOC, *Implementing the international agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health*, 2009, p.10.

²³⁶ Levine, R., *Millions Saved: Proven Success in Global Health*, 2004, p.1.

²³⁷ Levine, R., *Millions Saved: Proven Success in Global Health*, 2004, p.1.

15% and symptoms post-measles, which include blindness, loss of hearing and nerve damage, engender long-term disabilities.²³⁸ The Southern African countries devised a regional action plan that included routine immunization for babies under 9 months old and a nationwide catch-up campaign to provide a second immunization opportunity for children between 9 months old and 14 years old.²³⁹ As a result of this health initiative, the number of measles cases dropped from 60,000 to 117 between 1996 and 2000 throughout Southern Africa.²⁴⁰ Various key elements made this health campaign successful: primarily, most home governments were able to finance the measles campaign without seeking outside financial assistance from IOs such as UNICEF.²⁴¹ Secondly, the Ministries of Health in the seven countries were the primary actors in the planification and implementation of the campaign with some support from the World Health Organization.²⁴² Consequently, the measles campaign integrated the countries' public health architecture.²⁴³ Even though this campaign targeted an entire region, understanding each country's specific needs was key to provide the former with targeted assistance and support.²⁴⁴ To sustain its successes, the Southern-African measles initiative has worked on continued routine immunizations and follow-up coverage.²⁴⁵ Finally, grassroots mobilization contributed to the success of this health campaign: from sensitization at schools to the distribution of flyers in local communities, involving community members at the grassroots level can significantly enhance the sustainability of health initiatives.²⁴⁶

Furthering International Cooperation for Global Public Health

If the health Millennium Development Goals are to be met by 2015, new and more effective aid commitments must be made; in other words, the health sector requires additional aid better spent.²⁴⁷ Last year, Member States pledged \$4 billion for health; the latter falls short of the funding gap identified by the United Nations for HIV/AIDS, maternal and child health amounting to \$18 billion.²⁴⁸ To continue, instability of aid remains a major problem in the health sector.²⁴⁹ The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness stipulates various recommendations to improve aid effectiveness such as the implementation of a predictability of aid principle; the direct involvement of local people who should evaluate how aid should be spent for local health initiatives; and a disbursement of aid based in the long-term in order to ensure the sustainability of health initiatives.²⁵⁰ The International Health Partnership & Related Initiatives (IHP+), launched in 2007, "aims to bring greater coherence to donor response at the country-level by channeling their support to a country-led health plan and strengthening national systems."²⁵¹ Consequently, the IHP+ initiative could be use as a mechanism to facilitate the disbursement of "predictable and transparent aid."²⁵²

To promote the democratic ownership of health initiatives, key stakeholders, other than government officials, should be involved in developing, implementing and monitoring health programs.²⁵³ As such, inter-sectoral collaboration among key actors such as NGOs, Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and civil society in general must be central to regional, national and international health strategies.²⁵⁴ Similarly, ECOSOC's main goal is to create a united front and bring multiple actors together within the United Nations system to build a unified approach to global public health.²⁵⁵ Furthermore, the duplication of projects has been a major problem in health initiatives.²⁵⁶ Sound partnerships promoting complementarities and clear division of tasks between the various stakeholders must

²³⁸ Levine, R., *Millions Saved: Proven Success in Global Health*, 2004, p.1.

²³⁹ Levine, R., *Millions Saved: Proven Success in Global Health*, 2004, p.3.

²⁴⁰ Levine, R., *Millions Saved: Proven Success in Global Health*, 2004, p.4.

²⁴¹ Levine, R., *Millions Saved: Proven Success in Global Health*, 2004, p.4.

²⁴² Levine, R., *Millions Saved: Proven Success in Global Health*, 2004, p.4.

²⁴³ Levine, R., *Millions Saved: Proven Success in Global Health*, 2004, p.5.

²⁴⁴ Levine, R., *Millions Saved: Proven Success in Global Health*, 2004, p.5.

²⁴⁵ Levine, R., *Millions Saved: Proven Success in Global Health*, 2004, p.6.

²⁴⁶ Levine, R., *Millions Saved: Proven Success in Global Health*, 2004, p.6.

²⁴⁷ Action For Global Health, *Health in Crisis*, 2009, p.14.

²⁴⁸ Action For Global Health, *Health in Crisis*, 2009, p.14.

²⁴⁹ Action For Global Health, *Health in Crisis*, 2009, p.14.

²⁵⁰ Action For Global Health, *Health in Crisis*, 2009, p.14.

²⁵¹ Action For Global Health, *Health in Crisis*, 2009, p.15.

²⁵² Action For Global Health, *Health in Crisis*, 2009, p.15.

²⁵³ Action For Global Health, *Health in Crisis*, 2009, p.15.

²⁵⁴ Action For Global Health, *Health in Crisis*, 2009, p.17.

²⁵⁵ ECOSOC, *Implementing the international agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health*, 2009, p.14.

²⁵⁶ Action For Global Health, *Health in Crisis*, 2009, p.17.

be established.²⁵⁷ Finally, implementing sustainable global health initiatives requires building a better system of accountability through monitoring and evaluation systems in order to recognize countries where substantial health improvements have been made while holding countries accountable when they are lagging behind.²⁵⁸

Conclusion

Throughout our exploration of global public health, we have discussed two of its core components: primary health care and disease outbreaks; nonetheless, other aspects of global health such as the intersection of poor environmental condition and ill-health especially in developing countries and the delivery of health care in chronic conflict zones constitute an integral part of finding solutions to ensure public health worldwide. What should be done to ensure the health of the poor and vulnerable groups as they face more risks of environmental hazards associated with industrialization and urbanization?²⁵⁹ How can effective health care be provided in conflict zones? How can the coordination and the sharing of information be improved among international stakeholders? Can the current financial crisis be seen as an opportunity for reform? How could universal health coverage be implemented? While the answers to the above questions are complex and multifaceted, having healthier populations worldwide will lead to increased economic, social and political benefits.²⁶⁰ As such, achieving the health Millennium Development Goals is central to ensuring sustainable development.²⁶¹

Must Reads

Action For Global Health. (2009). *Health in Crisis*. Retrieved August 1, 2009, from http://www.actionforglobalhealth.eu/media_publications/afgh_policy_reports/policy_report_health_in_crisis/policy_report_health_in_crisis

In this policy report, Action For Global Health emphasizes the need to work towards the health Millennium Development Goals even in a time of economic crisis and financial downturn. It assess the performances of European Member States as it relates to the implementation of new global health initiatives; analyzes how to make aid more effective; reviews some of the major international agreements on international funding such as the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the 2008 Doha Round; and describes innovative coordination mechanisms such as the International Health Partnership. Finally, this policy report presents new financing initiatives for global public health and concludes with the importance of providing a gender focus aid to ensure equitable access to health services.

Economic & Social Council. (2009). *Theme of the Annual Ministerial Review: Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health*. Retrieved July 15, 2009, from http://www.un.org/ecosoc/docs/adv2009/SGs%20Report%20on%20AMR_Website.pdf

In this paper, ECOSOC puts forth a comprehensive review of the current global health initiatives, the remaining challenges as well as recommendations for improvements for future global health initiatives. Global Public health is discussed within the context of the current economic crisis as well as in relation to climate change. Additionally, this report highlights some of the inequalities within the provision of global health, the issue of health workers migrating from developing countries and the deficiency of health systems in various regions of the world. Finally, ECOSOC sets forth various recommendations about the implementation of a global and comprehensive public health system.

World Health Organization. (2009). *The Financial Crisis and Global Health*. Retrieved on July 29, 2009 from http://www.who.int/mediacentre/events/meetings/2009_financial_crisis_report_en_.pdf

The WHO report underlines the need to have sustained investment initiatives and to identify actions that will help lessen the impact of financial downturn on health services. It stresses the importance of solidarity between the various countries to ensure that progresses achieved so far do not regress. Some of the recommendations to mitigate the effect of the crisis on health include: protect health spending, safeguard

²⁵⁷ Action For Global Health, *Health in Crisis*, 2009, p.17.

²⁵⁸ Action For Global Health, *Health in Crisis*, 2009, p.17.

²⁵⁹ Von Schirnding, *International environmental law and global public health*, 2002, p. 1.

²⁶⁰ ECOSOC, *Implementing the international agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health*, 2009, p.15.

²⁶¹ ECOSOC, *Implementing the international agreed goals and commitments in regard to global public health*, 2009, p.15.

people's income as strategy to ensure that they can invest in their personal health, focus on primary health care approach, and implement a multi-sectoral approach for an efficient response to public health threat.

III. Promoting Sustainable Cities

*"City organisation will have to drive our ecological efficiency as a species. Put simply, cities offer the best chance we have of minimising our ecological impact. But this means that the overriding ecological purpose must quickly become an explicit objective of urban government."*²⁶²

Introduction

Sustainable cities are communities that value healthy ecosystems, enhance a locally based economy, aim to encourage broad-based citizen participation, and use their own resources to meet the current needs of their population while keeping in mind and ensuring that there are adequate resources for future generations.²⁶³ A sustainable city ensures that community development not only enhances the local economy, but also the local environment and the quality of life.²⁶⁴ The process that is undertaken in the development of sustainable cities, is sustainable development, which is defined by the Brundtland Commission as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."²⁶⁵ At the Urban 21 Conference in Berlin 2000, this definition was further developed to define sustainable urban development as:

*"Improving the quality of life in a city, including ecological, cultural, political, institutional, social and economic components without leaving a burden on the future generations. A burden which is the result of a reduced natural capital and an excessive local debt. Our aim is that the flow principle, that is based on an equilibrium of material and energy and also financial input/output, plays a crucial role in all future decisions upon the development of urban areas."*²⁶⁶

In 2008, for the first time in history the urban population equaled the rural population of the world.²⁶⁷ This is the consequence of a rapid urbanization in the last decades, especially in the less developed regions.²⁶⁸ Challenges growing cities have to face today which will only increase in the future are a lack of clean water, adequate sanitation, garbage management, poverty, and air pollution.²⁶⁹ Local authorities have mostly been unable to cope with the rapid growth of the cities and it is the poor that suffer most from this environmental and economic deterioration.²⁷⁰ The United Nations predicts that within the next 30 years, the global urban population will increase at almost three times the rate of the world's total population.²⁷¹ By 2030, 4.9 billion people (60 % of the world's population) will live in cities and during this period, urban population will increase by approximately 190,000 people per day.²⁷² In particular, the cities and towns in less developed regions will be affected by the population growth.²⁷³ Specifically, Asia, is predicted to have a population growth of 1.8 billion, Africa's population will grow by 0.9 billion and Latin America and the Caribbean will see their population grow about 0.2 billion.²⁷⁴ Therefore, as shown by these and other statistics, population growth is primarily a phenomenon concentrated in the developing world.²⁷⁵ At present,

²⁶² Harman, Sir John Chairman, Environment Agency, *Supportive statement for 6th Annual Climate Change Conference: Cities Action Summit*, 2006.

²⁶³ Institute for Sustainable Communities, *Sustainable Cities*, 1999.

²⁶⁴ Institute for Sustainable Communities, *Sustainable Cities*, 1999.

²⁶⁵ United Nations. General Assembly, *Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (Brundtland Report) (A/42/427)*, 1987, p. 24.

²⁶⁶ Regional Environmental Center, *What is a sustainable city?*, 2000.

²⁶⁷ United Nations, *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2007 Revision*, 2007, p.15.

²⁶⁸ United Nations, *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2007 Revision*, 2007, p.15.

²⁶⁹ UN-HABITAT, *Localizing agenda 21*, n.d.

²⁷⁰ UN-HABITAT, *Localizing agenda 21*, n.d.

²⁷¹ Sorensen, A./Marcotullio, P./Grant, J. *Towards Sustainable Cities. East Asian, North American and European Perspectives on Managing Urban Regions*, 2004, p.3.

²⁷² Sorensen, A./Marcotullio, P./Grant, J. *Towards Sustainable Cities. East Asian, North American and European Perspectives on Managing Urban Regions*, 2004, p.3.

²⁷³ United Nations, *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2007 Revision*, 2007, p.15.

²⁷⁴ United Nations, *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2007 Revision*, 2007, p.15.

²⁷⁵ United Nations, *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2007 Revision*, 2007, p.15.

more than one billion people live in overpopulated cities.²⁷⁶ On average, a city with one million inhabitants daily consumes 625,000 tons of water, 2,000 tons of food, and 9,500 tons of fuel.²⁷⁷ Furthermore it generates 500,000 tons of waste water, 2,000 tons of waste solids, and 950 tons of air pollutants.²⁷⁸

To address these challenges it is of utmost importance to promote the sustainability of cities.²⁷⁹ Sustainable cities help reduce poverty because environmental resources are being used more efficiently and equitably. Furthermore, they directly help local authorities to achieve a sustainable urban development process.²⁸⁰ Some approaches to the challenges of urbanization are to shift urban water management away from ad hoc solutions and towards integrated strategies in which researchers work directly together with the civil society to manage water sustainably or to introduce waste separation systems and household compost bins to improve solid waste management.²⁸¹ Finally, a sustainable city not only provides advantages such as environmental diversity, good air and water quality, reduced waste, security, and equality but also follows a development path that allows for a long-term development without compromising future generations' health, safety, and livelihoods.²⁸²

International Framework

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Earth Summit, is considered to be a milestone in efforts to integrate the environment and development.²⁸³ Conference Secretary-General Maurice Strong called the summit a "historic moment for humanity" that will serve as the basis for all future UN conferences concerning sustainable development.²⁸⁴ An important outcome of the Earth Summit is the adoption of Agenda 21, a blueprint for action to achieve sustainable development worldwide.²⁸⁵ The main goal of Agenda 21 is to adjust economic and development policies in a way that they meet the needs of today's generation but do not derogate the opportunities of future generations.²⁸⁶ Two chapters, Chapter 7 and Chapter 28, are especially important for urban issues.²⁸⁷ Chapter 7 approaches issues that include the role of rapid urbanization; access to affordable, tenured land by the urban poor, availability of environmental infrastructure and services; environmentally sound construction and transportation; natural disaster management; and capacity building.²⁸⁸

In addition, Chapter 28 underlines the key role of local authorities in making sustainable development happen.²⁸⁹ It calls on local governments to consult key stakeholders and arrive at a consensus on local strategies - called Local Agenda 21 (LA21) - for achieving the objectives of Agenda 21.²⁹⁰ The call for developing and implementing LA21s contribute to an ongoing movement supporting environmental management at the local level.²⁹¹ Some key programmes for providing local environmental management are the UN Sustainable Cities Programme, the Local Agenda 21 Initiative of the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives, the Sustainable Cities Project of the European Union, and the Public-Private Partnerships Programme for the Urban Environment of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).²⁹²

The United Nations Sustainable Cities Programme (SCP)

The Sustainable Cities Programme (SCP) is a joint project of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme

²⁷⁶ United Nations, *The World at Six Billion*, 2005, p. 4.

²⁷⁷ Haughton, G., & Hunter, C, *Sustainable Cities*, 2003, p.11.

²⁷⁸ Haughton, G., & Hunter, C, *Sustainable Cities*, 2003, p.11.

²⁷⁹ UN-HABITAT, *Localizing agenda 21*, n.d.

²⁸⁰ UN-HABITAT, *Localizing agenda 21*, n.d.

²⁸¹ SWITCH, *Managing Water of the Future*, n.d.

²⁸² Regional Environmental Center, *Advantages of Sustainable Cities*, 2000.

²⁸³ United Nations, *United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)*, n.d.

²⁸⁴ United Nations, *United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)*, n.d.

²⁸⁵ United Nations, *United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)*, n.d.

²⁸⁶ International Institute for Sustainable Development, *Agenda 21*.

²⁸⁷ Leitmann, J., *Sustaining Cities: Environmental Planning and Management in Urban Design*, 1999, p.42.

²⁸⁸ Leitmann, J., *Sustaining Cities: Environmental Planning and Management in Urban Design*, 1999, p.42.

²⁸⁹ Leitmann, J., *Sustaining Cities: Environmental Planning and Management in Urban Design*, 1999, p.42.

²⁹⁰ Leitmann, J., *Sustaining Cities: Environmental Planning and Management in Urban Design*, 1999, p.42..

²⁹¹ Leitmann, J., *Sustaining Cities: Environmental Planning and Management in Urban Design*, 1999, p.42.

²⁹² Leitmann, J., *Sustaining Cities: Environmental Planning and Management in Urban Design*, 1999, p.44.

(UN-Habitat) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) which builds capacity in urban environmental planning and management through technical assistance, broad-based stakeholder involvement in city development strategies, the mobilisation of local resources and commitment as well as through the provision of funding.²⁹³ The SCP works at city level together with local partners therefore permitting the different stakeholders to collectively work on strategies and solutions to the specific problems.²⁹⁴ Although framework of the SCP is consistent in all countries, the implementation and methodology is unique in every city, allowing it to meet each city's specific needs.²⁹⁵

The SCP framework is based on the following conditions: (1) Sustainable cities are the basis for social and economic development. Cities play an important role in the social and economic development in all countries and efficient and productive cities are essential for national economic growth and, equally, to generate resources for public and private investments in infrastructure, education, health etc., it is important to have strong urban economies, (2) Environmental degradation affects economic efficiency and social parity and therefore constrains the development in cities. Environmental degradation often prevents cities to display their development potential because of its effects on human health and well-being, (3) Environmental degradation is not inevitable. Through good governance, planning, and efficient management environmental and economic damage can be avoided. Some cities are learning how to effectively manage the process of urban development by avoiding or alleviating environmental problems and demonstrating good urban governance.²⁹⁶

An example of the application of the SCP framework can be seen in Shenyang, China. In 1997, water was not only unevenly distributed and limited in availability, but about 1 400 000 tons of severely polluted waste water were discharged daily into the Weigong River.²⁹⁷ In order to address this issue, Shenyang signed an agreement to build the "Northern Shenyang Wastewater Treatment Plant" with UN-HABITAT and UNEP.²⁹⁸ Twelve years after that agreement was signed, and the plant was built, it currently treats 400 000 m³/d of urban waste water via biochemical treatment. Following this treatment, the water is reused by industry and used for irrigation.²⁹⁹ The plant played an important role in controlling water pollution, improving the living standards of more than one million people, promoting urban modernization and increasing Shenyang's investment attraction.³⁰⁰

Once a city decides to implement the SCP, the first step is to prepare an Environmental Profile.³⁰¹ This process takes place in cooperation and consultation with different stakeholders - from the private and the public sector as well as from the community.³⁰² The two main purposes of the Environmental Profile are to provide an overview of the city's development activities, such as data and information on activity sectors, the environmental and management settings etc. and to support the identification and mobilization of stakeholders.³⁰³ The preparation of the Environmental Profile is followed by a City Consultation at which the different stakeholders discuss about and agree upon the priority issues of their city.³⁰⁴ The primary objectives of the City Consultation are to identify urban environmental issues that affect sustainable growth and the development of the city, to bring together the stakeholders in the different sectors, to find an institutional framework for the Sustainable Programme of the city, and to mobilize the social and political support.³⁰⁵ Based on the priority issues agreed at the City Consultation, different Working Groups are being set up to approach these issues.³⁰⁶ Each of the Working Groups then focuses on

²⁹³ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *Institutionalizing the Environmental Planning and Management (EPM) Process*, 1999, p.4.

²⁹⁴ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *The SCP Process Activities: A Snapshot of what they are and how they are implemented*, 1998, p.1.

²⁹⁵ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *The Sustainable Cities Programme in Zambia (1994-2007): Addressing Challenges of Rapid Urbanization*, 2009, p.1.

²⁹⁶ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *The Sustainable Cities Programme in Zambia (1994-2007): Addressing Challenges of Rapid Urbanization*, 2009, p.1.

²⁹⁷ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *The Sustainable Cities China Programma (1996-2007). A Compendium of Good Practice*, 2009.

²⁹⁸ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *The Sustainable Cities China Programma (1996-2007). A Compendium of Good Practice*, 2009.

²⁹⁹ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *The Sustainable Cities China Programma (1996-2007). A Compendium of Good Practice*, 2009.

³⁰⁰ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *The Sustainable Cities China Programma (1996-2007). A Compendium of Good Practice*, 2009.

³⁰¹ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *The SCP Process Activities: A Snapshot of what they are and how they are implemented*, 1998, p.1.

³⁰² UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *Preparing the Environmental Profile*, 1999, p.12.

³⁰³ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *Preparing the Environmental Profile*, 1999, p.13.

³⁰⁴ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *Organizing, Conducting and Reporting an SCP City Consultation*, 1999, p.6.

³⁰⁵ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *Organizing, Conducting and Reporting an SCP City Consultation*, 1999, p.6.

³⁰⁶ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *Establishing and Supporting a Working Group Process*, 1999, p.5.

a specific priority issue.³⁰⁷ Environmental issues are usually “cross-cutting” and many different departments, institutions, and stakeholders are required to approach these issues, therefore the SCP Working Groups are cross-cutting as well and consolidate representatives from all different institutions that are affected by the specific issue.³⁰⁸ The SCP Working Groups are a panel for cooperation and participation for a very wide range of stakeholders.³⁰⁹ Their main job is to compose issue-specific strategies and action plans.³¹⁰ The formulation of the issue-specific strategies takes place in a four-step process: the definition of goals and objectives, evaluation and negotiation of strategy options, consideration of resource availability and implementation possibilities, and agreement on strategies and mobilizing support.³¹¹

A successful implementation of the SCP in a city depends on the efficiency of the Working Groups to compose strategies and to transform them into action plans, therefore, the formulation of issue-specific strategies and action plans is the most important part of a SCP.³¹² Although the basic structure of a SCP is outlined by UN-HABITAT, the working groups are establishing an individual framework for each city to address the specific issues.³¹³ In Chennai, India, the SCP project team started developing the institutional framework for the Working Groups before the city consultation was held.³¹⁴ During the consultation itself, core working groups were established around the priority issues.³¹⁵ Each core group had an identified lead agency, which had clear mandate and competence in respect of the issue.³¹⁶ The commitment of the lead agencies to host and house the SCP activities proved that the idea of building the working group process by starting with core groups was a success in Chennai.³¹⁷ It facilitated the early involvement of key actors and the setup of critical institutional support for the process.³¹⁸

The next step is to transform the strategies into concrete implementation programmes, which is being conducted in eight steps: (1) Elaborate alternative courses of action, (2) Prepare brief on agreed course of action, (3) Determine the tasks and actors involved, (4) Determine required resources, (5) Identify gaps and weaknesses, (6) Reconfirm commitments, (7) Agree on a coordination mechanism and (8) Agree on indicators and monitoring mechanisms.³¹⁹ These steps are the basis of a SCP. After they are implemented, the process carries on open-ended.³²⁰ The strategies and action plans continually need work with the aim of a city-wide environmental management and urban development strategy.³²¹ Finally, there will be regional as well as national meetings and workshops to determine if the SCP activities can be adopted in other cities as well, build upon the experience gained in that particular SCP.³²²

Case Study: Solid Waste Management in Lusaka

In Lusaka, the capital of Zambia, there is an estimated population of about two million people, which represent 17% of the country's total population.³²³ The SCP was carried out in Lusaka from 1997-2001 with the goal of supporting long term sustainable growth and development of the city through capacity building programmes in environmental planning and management and project implementation activities in communities with high poverty levels.³²⁴ One of the priority issues identified during the city consultation process was solid waste management, prompting the

³⁰⁷ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *Establishing and Supporting a Working Group Process*, 1999, p.5.

³⁰⁸ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *Establishing and Supporting a Working Group Process*, 1999, p.7.

³⁰⁹ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *Establishing and Supporting a Working Group Process*, 1999, p.7.

³¹⁰ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *Formulating Issue Strategies and Action Plans*, 1999, p.5.

³¹¹ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *Formulating Issue Strategies and Action Plans*, 1999, p.5.

³¹² UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *Formulating Issue Strategies and Action Plans*, 1999, p.9.

³¹³ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *Formulating Issue Strategies and Action Plans*, 1999, p.9.

³¹⁴ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *Establishing and Supporting a Working Group Process*, 1999, p.5.

³¹⁵ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *Establishing and Supporting a Working Group Process*, 1999, p.5.

³¹⁶ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *Establishing and Supporting a Working Group Process*, 1999, p.5.

³¹⁷ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *Establishing and Supporting a Working Group Process*, 1999, p.5.

³¹⁸ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *Establishing and Supporting a Working Group Process*, 1999, p.5.

³¹⁹ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *Formulating Issue Strategies and Action Plans*, 1999, p.6/7.

³²⁰ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *Formulating Issue Strategies and Action Plans*, 1999, p.5.

³²¹ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *Formulating Issue Strategies and Action Plans*, 1999, p.5.

³²² UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *Formulating Issue Strategies and Action Plans*, 1999, p.5.

³²³ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *The Sustainable Cities Programme in Zambia (1994-2007): Addressing Challenges of rapid Urbanization*, 2009.

³²⁴ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *The Sustainable Cities Programme in Zambia (1994-2007): Addressing Challenges of rapid Urbanization*, 2009.

formation of an issue-specific working group.³²⁵ The main problem concerning solid waste management was storage, disposal sites in the settlements, and transportation to final dumpsites.³²⁶ The SCP started with the clearance of uncollected garbage and a total of 5 173 tonnes of garbage were collected from three settlements.³²⁷ After that, disposal sites outside the settlements were identified. The Communities helped to construct midden boxes using materials provided by the SCP.³²⁸ To create employment and to facilitate the generation of local income, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) provided training to assist people in setting up a business in solid waste collection and disposal.³²⁹ Following the training, six community-based Solid Waste Enterprises were formed. These systems are now fully operational and the community is benefiting from a clean environment, which has impacted on the community's health and reduced the number of outbreaks of epidemics, like cholera and other diarrhoeal diseases.³³⁰ The success of the SCP in Lusaka serves as an example of the effectiveness that coordinated and strategic approaches to the challenges of urban living can have. Not only does it demonstrate the importance of bringing in key stakeholders from all sectors into a program, but it also highlights how critical it is that the program has the ability to provide educational and employment opportunities for the community. This then lead to a truly sustainable city that provides for and meets the needs of all citizens.

Housing and Urban Mobility

The United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDG), which are eight international development goals that strive to reducing extreme poverty, and developing a global partnership for development, address the issue of urban housing within MDG 7, specifically Target 11.³³¹ Within this target, UN Member States commit themselves to achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.³³² Although this may seem to be a fairly large number it only represents 10% of the present worldwide slum population.³³³

As mentioned earlier, the number of people living in cities is growing rapidly due to natural urban growth and migration from rural to urban areas.³³⁴ This rapid urbanization often leads to an increased number of slums.³³⁵ According to the definition of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), a slum is an urban area that lacks one or more of the following principles: (1) Durable housing of a permanent nature that protects against extreme climate conditions, (2) Sufficient living space which means not more than three people sharing the same room, (3) Easy access to safe water in sufficient amounts at an affordable price, (4) Access to adequate sanitation in the form of a private or public toilet shared by a reasonable number of people, (5) Security of tenure that prevents forced evictions.³³⁶

In many cities that are within developing countries, more than half the people live in settlements with life and health threatening conditions, an increasing proportion of which are women and children. In Mumbai, India, for example, 54 % of the population lives in slums without clean water, sanitation, or security.³³⁷ One approach to these issues is the United Nations Housing Rights Programme (UNHRP), a joint initiative by UN-HABITAT and the Office of the

³²⁵ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *The Sustainable Cities Programme in Zambia (1994-2007): Addressing Challenges of rapid Urbanization*, 2009.

³²⁶ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *The Sustainable Cities Programme in Zambia (1994-2007): Addressing Challenges of rapid Urbanization*, 2009.

³²⁷ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *The Sustainable Cities Programme in Zambia (1994-2007): Addressing Challenges of rapid Urbanization*, 2009.

³²⁸ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *The Sustainable Cities Programme in Zambia (1994-2007): Addressing Challenges of rapid Urbanization*, 2009.

³²⁹ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *The Sustainable Cities Programme in Zambia (1994-2007): Addressing Challenges of rapid Urbanization*, 2009.

³³⁰ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *The Sustainable Cities Programme in Zambia (1994-2007): Addressing Challenges of rapid Urbanization*, 2009.

³³¹ United Nations, *United Nations Millennium Development Goals*, 2009, p.47.

³³² United Nations, *United Nations Millennium Development Goals*, 2009, p.47.

³³³ United Nations, *United Nations Millennium Development Goals*, 2009, p.47.

³³⁴ Swedish Water House, *Planning for Drinking Water and Sanitation in Peri Urban Areas. A proposed framework for strategic choices for sustainable living*, 2007.

³³⁵ Swedish Water House, *Planning for Drinking Water and Sanitation in Peri Urban Areas. A proposed framework for strategic choices for sustainable living*, 2007.

³³⁶ UN-HABITAT, *State of the World's Cities 2006/07*, 2007.

³³⁷ UN-HABITAT, *State of the World's Cities 2006/07*, 2007.

United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).³³⁸ It was established to mobilize the potential and capacity of stakeholders related with housing rights at the national, the regional, and the local level.³³⁹

Another problem often found within overpopulated cities, is the insufficient access to safe and reliable transportation.³⁴⁰ Poorly functioning public transportation, badly maintained roads, lack of walkways, and poor traffic management lead to traffic congestion, road accidents, and air pollution.³⁴¹ The Sustainable Urban Mobility Programme (SUM), established in 2003 by UN-Habitat, tries to approach this issue by offering cities technical support and funding to improve their capacity in the area of low-cost mobility, namely by focusing on walking and cycling. The goal is to improve the technical knowledge of local authorities on sustainable urban mobility and in addition, the program has a special focus to poverty reduction and therefore advocates low cost transportation.³⁴² The first SUM has been established in Kisumu, Kenya in 2004.³⁴³ Most residents in Kisumu travel by bicycle taxi because it is cheap and relatively fast, however, although it is environmentally friendly, it is not very safe because of the missing supporting infrastructure.³⁴⁴ In 2004 the City Council of Kisumu in collaboration with the SCP developed a city-wide urban mobility strategy that provides a framework for the expansion of the road network and selected hotspots for bicycle taxis.³⁴⁵ However, another safety issue is the lack of observation of traffic rules.³⁴⁶ This applies not only to the cyclists but to all traffic participants.³⁴⁷ To fully ensure safety and regulation, the City Council has to not only improve infrastructure but to raise awareness to safety issues as well.³⁴⁸

Urban Water and Sanitation Management

Managing water supplies and sanitation is a fundamental dimension of sustainability.³⁴⁹ An estimated 1.1 billion people worldwide do not have access to safe drinking water, and about 2.4 billion have no access to adequate sanitation.³⁵⁰ The rapidly growing number of people living in towns and cities will add significantly to the number of people living without clean drinking water or adequate sanitation in urban areas.³⁵¹ If efforts to provide water and sanitation continue at the today's pace, more than 692 million people will live without basic sanitation in urban areas, and 240 million city dwellers will have no improved sources of drinking water in 2015.³⁵² The main problem is that in many cities the required infrastructure cannot be built fast enough to keep up with the growing urban populations.³⁵³ For example, the urban population supplied with improved drinking water sources increased nearly 36% from 1990 to 2004, however, the number of urban people unserved still increased over this time due to urban growth.³⁵⁴ The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 3.2 million children under the age of five die each year from diarrheal diseases, largely because of poor sanitation, contaminated drinking water, and problems related

³³⁸ United Nations Housing Rights Programme (UNHRP), *Report on the Implementation of the first phase of the UNHRP*, 2004, p.1.

³³⁹ United Nations Housing Rights Programme (UNHRP), *Report on the Implementation of the first phase of the UNHRP*, 2004, p.1.

³⁴⁰ Leitmann, J., *Sustaining Cities: Environmental Planning and Management in Urban Design*, 1999, p.63.

³⁴¹ Leitmann, J., *Sustaining Cities: Environmental Planning and Management in Urban Design*, 1999, p.63.

³⁴² UN-HABITAT, *Sustainable Urban Mobility*, 2003.

³⁴³ UN-HABITAT, *Sustainable Urban Mobility*, 2003.

³⁴⁴ UN-HABITAT, *Sustainable Urban Mobility*, 2003.

³⁴⁵ UN-HABITAT, *Sustainable Urban Mobility*, 2003.

³⁴⁶ UN-HABITAT, *Sustainable Urban Mobility*, 2003.

³⁴⁷ UN-HABITAT, *Sustainable Urban Mobility*, 2003.

³⁴⁸ UN-HABITAT, *Sustainable Urban Mobility*, 2003.

³⁴⁹ Swedish Water House, *Planning for Drinking Water and Sanitation in Peri Urban Areas. A proposed framework for strategic choices for sustainable living*, 2007, p.5.

³⁵⁰ Brikké, F., & Bredero, M., *Linking technology choice with operation and maintenance in the context of community water supply and sanitation*, 2003.

³⁵¹ Swedish Water House, *Planning for Drinking Water and Sanitation in Peri Urban Areas. A proposed framework for strategic choices for sustainable living: Report 21*, 2007, p.8.

³⁵² Swedish Water House, *Planning for Drinking Water and Sanitation in Peri Urban Areas. A proposed framework for strategic choices for sustainable living: Report 21*, 2007, p.5.

³⁵³ Swedish Water House, *Planning for Drinking Water and Sanitation in Peri Urban Areas. A proposed framework for strategic choices for sustainable living: Report 21*, 2007, p.5.

³⁵⁴ Swedish Water House, *Planning for Drinking Water and Sanitation in Peri Urban Areas. A proposed framework for strategic choices for sustainable living: Report 21*, 2007, p.5.

to food hygiene.³⁵⁵ Therefore, extending adequate water and sanitation facilities is of utmost importance to prevent water-related diseases such as diarrhea or cholera.³⁵⁶

An international approach to this issue is the International Decade for Action “Water for Life” from 2005 to 2015 proclaimed by the General Assembly of the United Nations.³⁵⁷ The main goal is to fulfill the international commitments concerning all water-related issues, such as the Millennium Development Goals, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and the Agenda 21 by 2015.³⁵⁸ Central themes are water scarcity, access to sanitation and health, water and gender, capacity-building, financing, valuation, Integrated Water Resources Management, trans-boundary water issues, environment and biodiversity, disaster prevention, food and agriculture, pollution and energy.³⁵⁹ At the national level, each country is expected to take its own approach and to organize activities around the ‘Water for Life’ Decade.³⁶⁰ All activities that promote public awareness of issues related to the ‘Water for Life’ theme are encouraged, such as the organization of conferences, seminars, expositions and other such public events.³⁶¹

An approach by the Global Development Research Center (GDRC) that especially aims to target the issue at a local level is Integrated Urban Water Resources Management (IUWRM).³⁶² This is a participatory planning and implementation process that brings together different stakeholders at a local level to find solutions for meeting the people’s needs for water and at the same time paying attention to the environmental aspects such as water pollution.³⁶³ The goal of the IUWRM is to consider all water-related issues such as health, environment protection, water quality and affordability, and land and water-based recreation in the planning and operation of urban water management.³⁶⁴

Urban Waste Management

Appropriate waste management is essential for the health and well-being of city dwellers. However, in most of the developing countries, several tons of garbage are left on the streets uncollected each day.³⁶⁵ Municipal waste management resulting from urban growth has therefore become a serious issue.³⁶⁶ The improper disposal of urban waste causes air pollution, as well as the spread of communicable diseases.³⁶⁷ Although city dwellers in developing countries produce less solid waste per-capita than those in industrialized countries, their capacity to collect, process, and dispose of solid waste is far more limited.³⁶⁸ Waste management is furthermore a cross-cutting issue that affects other environmental mediums.³⁶⁹ Solid waste that is placed in open dumps or dumped in water bodies leads to the contamination of ground and surface water.³⁷⁰ Leaks from open dumps can also contaminate surrounding soils with heavy metals and combustion of solid waste contributes to air pollution.³⁷¹

Chapter 21 of Agenda 21 recognizes that “environmentally sound management of wastes is among the environmental issues of major concern in maintaining the quality of the Earth’s environment.”³⁷² The responsibility

³⁵⁵ Leitmann, J., *Sustaining Cities. Environmental Planning and Management in Urban Design*, 1999, p.62.

³⁵⁶ WHO/UNICEF, *Meeting the MDG drinking water and sanitation target : the urban and rural challenge of the decade*, 2006.

³⁵⁷ United Nations, *International Decade for Action, Water for Life, 2005-2015*, 2006.

³⁵⁸ United Nations, *International Decade for Action, Water for Life, 2005-2015*, 2006.

³⁵⁹ United Nations, *International Decade for Action, Water for Life, 2005-2015*, 2006.

³⁶⁰ United Nations, *International Decade for Action, Water for Life, 2005-2015*, 2006.

³⁶¹ United Nations, *International Decade for Action, Water for Life, 2005-2015*, 2006.

³⁶² The Global Development Research Center (GDRC), *Principle Components of IUWRM*, n.d.

³⁶³ The Global Development Research Center (GDRC), *Principle Components of IUWRM*, n.d.

³⁶⁴ The Global Development Research Center (GDRC), *Principle Components of IUWRM*, n.d.

³⁶⁵ Making Cities Work, *Solid Waste Management*, 2002.

³⁶⁶ Kansal, Sarika, *Urbanisation and Municipal Solid Waste Management: A Critical Analysis of Existing Municipal Solid Waste Management Practices in Mumbai*, 2003, p.1.

³⁶⁷ Kansal, Sarika, *Urbanisation and Municipal Solid Waste Management: A Critical Analysis of Existing Municipal Solid Waste Management Practices in Mumbai*, 2003, p.1.

³⁶⁸ Kansal, Sarika, *Urbanisation and Municipal Solid Waste Management: A Critical Analysis of Existing Municipal Solid Waste Management Practices in Mumbai*, 2003, p.1.

³⁶⁹ Leitmann, J., *Sustaining Cities, Environmental Planning and Management in Urban Design*, 1999, p.67.

³⁷⁰ Leitmann, J., *Sustaining Cities, Environmental Planning and Management in Urban Design*, 1999, p.67.

³⁷¹ Leitmann, J., *Sustaining Cities, Environmental Planning and Management in Urban Design*, 1999, p.67.

³⁷² United Nations, *Agenda 21 Section II Chapter 21*, 1992.

for solid waste management lies primarily with city authorities who are the most important actors for the implementation of Chapter 21 of Agenda 21.³⁷³ There are several approaches to manage urban waste. The Settlement, Infrastructure and Environment Programme (SIEP) by UN-HABITAT concentrates on areas like development of management tools for solid waste; approaches to waste recycling and reuse and; capacity building through training workshops and the Sustainable Cities Programme (SCP) has achieved successful results by moving towards the privatization of solid waste management in selected cities.³⁷⁴

In Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, for example, the privatization of solid waste collection was piloted in 1994 in 10 wards in the city center by one private contractor.³⁷⁵ In 1996, based on the experience gained in this project, the City Council scaled up this strategy to an additional 13 wards, with four private contractors collecting solid waste and expanded again in 1999 covering another 18 wards.³⁷⁶ The systematic implementation of this strategy over a period of ten years has led to a cleaner and healthier environment in Dar es Salaam.³⁷⁷ This success story of waste management in Dar es Salaam has led to the privatization in other Tanzanian cities such as Mwanza, Iringa, and Arusha.³⁷⁸ To reach these results in further cities and countries as well, it is important to further promote awareness of environmental and health risks caused by inadequate solid waste management as well as the development and use of appropriate technologies and to focus on waste recycling and reuse programmes.³⁷⁹

Conclusion

Although there are already many good approaches and initiatives and considerable number of partnerships between city authorities, agencies, and organizations to make cities sustainable, there is still a need for further commitment.³⁸⁰ In many cities environmental problems increase every day and threaten the health of thousands of people.³⁸¹ This challenge seems to be immense, however, specific approaches and mechanisms have been proven to be effective and successful and just need further commitment.³⁸² To make cities truly sustainable, there needs to be more action and implementation; more committed partners; more resources, both local and international and; more impact.³⁸³ Population growth and urbanization does not necessarily mean environmental deterioration.³⁸⁴

With so many types of potential environmental problems, what criteria and procedures can cities use to set priorities? How can the United Nations agencies and the international donors reach a better cooperation with local agencies? How can more effective involvement and attention be brought to the urban poor, women, and marginalized groups? What can be done on an international, national, and regional level to reach adequate housing in overpopulated cities? How can the Sustainable Cities Programme assure the participation of the local citizens not only during the programme but after it as well? What strategies and plans could cities use to provide the growing number of citizens with safe drinking water and sanitation? How can citizens be made aware of the fact that waste management is a cross-cutting theme and that improper waste disposal can cause severe health issues?

³⁷³ United Nations, *Working Paper Solid Waste Management and Sewage related Issues (Chapter 21, Agenda 21)*, 1999.

³⁷⁴ United Nations, *Working Paper Solid Waste Management and Sewage related Issues (Chapter 21, Agenda 21)*, 1999.

³⁷⁵ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *The Sustainable Cities Programme in Tanzania 1992-2003. From a city demonstration project to a national programme for environmentally sustainable urban development*, 2004.

³⁷⁶ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *The Sustainable Cities Programme in Tanzania 1992-2003. From a city demonstration project to a national programme for environmentally sustainable urban development*, 2004.

³⁷⁷ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *The Sustainable Cities Programme in Tanzania 1992-2003. From a city demonstration project to a national programme for environmentally sustainable urban development*, 2004.

³⁷⁸ UN-HABITAT/UNEP, *The Sustainable Cities Programme in Tanzania 1992-2003. From a city demonstration project to a national programme for environmentally sustainable urban development*, 2004.

³⁷⁹ United Nations, *Working Paper Solid Waste Management and Sewage related Issues (Chapter 21, Agenda 21)*, 1999.

³⁸⁰ UN-HABITAT, *Dialogue on urban sustainability. Environment, economy, society: commitment to a culture of partnerships for sustainable urbanization*, 2004, p. 11.

³⁸¹ UN-HABITAT, *Dialogue on urban sustainability. Environment, economy, society: commitment to a culture of partnerships for sustainable urbanization*, 2004, p. 11.

³⁸² UN-HABITAT, *Dialogue on urban sustainability. Environment, economy, society: commitment to a culture of partnerships for sustainable urbanization*, 2004, p. 11.

³⁸³ UN-HABITAT, *Dialogue on urban sustainability. Environment, economy, society: commitment to a culture of partnerships for sustainable urbanization*, 2004, p. 11.

³⁸⁴ UN-HABITAT, *Dialogue on urban sustainability. Environment, economy, society: commitment to a culture of partnerships for sustainable urbanization*, 2004, p. 11.

Must Reads

Leitmann, J. (1999). *Sustaining Cities. Environmental Planning and Management in Urban Design*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Josef Leitmann's book about sustaining cities is very important because it covers a wide range of aspects of sustainable cities. It provides delegates with the international framework, challenges of urbanization and contains a lot of environmental data. Furthermore, there are several case studies of cities in developed as well as in developing countries.

Swedish Water House. (2007). *Planning for Drinking Water and Sanitation in Peri Urban Areas. A proposed framework for strategic choices for sustainable living*. Report 21. Retrieved August 7, 2009, from Swedish Water House Web site

http://www.siwi.org/documents/Resources/Reports/Report21_Peri-Urban_Areas_2007.pdf

Sustainable water supply is one of the most important goals to achieve sustainable cities. This article outlines the challenges of urbanization and the supply of water and sanitation. Although the main focus lies on water management, it also provides a lot of information about urbanization and housing in overpopulated cities. It contains a lot of facts and charts that will delegates help with the position paper writing.

UN-HABITAT & UNEP. (1999) *Preparing the Environmental Profile*. Nairobi. The SCP Source Book Series, Vol. 1. Retrieved August 4, 2009 from UN-HABITAT Web site

<http://www.unhabitat.org/pmss/getPage.asp?page=bookView&book=1427>

This publication is the first volume of the Sustainable Cities Programme (SCP) Source Book Series. It explains how to prepare an environmental profile which is then used in the SCP. It also gives practical advice based on experience in other SCP cities. Delegates may find the SCP Source Book Series helpful to understand the individual steps of the SCP.

United Nations Housing Rights Programme (UNHRP). (2004) *Report on the Implementation of the first phase of the UNHRP*. Retrieved August 6, 2009 from United Nations Web site

http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/3679_86293_UNHRP_Report_2002-2004_FINAL.pdf

The United Nations Housing Rights Programme (UNHRP) is a joint initiative of UN-HABITAT and the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights. It aims to promote, protect and ensure the realization of the right to adequate housing. This report first discusses the accomplishments of the UNHRP, then points out areas that require strengthened focus, and finally gives recommendations on how to approach this issue. Since adequate housing is one of the cornerstones of sustainable cities, this source will be helpful for delegates.

United Nations. (2007) *World Urbanization Prospects. The 2007 Revision*. Retrieved August 3, 2009 from United Nations Web site

http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/wup2007/2007WUP_Highlights_web.pdf

The World Urbanization Prospects Report from 2007 contains a large number of tables and data concerning urban and rural population. It not only contains data from 1950 till today but also predicts numbers till 2050 which makes it possible to see trends and pattern of certain countries or region groups. This report will be very helpful for delegates to find data to the country they are representing.

Annotated Bibliography

Committee History

About the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD). (n.d.). *United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs*. Retrieved September 5, 2009, from http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/csd/csd_aboutsd.shtml

The Commission on Sustainable Development is another component of the specialized agency network that contributes so heavily to the work done by ECOSOC. This Commission is also one represented at this conference and its mandates should be understood by the delegate in order to properly write resolutions that utilize all of the

available resources of the ECOSOC Plenary. This website contains many links to useful information regarding further research into the topics that are at this conference.

Annan, K., S.G. (2005). V. Strengthening the United Nations. In *Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security and Human Rights for All* [Report]. Retrieved September 6, 2009, from <http://www.un.org/largerfreedom/chap5.htm>
This report by the Secretary General in 2005, Kofi Annan, addresses many of the challenges facing the United Nations, but also proposes that it is in a unique position among international institutions to create consensus. He stresses that by strengthening the United Nations through increased collaboration the most pressing issues of our time can be addressed. Annan recommends that ECOSOC have increased coherence and accountability. This report lays out recommendations both for ECOSOC reform as well as recommendations on how the UN can continually address our changing times more effectively.

Commission on the Status of Women, Overview. (n.d.). *United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs*. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/>
The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) is important to understanding how the Functional Commissions of ECOSOC interact with each other, with other specialized bodies. It helps to make clear how they report to ECOSOC. Also, as the CSW is a commission present at this conference it is particularly relevant to research in relationship to ECOSOC as an entire council.

The Conference of NGOs in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations. (2009). Retrieved September 6, 2009, from <http://www.ngocongo.org/index.php>
This website provides information on the collaboration that takes place between NGOs and the UN. It provides articles and updates on current work and is constantly being updated and added to. This is a useful tool to stay updated on the priorities of NGOs and their contribution to the UN.

Economic and Social Council. (n.d.). *UNElections.org*. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from <http://www.unelections.org/?q=node/34>
This website was used to access information on current affairs involving the United Nations. It has many links and useful information for doing research both on specific topics as well as the UN itself. It gives detailed descriptions of the election and appointment process at the UN, the understanding of which is critical to any delegate. This site also offers email updates to stay connected with what is constantly changing at the United Nations, news announcements, press releases and ongoing talks about international issues and UN reform.

Global Policy Forum. Reform of ECOSOC and other Social Economic Policy at the UN. (n.d.). Retrieved August 10, 2009, from <http://www.globalpolicy.org/un-reform/un-reform-topics/reform-of-ecosoc-and-the-social-and-economic-policy-process-at-the-un-9-19.html>
The Global Policy Forum gives an interesting analysis of issues the United Nations as the world faces an economic downturn, and more commitment is being asked of Member States. Realizing this site is sometimes critical, it does give a different perspective than many other sites regarding UN policies and council structures. In addition to providing analysis this site offers some solutions that are worthwhile to look in to. This particular page also provides links to further reading in regards to ECOSOC reform and past Resolutions.

Lucas, S. (2009, July 31). Closing Remarks by H.E. Ambassador Sylvie Lucas (Luxembourg), President of the Economic and Social Council. In *United Nations Economic and Social Council*. Retrieved September 5, 2009, from http://www.un.org/ecosoc/president/statement_2009/Closing%20remarks-President%20of%20ECOSOC-31%20July-Geneva.pdf
The closing address from the 2009 ECOSOC session emphasizes certain aspects of the committee's focus. It should be taken into consideration when writing resolutions for the topics at NMUN. By studying documents created for the United Nations, delegates will have the ability to present broadly representative works that reflect those actually published by the UN.

Martens, J. (2006, November 14). The Reform of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC): A Never-Ending Story? In *Global Policy Forum*. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from <http://www.globalpolicy.org/component/content/article/222/47509.html>
The author of this article is actually the director of the Global Policy Institute, based out of Bonn. He offers an uncharacteristic view of why ECOSOC has experienced difficulty in the past as a decision making body, as well as

offering some solutions on how to change that. By keeping in mind this is a biased piece, it allows for a broader perspective when reviewing the history of ECOSOC.

Non-Governmental Organization Section. (n.d.). *United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs*. Retrieved September 5, 2009, from <http://www.un.org/esa/coordination/ngo/>
ECOSOC and non-governmental organizations have an integrated, but highly diverse role within the UN. This website offers extensive information on non-governmental organization's role within ECOSOC. It also has an in-depth database of NGOs who work with ECOSOC as well as specific information on their role. It gives a quality, broad look at NGOs and ECOSOC that can be helpful for obtaining general information on the subject.

Notes on The Discussion Held April 28 With Members of The ECOSOC Committee on NGOs. (2000, April 28). *Global Policy Forum*. Retrieved September 6, 2009, from <http://www.globalpolicy.org/social-and-economic-policy/social-and-economic-policy-at-the-un/ngos-and-ecosoc/31787.html>
This site outlines in specific detail how NGOs and ECOSOC interact. It covers topics such as funding as well as discussions that have taken place in the UN as far as creating a special fund for NGOs and how it would be established. It gives specifics on the meeting that took place April 28, 2000.

President. (n.d.). *United Nations Economic and Social Council*. Retrieved September 5, 2009, from <http://www.un.org/ecosoc/president/>
The President's web page provides links to recent letters. It also features ending notes on the most recently ended ECOSOC committee session. It provides background information on where the President foresees the committee heading in the future as well as links to former presidents.

Subsidiary Bodies of ECOSOC. (n.d.). *United Nations Economic and Social Council*. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from <http://www.un.org/ecosoc/about/subsidiary.shtml>
This website is used to find information about the subsidiary bodies of ECOSOC. A critical part of understanding the structure of ECOSOC is understanding the committees and commissions that report to ECOSOC Plenary. It is a useful tool for delegates to find out the scope of ECOSOC mandates and bodies to delegate to.

2008 Annual Ministerial Review. (n.d.). *United Nations Economic and Social Council*. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from <http://www.un.org/ecosoc/newfunc/amr2008.shtml>
The information provided in this section of the ECOSOC website is critical for understanding the new role that ECOSOC is playing within the UN body. It specifically is a resource for understanding the new function of the Annual Ministerial Review. Information provided in this area of the website includes the 2007, 2008, 2009 reviews as well as documentation, preparations, meetings and the mandate.

2008 Development Cooperation Forum. (n.d.). *United Nations Economic and Social Council*. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from <http://www.un.org/ecosoc/newfunc/2008dcf.shtml>
Another new function of ECOSOC is the Development Cooperation Forum, which meets biennially, and is the focus of this section of the ECOSOC website. In particular it focuses on the 2008 DCF meeting. The site gives a brief overview of what took place in the first meeting of DCF and also has links to detailed summaries of the meeting.

UN Chronicle. (n.d.). Retrieved September 6, 2009, from <http://www.un.org/Pubs/chronicle/index.html>
The UN Chronicle is a magazine for the United Nations which publishes research and scholarly journal articles. It can contribute an understanding of current issues faced by the UN. Within the website articles can be searched by date or topic.

UN Data. (n.d.). Retrieved September 5, 2009, from <http://data.un.org/>
This database is key to providing statistics. With over 60 million records within 23 databases this will be a site that generates many facts particularly useful in both perambulatory and operative clauses of resolutions. It is also a helpful tool for delegates to find relevant resolutions that have previously been passed on topics the committee will be addressing.

United Nations Government Information. (2006). *Brown University Library*. Retrieved September 6, 2009, from <http://dl.lib.brown.edu/gateway/govinfo/un/UNEcosoc.html#report>

The Brown University Library website gives significant background information on ECOSOC and includes many links to more detailed articles about the committee. It also provides information on how to search for particular UN documents and resolutions. It also has links organized in such a way to make searching the UN website categorical and efficient.

UN-NGO-IRENE Introduction. (n.d.). *United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs*. Retrieved September 6, 2009, from <http://www.un.org/esa/coordination/ngo/>

The United Nations non governmental organizations Informal Regional Network (UN-NGO-IRENE) is a necessary component to understanding the work the UN is doing to collaborate with NGOs and affiliated bodies. It is a broad, technology based coalition working from the ground up with support from the UN. Its goal is to note the “best practices” to achieving different goals that have been set out by Resolutions put forth to and passed by the GA.

I. Promoting Economic and Social Gender Equality as a Means to Achieve Sustainable Peace

Amnesty International. (2008). *Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR) and Women: A Fact Sheet*. Retrieved August 12, 2009, from: <http://www.amnestyusa.org/women/economicrights.html>

This primer outlines some of the key features of economic, social and cultural rights (ESCR) as they relate to women’s rights. It presents an overview of the rights, outlines their scope and content, and gives examples of violations and what can be done to address them. In addition, the document provides examples of specific economic and social rights of women that are routinely violated and why women’s rights are particularly important to be protected in order to promote sustainable development.

Amnesty International. (n.d.) *Sexual and Reproductive Rights*. Retrieved October 9, 2009 from:

<http://www.amnestyusa.org/violence-against-women/stop-violence-against-women-svaw/sexual-and-reproductive-rights/page.do?id=1181025>

Amnesty International, through this website, provides a great deal of information on sexual and reproductive rights through fact sheets, press releases, and reports. Beyond that, they also summarize the current discourse on the issue and provide context for the historical evolution of this topic. This resource should be carefully looked at by all delegates in further researching the right of women to adequate health.

Arbour, Louise, “Economic and social justice for societies in transition,” *Speech presented at the Second annual transitional justice lecture hosted by the New York University of Law Center for Human Rights and Global Justice and by the International Center for Transitional Justice on 25 October 2006 at the New York University School of Law*. Retrieved on August 12, 2009 from: http://www.chrgj.org/docs/Arbour_25_October_2006.pdf

Within this speech, given by Louise Arbour, the High Commissioner for Human Rights in 2006, a new and expanded focus on in the work of transitional justice is called for. This focus is to include economic, social and cultural rights. These rights must be addressed, according to Arbour, in order to address violations of these rights that might have occurred during conflict, but also account for thee rights in future development of the state.

Buckland, Peter. (2005). *Reshaping the Future: Education and Post-Conflict Reconstruction*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group. Retrieved on September 10, 2009 from: [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900sid/SODA-6C57V8/\\$file/Reshaping_the_Future.pdf?openelement](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900sid/SODA-6C57V8/$file/Reshaping_the_Future.pdf?openelement)

The central message of this book is that “education plays a key role in both conflict prevention and in the reconstruction of post-conflict societies.” In order to highlight this, it draws on research and literature from over 52 conflict-affected countries, while emphasizing the importance of prioritizing education in both humanitarian response and post-conflict reconstruction. This document will be useful for delegates when examining the structural and social service reconstruction needs of post-conflict societies.

Centre for Equality Rights in Accommodation. (n.d.). *Guide to the Montreal Principles on Women’s Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*. Retrieved on August 13, 2009 from:

<http://www.equalityrights.org/cera/docs/MPs%20Guide%20web%20E.pdf>

The Montreal Principles were adopted at a meeting of experts held 7-10 December 2002 in Montreal, Canada. These principles are offered to guide the interpretation and implementation of the guarantees of non-discrimination and equal exercise and enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights that are established in different

international instruments. This document provides an overview of these principles in a manner that is meant for civil society organizations on the ground as well as potential practitioners.

Center for International Private Enterprise. (2007). "Case Studies on Women Entrepreneurs from Malawi and Romania," from *Strategies for Policy Reform: Experiences from Around the World*. Retrieved September 13, 2009 from: <http://www.cipe.org/programs/women/pdf/Strategies-women.pdf>

This chapter, published within the book "Strategies for Policy Reform: Experiences from Around the World" is meant as a plan of action for leaders and policy makers. This specific chapter overviews successful strategies that have been implemented in Malawi and Romania to promote women's entrepreneurship. Although narrow in focus, this resource will provide solid examples of how women's economic rights can be promoted in post-conflict countries.

Chr. Michelsen Institute. (2007). *Peace Processes and Statebuilding: Economic and Institutional Provisions of Peace Agreements*. Retrieved September 13, 2009 from:

http://www.undp.org/cpr/documents/we_do/Peace_agreements_Study_Final.pdf

Commissioned by the UN Development Programme and the World Bank and prepared by the Chr. Michelsen Institute in Norway, this study was one of the first of its kind in analyzing economic and institutional provisions of peace agreements. The study is meant to provide an overview of relevant literature, but more importantly to assess to what extent provisions relevant to statebuilding have been included in contemporary peace agreements. Of particular relevance is the section which overviews social provisions and specifically highlights provisions related to women and gender.

Commission on Human Rights, United Nations. (2005). *Housing and property restitution in the context of the return of refugees and internally displaced persons: Final report of the Special Rapporteur, Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro - Principles on housing and property restitution for refugees and displaced persons (E/CN.4/Sub.2/2005/17)*.

Retrieved August 13, 2009, from:

<http://unispal.un.org/UNISPAL.NSF/dcb71e2bf9f2dca585256cef0073ed5d/577d69b243fd3c0485257075006698e6?OpenDocument>

As a result of recent conflicts, the critical importance of ensuring the realization of refugees' and internally displaced persons' right to housing and property restitution has become increasingly recognized. While "important steps have been taken in a wide range of post-conflict settings, those with responsibility for housing and property restitution issues, whether they are government officials, staff of international agencies and NGOs or members of local civil society groups, often lack practical guidance on how to best go about addressing what are often vastly complex and potentially controversial and divisive issues. The Pinheiro Principles on Housing and Property Restitution for Refugees and Displaced Persons were approved by the UN Sub-Commission on the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights in August 2005 was an important step towards providing useful guidance on the international standards governing the effective implementation of housing, land and property restitution programmes and mechanisms."

Economic and Social Council, United Nations. (2008). *Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/2008/76)*. Retrieved August 1, 2009, from:

<http://www.un.org/Docs/journal/asp/ws.asp?m=E/2008/76>

This report was published by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in June 2008 and presented to the Economic & Social Council later that year. The document overviews how the principles of equality between men and women and non-discrimination against women are paramount to the promotion and implementation of economic, social and cultural rights under international human rights law. Particularly relevant, is Section III which addresses the relevance of women's economic, social and cultural rights in the context of post-conflict reconstruction and democratization policies.

Food and Agriculture Organization, the Norwegian Refugee Council, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, OHCHR, UN-Habitat and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). (2007). *Housing and Property Restitution For Refugees and Displaced Persons*. Retrieved August 14, 2009 from: http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/pinheiro_principles.pdf

The approval of the Pinheiro Principles on Housing and Property Restitution for Refugees and Displaced Persons by the UN Sub-Commission on the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights in August 2005 was an important step towards providing useful guidance on the international standards governing the effective implementation of

housing, land and property restitution programmes and mechanisms. It was against this backdrop that a group of agencies decided to collaborate on the development of a Handbook on Housing and Property Restitution for Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees. This joint effort brought together OCHA/IDD, UN HABITAT, UNHCR, FAO, OHCHR, and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and the NRC Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), each able to contribute with experience in the legal and practical complexities of property restitution.

General Assembly, United Nations. (2006) *Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law (A/60/147)*. Retrieved August 13, 2009 from:

<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/remedy.htm>

Adopted without a vote during the 60th session of the General Assembly in 2006, this document builds on previously established international law to further define the right to reparations for victims of gross international human rights violations. Negotiated over a 15-year period, they are meant to be widely used and disseminated among law enforcement officials, military and security forces, legislative bodies, judiciary, human rights defenders, and the public at large. The guidelines are indispensable for States' efforts to end impunity and ensure justice and a background document to provide context for delegates.

Haugerudbraaten, Henning. (1998). "Peacebuilding: Six Dimensions and Two Concepts." *African Security Review*, 7(6). Retrieved August 13, 2009 from: <http://www.iss.co.za/Pubs/ASR/7No6/Peacebuilding.html>

This article attempts to clarify some of the main divergences in the usage of the term "peacebuilding". To do so, the author reviews and extensive selection of literature on the topic. This document uses as a basis the Agenda for Peace and moves beyond that initial document, thereby providing a comprehensive beginning step for delegates exploring the topic of peacebuilding.

International Alert. (2006). "The role of women entrepreneurs in peacebuilding," from *Local Business, Local Peace: the Peacebuilding Potential of the Domestic Private Sector*. Retrieved September 6, 2009 from:

http://www.international-alert.org/pdfs/lbap_chap5.pdf

This publication highlights the domestic private sector's potential role in peacebuilding, and this chapter in particular focuses on the special role of women entrepreneurs. Published by International Alert, this resource will provide a broader overview of women's economic rights through the lens of entrepreneurship with some key examples given of strategies. This document is recommended for delegates as great starting point for research on this sub-topic.

International Labor Organization. (2009). *Global Employment Trends for Women*. Retrieved September 10, 2009 from: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/publication/wcms_103456.pdf

Utilizing the most current information available in order to assess the impact of the financial crisis and slowdown in world economic growth on jobs, the March 2009 issue of this publication confirms that gender inequality remains an issue within labor markets globally. The document begins with an analysis of recent labor market developments, then follows with an examination of the economic crisis in developed economies, other labor market indicators, and concludes with a number of policy considerations. Although highly technical, this document and subsequent editions, should be used to gather data on current role of women in the labor market to provide tangible numbers to support practical policies.

Kerr, Rachel and Eirin Mobekk. (2007). *Peace and Justice: Seeking Accountability after War*. Cambridge: Polity Press.

This book considers the merits and drawbacks of different responses to transitional justice in post-conflict situations and sets out an original framework for analyzing transitional societies and transitional justice mechanisms. With examples drawn from across the world, including the former Yugoslavia, Rwanda, Cambodia, Timor-Leste, Sierra Leone, Uganda and the DRC, it presents a compelling and comprehensive study of the key responses to war crimes. *Peace and Justice* is a valuable resource for delegates seeking to gain an understanding of human rights violations and the most effective ways of addressing them.

Lederach, John Paul. (1997). *Building Peace: Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies*. Washington, D.C.: United States Institute of Peace.

Building Peace is a work which aims to move beyond the traditional peacebuilding to a holistic approach that encompasses long-term perspectives and an infrastructure which empowers “resources within a society and maximizes contributions from outside.” The book addresses sub-topics such as reconciliation, coordinating peacebuilding activities, and characteristics of deeply divided societies. For delegates in developing a deeper understanding of peacebuilding this book is key.

Mader, Kristina. (2009). *Security Council Adopts Resolution 1888 on Women, Peace and Security – 30 September 2009*. 1325 PeaceWomen E-News, Issue 111. Retrieved, October 8, 2009 from:

<http://www.peacewomen.org/news/1325News/Issue111.html#sc>

This article, published in the September issue of the 1325 PeaceWomen E-News, a publication of the PeaceWomen Project, which is part of the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom, provides the first analysis of Security Council Resolution 1888 which was adopted on September 30, 2009. The article briefly summarizes the key aspects of the new resolution then goes on to highlight the most important elements which progress the women, peace and security agenda forward. This article is useful for any delegate wanting an overview of not only the basics of the resolution but also a clearer idea of the actual impact the resolution will have.

Maiese, Michelle. (2003). *What it Means to Build a Lasting Peace*. Retrieved August 13, 2009 from the Beyond Intractability Website: <http://crinfo.beyondintractability.org/essay/peacebuilding/>

This article, written by Michelle Maiese in 2003, provides a basic outline of the multiple ways of understanding peacebuilding. The most important aspect of this article is the explanation of the basics of each different definition of peacebuilding. Delegates will find this useful in exploring the foundations of peacebuilding.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. (2008). *Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women – General recommendations*. Retrieved August 12, 2009 from:

<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cedaw/comments.htm>.

Article 21 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women empowers the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) to make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from States parties. As of January 2004, CEDAW had adopted 25 general recommendations. These recommendations are useful for delegates in providing additional context to CEDAW and also forward thinking strategies to address issues that currently are priorities in society today.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (200). *Gender and Sustainable Development: Maximising the Economic, Social and Environmental Role of Women*. Retrieved September 6, 2009 from:

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/58/1/40881538.pdf>

A cross-cutting work on gender that aims to increase understanding of the role of women in maintaining the three pillars of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. Submitted by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development to the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development, it emphasizes how critical it is to close the gender gap and fully utilize the female population in order to achieve sustainable development. Although it is from a development lens, rather than post-conflict, many of the strategies and challenges are the same, therefore this document should be seen as a seminal resource for delegates on this topic.

Peck, Connie. (1998). *Sustainable Peace*. New York: Carnegie Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict. Retrieved August 13, 2009, from: <http://www.wilsoncenter.org/subsites/ccpdc/pubs/role/toc.htm>

This document is part of the Carnegie Commission’s series on Preventing Deadly Conflict, which aims to examine the principle causes of conflict and identify how to move forward or prevent them. The book integrates good governance with conflict prevention as key to achievement of sustainable peace and furthermore highlights how sustainable development and sustainable peace are in themselves the same ultimate goals. Delegates will find this resource helpful in providing a background on sustainable peacebuilding but due to the date it was published, will find more recent information more helpful in developing strategies that will be effective now.

Potter, Michael. (2004). *Women, Civil Society and Peacebuilding*. Training for Women Network. Retrieved August 12, 2009 from: http://www.twonline.com/twn_docs/Research/WomenCivilSocietyandPeacebuilding-PrintCopy.pdf

This report provides an overview of the role women play in peacebuilding and how critical it is that they are included in all levels of the peace process. The document is broken into several sections, addressing the issues of:

peace, civil society, peacebuilding and then the case study of Northern Ireland. The document will provide an additional source of information on this issue, but should not be favored as a primary source of information due to its focus on Northern Ireland and lack of significant mentions of economic and social rights.

Roger, I. (2002). "Open Forum: Education for Children during armed conflicts and post-conflict reconstruction," *Disarmament Forum: Children and Security*, no. 3. Retrieved September 3, 2009 from United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research website: <http://www.unidir.org/pdf/articles/pdf-art1731.pdf>
Published by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, this article is a short overview of the issue of children's education in post-conflict reconstruction. Limited by its focus on children, the article overviews some key issues within the overall topic of education in post-conflict reconstruction. Due to the fact that it is focused on children though, delegates will not find a significant amount of specific information on women, but rather can use as an additional broader source on the general topic.

Reychler, Luc. (2001). "From Conflict to Sustainable Peacebuilding: Concepts and Analytical Tools," *Peacebuilding: A Field Guide*. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienne Publishers.
Peace-Building is a practical field guide designed to "orient conflict resolution practitioners to the core themes, findings, and ideas in contemporary peace fieldwork." This book compiles articles and contributions and "draws on the lessons of peacemaking and conflict management in some of the most troubled regions of the world." Although this resource is highly technical, so it will not be a huge resource for delegates, but will overall provide context for those wishing to go deeper into to practical aspects of this topic.

Sørensen, Birgitte. (1998). *Women and Post-Conflict Reconstruction: Issues and Sources*. Retrieved August 1, 2009, from the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development Website: <http://www.unrisd.org/unrisd/website/document.nsf/0/631060B93EC1119EC1256D120043E600?OpenDocument>
This resource is a literature review on the topic of political, economic and social reconstruction from a gender perspective. The paper aims to go "beyond conventional images of women as victims of war, and to document the many different ways in which women make a contribution to the rebuilding of countries emerging from armed conflicts. Special attention is given to women's priority concerns, to their resources and capacities, and to structural and situational factors that may reduce their participation in reconstruction processes. A second aim is to shed light on how post-war reconstruction processes influence the reconfiguration of gender roles and positions in the wake of war, and how women's actions shape the construction of post-war social structures."

Tzemach, Gayle. (2006). *Women Entrepreneurs in Post-Conflict Economies: A Look at Rwanda and Afghanistan*. Center for International Private Enterprise. Retrieved September 7, 2009 from: <http://www.cipe.org/pdf/publications/fs/042806.pdf>
This document was published by the Center for International Private Enterprise, an affiliate of the United States Chamber of Commerce as a case study of female entrepreneurs in Rwanda and Afghanistan. The document goes beyond those two situations to draw conclusions and suggestions that could apply to any post-conflict society that are useful. This document will provide delegates with additional information on women's entrepreneurship and thus a deeper understanding of opportunities for success in post-conflict countries.

Van Zyl, Paul. (2005). "Promoting Transitional Justice in Post-Conflict Societies," in *Security Governance in Post-Conflict Peacebuilding*. Geneva: Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces. Retrieved August 1, 2009, from: <http://www.dcaf.ch/publications/kms/details.cfm?lng=en&id=18889&nav1=4>
This chapter of the book Security Governance in Post-Conflict Peacebuilding explored in greater detail the multiple ways in which transitional justice can contribute towards post-conflict peacebuilding. The document outlines the key elements of transitional justice and discusses their purpose and impact. Finally, delegates will gain an understanding of the ways in which transitional justice can contribute towards peacebuilding.

United Nations. (2009). *15 Years of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women, Its Causes and Consequences: A Critical Review (1994 – 2009)*. Retrieved, October 7, 2009 from: <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/women/rapporteur/docs/15YearReviewofVAWMandate.pdf>
This review was published with the goal in mind of taking stock of the achievement of 15 years of work by the Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women and reflecting on the potential future progress and directions of the mandate. The document reviews crucial developments made in the field including in the area of compliance, implementation and accountability, as well as conceptual areas, such as sexuality and violence and cultural

discourses on violence against women. This document is comprehensive and thus very useful for delegates seeking to gain a deep understanding of the issue of violence against women and the evolution of the work on the issue over the past 15 years.

United Nations. (2005). *Intersections of Violence Against Women and HIV/AIDS: Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences*, Yakin Erturk, (E/CN.4/2005/72.). Retrieved October 7, 2009 from: <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/women/rapporteur/annual.htm>

This report, submitted by Yakin Erturk, the former Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences was published in 2005 and focuses largely on the intersection of violence against women and HIV/AIDS. The document analyzes this connection, considering violence both a cause and consequence of HIV and thus interconnected with conflict and post-conflict reconstruction. This report is very useful for delegates in researching this topic.

United Nations. (n.d.) *The Right to Reproductive and Sexual Health*. Retrieved, October 9, 2009 from: <http://www.un.org/ecosocdev/geninfo/women/womrepro.htm>.

This website has a great overview of the evolution in the international community and the gradual acceptance and recognition of the basic human right to reproductive and sexual health. Of particular importance is outline of the origins of the rights, and then the overview of how it is practically realized and promoted. This resource is extremely useful for delegates and should be utilized when first beginning research.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (n.d.) *Education 6: Education policies in the context of post-conflict reconstruction*. Retrieved September 10, 2009 from: http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php-URL_ID=31494&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

Published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, this document is one portion of their overall suggested strategy for formulating education policies in specific unique situations. Focused on post-conflict reconstruction, UNESCO provides a brief summary of key issues to address and then provides further background reading. This resource is very useful due to its comprehensive nature and the link to already existing UN System entities that can be helpful when trying to identify what has been attempted before and what could possibly be done in the future.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization. (2003). *A Path Out of Poverty: Developing Rural and Women Entrepreneurship*. Retrieved September 10, 2009 from: http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media/Publications/Pub_free/A_path_out_of_poverty.pdf

This brochure, published by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization's (UNIDO) Small and Medium Enterprises Branch outlines the "Rural and Women Entrepreneurship Development Programme" which is at the core of UNIDO's contribution to poverty reduction and gender equality. The document describes the challenges of promoting women's entrepreneurship as well as UNIDO's experience in the area. The document is focused on one area of the UN System but will be invaluable for delegates in providing a deeper sense of the challenges faced and the gaps that still remain on this issue.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization. (n.d.). *Rural and Women Entrepreneurship Unit*. Retrieved September 10, 2009 from: <http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=o28974>

The Rural and Women Entrepreneurship Unit is one of the only programs within the UN System which explicitly has as its purpose to improve the entrepreneurial and technical skills of women. The program supports national poverty reduction strategies and also strengthens the capacity of public and private-sector institutions in addition to designing and implementing pilot projects that further provide opportunities for women entrepreneurs. This website does not have a large amount of resources, but is an important program to be aware of.

World Health Organization. (2000) *Violence Against Women and HIV/AIDS: Setting the Research Agenda*. Meeting Report from the expert consultation held 23 – 25 October 2000 in Geneva, Switzerland. Retrieved September 10, 2009 from: <http://www.genderandaids.org/downloads/topics/VAW%20HIV%20report.pdf>

Keeping in mind the gaps in understanding on how the issues of violence against women and HIV/AIDS overlap, the World Health Organization convened an expert consultation "Violence Against Women and HIV/AIDS: Setting the Research Agenda" from 23-25 October 2000, to "take stock and learn from existing research." The impetus for the meeting came from discussions with UNAIDS on the development of an HIV/AIDS component for inclusion in the WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence Against Women. This document is meant for

technical experts and practitioners, but will be useful for delegates due to its comprehensive nature and identification of key linkages that still remain important today.

World Health Organization. (n.d.) *Violence Against Women and HIV/AIDS*. Retrieved October 9, 2009 from: <http://www.who.int/gender/violence/vawandhiv/en/>.

This portion of the World Health Organization website, which is within the overarching section on “Gender, women and health” provides key background information on the linkages between violence against women and HIV/AIDS. The website also proposes issues that should be on the global public health agenda moving forward as well as an overview of the WHO’s activities in this sector. This webpage is phenomenal in providing an easily digestible source of information for delegates on this critical issue.

II. Implementing International Agreements to Ensure Global Public Health

Action For Global Health. (2009). *ECOSOC revises the lack of progress towards the health MDGs*. Retrieved on August 5, 2009, from

http://www.actionforglobalhealth.eu/news/ecosoc_revises_the_lack_of_progress_towards_the_health_mdgs

This article, written by Action For Global Health –an NGO coalition concerned with global public health– provides delegates with a good overview of ECOSOC’s recent Annual Ministerial Review adopted last July during the high-level segment on global trends. It discusses ECOSOC’s renewed commitment to public health and gives a summary of the advancement and current challenges faced by both developed and developing countries. Moreover, this article lays out some of ECOSOC’s key recommendations to improve public health initiatives such as including the direct beneficiaries of public health initiatives and reframing health as a human right.

ALNAP. (2008). *The Global Food Price Crisis: Lessons and Ideas for Relief Planners and Managers*. Retrieved on August 8, 2009, from <http://www.alnap.org/pool/files/ALNAPLessonsFoodPriceCrisis.pdf>

In this report, the Learning Accountability Performance in Humanitarian Action (ALNAP) lays out essential background information about the food crisis, which occurred between 2007 and 2008. While ALNAP specializes in humanitarian response and relief actions, this report will provide delegates with important insights on the adverse effects of the food crisis, the short-term and long-term impact of malnutrition on some of the most vulnerable populations, and some field strategies to address severe food crises and ensure the well-being of the population at stake.

Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters. (2002). *Armed conflict and Public Health: knowledge and knowledge gaps*. Retrieved on July 21, 2009, from

<http://reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900SID/PANA-7DZDUZ?OpenDocument>

This report provides an in-depth analysis of the interaction between armed conflicts, health and global security. Various case studies inform this report such as the challenges in the delivery of health services for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Effectively, while much has been written about the challenges associated with the delivery of services in refugee camps, the impact of conflict in conjunction with the breakdown of health services in Internally Displaced camps requires further investigation. This report is especially pertinent for delegates because it investigates the relationship between the spread of infectious diseases within Internally Displaced camps in association with threats to international security.

Foege, W., Daulaire, N., Black, R., Pearson, C., and Rockfeller, D. (2005). *Global Health Leadership and Management*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey Bass.

This book compiles the lessons learned from various health programs, which have been successfully implemented in various parts of the world. The authors lay out key strategies in terms of developing, directing, implementing and evaluating global health initiatives. They also address the need to develop global partnership in order to confront the HIV/AIDS pandemic and meet the Millennium Development Goals in a timely manner.

General Assembly. (2009). *Resolution 63/33 – Global Health and Foreign Policy*. Retrieved August 7, 2009, from http://www.who.int/trade/events/UNGA_RESOLUTION_GHPF_63_33.pdf

In this resolution, the United Nations General Assembly (GA) reiterates the importance of enhancing capacity-building to ensure global public health and recognizes the intrinsic link between meeting the health Millennium Development Goals and socio-economic development. Furthermore, the GA emphasizes that global health is an

intrinsic part of foreign policy since confronting public health threats requires concerted efforts by the international community.

Global Health Council. (2009). *The Global Family Health Action Plan: U.S. Leadership for a Healthier, Safer World*. Retrieved July 17, 2009 from http://www.globalhealth.org/images/pdf/publications/200906_gfhap.pdf
This policy brief describes the Global Family Health Plan (GFHP) –an initiative launched by the United States– which focuses on reducing maternal and newborn mortality. As such, the GFHP is based on various intervention stages on a continuum ranging from pre-pregnancy to childhood health care. Some of examples of these interventions include reproductive health services, counseling for Gender-Based Violence (GBV), nutrition advises during pregnancy, and pre-natal care among others. In this report, the Global Health Council, emphasizes the relationship between the improvement of maternal and newborn health with increase productivity and long-term economic development.

Global Health Council. (2009). *Understanding Private Sector Involvement in Health Care System*. Retrieved July 16, 2009, from http://www.globalhealth.org/images/pdf/publications/200902_private_sector_19.pdf
At present, various governments face consequential challenges in meeting the health needs of their populations. In this policy brief, the Global Health Council reviews both the advantages and some of the potential disadvantages of private-public partnerships in the context of global health. More specifically, this report makes an informative comparison between what people spent health-wise in the private sector and in the public sector in developing countries. This policy brief will provide delegates with an overview of the private sector, its main actors as well as the role it plays in health systems.

Lee, K., ed. (2003). *Health Impacts of Globalization: Towards Global Governance*. New York, NY: Palgrave Macmillan.

Until recently, a majority of the research on public health has been carried out at the local and national levels. In this book, the author's main purpose is to establish a better connection between globalization and health. To that effect, the author explores various case studies ranging from HIV/AIDS and malnutrition to anti-microbiological resistance. Moreover, this book provides some useful information about global governance initiative for global health.

Levine R, Kinder M. (2004) *Millions Saved: Proven Success in Global Health*. Washington, DC: Center for Global Development.

In this book, the author presents some of the major public health achievements in the developing world. Some of those national, regional and global health initiatives include addressing HIV/AIDS in Thailand, eradicating measles in South Africa, controlling tuberculosis in China and saving the lives of mothers in Sri Lanka. Each case study clearly puts forth the methods and strategies employed that led to the success of those health initiatives. Delegates will find this book especially insightful as it takes into account the expertise of both policy makers and development practitioners in the implementation of global public health initiatives.

Reynolds, C. and Genevieve Hoswe. (2004). *Public Health Law and Regulation*. Australia: The Federation Press.
In this book, the authors explore how laws and regulations can best be implemented to ensure best practice in public health. They address different specific topics related to health such as food, drugs and communicable diseases. Additionally, the intersection between environmental law and public health regulations is discussed at great length. Finally, the authors give various recommendations on how to address the emerging public health threats in the 21st century.

Skolnik, R. (2007). *Essentials of Global Health*. Sudbury, MA: Jones and Bartlett Publishers.

This book discusses some of the critical global issues of our times such as the intersection of environment and health, maternal and new born health, infectious diseases and non-communicable diseases among many others. The author also provides various recommendations to enhance global health governance in order to better address conflict, natural disasters and other emergencies. A special attention is given to the health-development link and how health reforms constitute a poverty reduction strategy.

UNAIDS. (2008). *UNAIDS Technical Meeting on Young Women in HIV Hyper-Endemic Countries of Southern Africa*. Retrieved August 2, 2009, from http://www.unaids.org/en/KnowledgeCentre/Resources/FeatureStories/archive/2008/20081203_RSTSA.asp

The document summarizes a meeting conducted to better understand the needs of young women at it relates to HIV/AIDS infections in the Southern Africa regions. This meeting highlighted women's vulnerability to HIV/AIDS infections and put forth four key actions to be undertaken: the importance of strong community mobilization, the expansion of high quality and accessible reproductive health, the development of adequate funding resources and the need to strengthen countries surveillance capacities. Finally, meeting participants identified major impediments to tackling the HIV/AIDS infections ranging from harmful social norms to weak community and leadership capacities.

United Nations. (2008). *Millennium Development Goals Report: 2008*. Retrieved August 2, 2009, from <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/The%20Millennium%20Development%20Goals%20Report%202008.pdf>
Now midway for the 2015 deadline, the Millennium Development Goals Report gives an in-depth update on the advances made so far in terms of poverty reduction and some of the remaining challenges. It focuses on the impact of the economic downturn and the new initiatives that the United Nations will undertake to address poverty, health, food and climate change issues. This report is an important starting point for delegates as it describes how each of those development issues intersects and how improving one particular development issue can bring about substantial change in another.

UNDP. (2008). "Fighting Climate Change: Human Solidarity in a Divided World." In *Human Development Report*. Retrieved July 29, 2009, from http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR_20072008_EN_Overview.pdf
In this report, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) illuminates the linkages between climate change and global health. Moreover, this report describes how the burden of climate change is on the poor and most vulnerable populations. While the majority of the report discusses climate change in a more general format, a section focusing on health describes the imbalances between developed and developing countries in their ability to cope with public health threats and make appropriate changes to their respective health systems.

Von Schirnding, Yasmin, William Onzivu & Andronico O. Adede. (2002). "International environmental law and global public health." In *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 80 (12). Retrieved July 16, 2009, from http://www.scielo.org/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0042-96862002001200012
Environment is a source of poor health especially in developing countries. In this article, the authors explore the potential of environmental law to enhance public health. Some of the authors' recommendations are to strengthen the linkages between a poor environment and deficient health outcomes through a greater awareness about the issue at stake, the mobilization of substantial technical and financial resources, additional research and monitoring and the enhancement of global cooperation within the international community.

World Health Organization. (1946). *Constitution of the World Health Organization*. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hist/official_records/constitution.pdf
This document will provide delegates with an understanding of WHO funding principles and areas of actions. As such, this document provides an overview of the functioning of the WHO ranging from the coordination of international efforts to monitor diseases outbreaks to the distribution of effective and safe vaccines worldwide. Additionally, the WHO Constitution describes the organizations' responsibility as a regulator for psychoactive drugs.

World Health Organization. (2006). *Development of new vaccines*. Retrieved September 1, 2009, from <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs289/en/index.html>
This document provides background information about the status, challenges and prospects of some of the newest vaccines addressing infectious diseases such as diarrhea, pneumococcal diseases and meningitis prevalent in developing countries. In addition, this document briefly describes the work of the World Health Organization as it relates to its Initiative for Vaccine Research (IVR), which was established in 2001 to streamline the various research on vaccine. IVR focuses on management of scientific knowledge, research support and implementation of research to gain evidence-base recommendations.

World Health Organization. (2008). "Fighting Non-Communicable Diseases: Africa New Silent Killers." In *African Health Monitor*. Retrieved on July 23, 2000 from <http://www.afro.who.int/press/periodicals/healthmonitor/jan-jun2008.pdf>
Non-communicable diseases have become one of the leading killers in various part of the world but most especially in Sub-Saharan Africa. For most developing countries, which health-systems are already over-burdened with

communicable diseases, coping with the occurrence of non-communicable diseases constitute a great challenge. Furthermore, this WHO report emphasizes the need for actions at the global level in order to complement regional and national actions. Some key strategies to address the prevalence of non-communicable diseases include preventive measures such as diet and physical activities, the development of surveillance strategies and the provision of mental health care as well as adequate health services for people with disabilities.

World Health Organization. (2006). *Pandemic influenza preparedness and mitigation in refugee and displaced populations*. Retrieved August 5, 2009, from

http://www.who.int/diseasecontrol_emergencies/HSE_EPR_DCE_2008_3rweb.pdf

These field based guidelines for humanitarian interventions will provide delegates with background information about health conditions for both refugees and IDP populations. In the report, the WHO lays out the economic, social and security challenges engendered by the spread of pandemic influenza. This report presents various tools to prepare prior to a pandemic influenza as well as tools to be used during the breakout of a pandemic influenza in refugee and IDP camps. Finally, throughout this report delegate will become familiar with WHO phases of interventions during a pandemic influenza.

World Health Organization. (2005). *International Health Regulations*. Retrieved on July 16, 2009, from

http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2008/9789241580410_eng.pdf

The World Health Organization has played an historic and vital role in terms of enhancing the cooperation amongst global actors for the management of public health issues. This compilation of international health regulations will provide the delegates with essential background information about the definitions, scope, and purpose of public health measures. It also highlights the role of non-state actors as well as the responsibility of Member States to develop minimum health standards and cooperate in the case of a global pandemic.

World Health Organization. (2009). *WHO Strategic Action Plan For Pandemic Influenza*. Retrieved August 5, 2009, from http://www.who.int/csr/resources/publications/influenza/StregPlanEPR_GIP_2006_2.pdf

This document summarizes a meeting that brought together the WHO, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Organization for Animal Health (FAOH) and the World Bank (WB) to discuss the avian influenza in particular and pandemic influenza in general. The participants of these meeting agreed on two major guiding principles to respond to pandemic influenza: the need to use existing structures and mechanisms to respond efficiently to an eminent health threat as well as longer-term measures meant to strengthen institutional mechanisms. Becoming familiar with WHO five points action plan –reducing high risks behavior with human infections, improving detection, strengthening early warning system, containing pandemic spread and increasing pandemic preparedness– will enable delegates to better understand the elements of an appropriate response to pandemic influenza.

World Health Organization. (2007). *World Health Report*. Retrieved July 17, 2009 from

<http://www.who.int/whr/2007/en/index.html>

This leading WHO publication is a combination of experts' assessment and policy recommendations on global public health. The 2007 World Health Reports puts forth the increase threat of pandemic outbreaks, the impact of environmental changes and health emergencies during conflicts. In the report, the WHO underlines the importance of implementing the International Health Regulations to help countries prevent and mitigate the adverse effect of public health threats. Finally, this report emphasizes the importance of concerted and collective action to ensure the sustainability of global public health initiatives.

III. Promoting Sustainable Cities

Brikké, F., & Bredero, M. (2003). *Linking technology choice with operation and maintenance in the context of community water supply and sanitation*. Retrieved August 7, 2009, from World Health Organization Web site:

http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/hygiene/om/linkingintro.pdf

This article contains detailed information on different water management technologies. It discusses different water resources, water storage, and different sanitation systems. It focuses rather on the technical aspects, but it provides delegates with an excellent knowledge on how to reach sustainable water management practically.

Hardoy, J. & Mitlin, D./Satterthwaite, D. (2001) *Environmental Problems in an Urbanizing World. Finding Solutions for Cities in Africa, Asia and Latin America*. Sterling, VA.

The focus of this book is on the environmental aspects of urbanization. It approaches the environmental problems of a city and offers different solutions. It also discusses why sustainable development is important for cities and how it can be implemented.

Haughton, G., & Hunter, C. (2003). *Sustainable Cities*. London.

In their book about sustainability and urban development, G. Haughton and C. Hunter pay special attention to the issue of air pollution. This book will be helpful for delegates because it gives a very good introduction to the topic but is also very detailed. Therefore, delegates can use it to get a first insight, but also for further reading.

Kansal, Sarika. (2003) *Urbanization and Municipal Solid Waste Management: A Critical Analysis of Existing Municipal Solid Waste Management Practices in Mumbai*. Mumbai.

Although this essay focuses on Mumbai, it still gives the reader a good overview to the topic of waste management. It focuses on solid waste management and urbanization. The example of Mumbai shows delegates the challenges of overpopulated cities.

Leitmann, J. (1999). *Sustaining Cities. Environmental Planning and Management in Urban Design*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Josef Leitmann's book about sustaining cities is very important because it covers a wide range of aspects of sustainable cities. It provides delegates with the international framework, challenges of urbanization and contains a lot of environmental data. Furthermore, there are several case studies of cities in developed as well as in developing countries.

Making Cities Work. (2002) *Solid Waste Management*. Retrieved August 2, from Making Cities Work Web site http://www.makingcitieswork.org/urbanThemes/environment/waste_management

In this source, several technologies for collection and disposal of solid waste are presented. Furthermore, it focuses on the connection between improper waste disposal and health issues. This source will help delegates to understand how important a working waste management is for sustainable cities.

Regional Environmental Center. (2000) *Advantages of Sustainable Cities*. Retrieved September 5, 2009 from Regional Environmental Center Web site <http://www.rec.org/REC/Programs/Sustainablecities/Advantages.html>

The web site of the Regional Environmental Center gives provides very useful information about sustainable development and sustainable management. The site is helpful to get a first insight to the topic of sustainable cities since it gives different definitions and discusses characteristics, advantages, and barriers of sustainable cities.

Sorensen, A./Marcotullio, P./Grant, J. (2004) *Towards Sustainable Cities. East Asian, North American and European Perspectives on Managing Urban Regions*. Burlington: Ashgate.

This book is very useful because it reflects different perspectives of urban sustainability questions. The articles in this book are written by Asian, American, and European authors and provide many case studies. Delegates should access this source for further information on sustainable since the articles are on very specific topics and not introductive.

Swedish Water House. (2007). *Planning for Drinking Water and Sanitation in Peri Urban Areas. A proposed framework for strategic choices for sustainable living*. Report 21. Retrieved August 7, 2009, from Swedish Water House Web site

http://www.siwi.org/documents/Resources/Reports/Report21_Peri-Urban_Areas_2007.pdf

Sustainable water supply is one of the most important goals to achieve sustainable cities. This article outlines the challenges of urbanization and the supply of water and sanitation. Although the main focus lies on water management, it also provides a lot of information about urbanization and housing in overpopulated cities. It contains a lot of facts and charts that will delegates help with the position paper writing.

The Global Development Research Center (GDRC). (n.d.) *Principle Components of IUWRM*. Retrieved August 4, 2009 from GDRC Web site

<http://www.gdrc.org/uem/water/iwrm/1pager-10.html>

Integrated Urban Water Resources Management (IUWRM) is one approach to urban water management. It is a participatory planning and implementation process that works on a local level. Delegates will appreciate the at-a-glance information about the principle components of the IUWRM.

UN-HABITAT. (n.d.) *Localizing Agenda 21*. Retrieved August 1, 2009, from UN-HABITAT Web site:

<http://www.unhabitat.org/content.asp?typeid=19&catid=540&cid=5023>

This web site is about the challenge and the approach of the Local Agenda 21 (LA21). LA21 is part of Agenda 21 and supports environmental management at the local level and is therefore of utmost importance for sustainable cities. The web site gives delegates a first insight on activities and thematic areas of LA21.

UN-HABITAT. (2004) *Dialogue on urban sustainability. Environment, economy, society: commitment to a culture of partnerships for sustainable urbanization*. Barcelona. Retrieved August 8, 2009 from UN_HABITAT Web site

<http://ww2.unhabitat.org/cdrom/wuf/documents/Dialogues/Background%20papers/Urban%20Sustainability.pdf>

The main focus of this article is the connection between cities, development, and environment. It discusses approaches to reach sustainability in cities and analyses them on a local, national and global level. It also points out the main challenges in the future. This source will be important for delegates, because it gives a very good overview on the different approaches to reach sustainable cities.

UN-HABITAT & UNEP. (1999) *Preparing the Environmental Profile*. Nairobi. The SCP Source Book Series, Vol. 1. Retrieved August 4, 2009 from UN-HABITAT Web site

<http://www.unhabitat.org/pmss/getPage.asp?page=bookView&book=1427>

This publication is the first volume of the Sustainable Cities Programme (SCP) Source Book Series. It explains how to prepare an environmental profile which is then used in the SCP. It also gives practical advice based on experience in other SCP cities. Delegates may find the SCP Source Book Series helpful to understand the individual steps of the SCP.

UN-HABITAT/UNEP. (1999) *Organizing, Conducting and Reporting an SCP City Consultation*. Nairobi. The SCP Book Series, Vol. 2. Retrieved August 4, 2009 from UN-HABITAT Web site

<http://www.unhabitat.org/pmss/getPage.asp?page=bookView&book=1595>

The second volume of the SCP Source Book Series describes the role of the City Consultations in the SCP process. Of special interest for delegates is the first part of the document where the preparation and conduction is being explained.

UN-HABITAT/UNEP. (1999) *Establishing and Supporting a Working Group Process*. The SCP Source Book Series Vol. 3, Nairobi. Retrieved August 4, 2009 from UN-HABITAT Web site

<http://www.unhabitat.org/pmss/getPage.asp?page=bookView&book=1635>

This publication of the SCP Source Book Series focuses on the role of the stakeholders in the SCP process. Their capital, expertise and information is very important to approach the issues of the particular issue.

UN-HABITAT/UNEP. (1999) *Formulating Issue Strategies and Action Plans*. The SCP Source Book Series Vol. 4. Nairobi. Retrieved August 4, 2009 from UN-HABITAT Web site

<http://www.unhabitat.org/pmss/getPage.asp?page=bookView&book=1676>

Volume 4 of the SCP Source Book Series explains what Issue Specific Strategies and Action Plans are and what the best way is to formulate and institutionalize them. The composition of strategies and the transformation to action plans is the most important part of an SCP, therefore this volume might be of importance for delegates.

UN-HABITAT/UNEP (2009) *The Sustainable Cities China Programme (1996-2007). A Compendium of Good Practice*. Nairobi. Retrieved September 5, 2009 from UN-HABITAT Web site

<http://www.unhabitat.org/list.asp?typeid=15&catid=540&RecsPerPage=ALL>

Delegates can find several case studies of Chinese cities in this document. Different topics such as water and sanitation management, air pollution, waste management, and other environmental challenges are being discussed. Although this document focuses on Chinese cities, it is also helpful for other delegates since it helps to understand how an SCP is practically established.

UN-HABITAT/UNEP (2004) *The Sustainable Cities Programme in Tanzania 1992-2003. From a city demonstration project to a national programme for environmentally sustainable urban development*. Nairobi. Retrieved September 5, 2009 from UN-HABITAT Web site

<http://www.unhabitat.org/list.asp?typeid=15&catid=540&RecsPerPage=ALL>

The SCP process in several Tanzanian cities is being described in this document. The document can serve as an example for delegates on how an SCP is being implemented from the beginning until the end. The article focuses on the SCP in Dar es Salaam, but other cities are being discussed as well.

United Nations. General Assembly. 42nd Session. (1987, August 4th). *Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (Brundtland Report)* (A/42/427). Retrieved August 4, 2009 from United Nations Web site

<http://www.un-documents.net/wced-ocf.htm>

The Brundtland Report is said to be the beginning of the worldwide discussion about sustainability and sustainable development and also provided the definition for sustainable development. It lay down the framework for international agreements such as the Earth Summit, Agenda 21, and the Rio Declaration and is important for delegates to get a better understanding of the matter sustainability itself.

United Nations. (2007) *World Urbanization Prospects. The 2007 Revision*. Retrieved August 3, 2009 from United Nations Web site

http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/wup2007/2007WUP_Highlights_web.pdf

The World Urbanization Prospects Report from 2007 contains a large number of tables and data concerning urban and rural population. It not only contains data from 1950 till today but also predicts numbers till 2050 which makes it possible to see trends and pattern of certain countries or region groups. This report will be very helpful for delegates to find data to the country they are representing.

United Nations. (2005) *The World at Six Billion*. The United Nations Population Division. Retrieved August 3, 2009 from United Nations Web site

<http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/sixbillion/sixbilpart1.pdf>

This report provides delegates with a lot of data and information concerning population growth. Since the growing population and thereby the overpopulation of cities is one cause of environmental problems and the need of sustainable cities, this source is very useful for delegates.

United Nations. *United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)*. Retrieved August 6, 2009, from United Nations Web site

<http://www.un.org/geninfo/bp/enviro.html>

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development is a milestone for the integration of environmental and development efforts and lay down the framework for the adoption of Agenda 21. It is important for delegates to know the basics of the Earth Summit in order to fully understand all the different aspects of sustainability.

United Nations. (2006) *International Decade for Action, „Water for Life“, 2005-2015*. Retrieved August 5, 2009 from United Nations Web site

<http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/background.html>

In 2003 the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed the years 2005 to 2015 as the International Decade for Action 'Water for Life'. This web site discusses a wide range of water-related subjects such as scarcity, sanitation access, pollution, gender issues on water and sanitation, and capacity building. Delegates are also provided with further material such as fact sheets on water and sanitation and related links.

United Nations. (1992) *Agenda 21 Section II Chapter 21*. Retrieved August 5, 2009 from United Nations Web site

http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/agenda21/res_agenda21_21.shtml

Chapter 21 of Agenda 21 focuses on environmentally sound management of solid wastes and sewage-related issues. This chapter wants waste management to go further than just a safe disposal or recovery of waste. It approaches to address the root causes by changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption. For the approach of waste-related issues this document is of utmost importance for delegates.

United Nations. (1999) *Working Paper Solid Waste Management and Sewage related Issues (Chapter 21, Agenda 21)*. Prepared for the Commission on Sustainable Development by the UN-HABITAT. Retrieved August 5, 2009 from United Nations Web site

<http://www.un.org/documents/ecosoc/cn17/1994/background/ecn171994-bpch21.htm>

UN-HABITAT prepared this working paper on Solid Waste Management and Sewage Related Issues for the

Commission on Sustainable Development. It provides delegates with a general overview of the connection between rapid urbanization and waste management and reviews chapter 21 of Agenda 21. In the last part it gives recommendations on how the issue of waste management can be approached.

United Nations. (2009) *United Nations Millennium Development Goals*. Retrieved August 6, 2009 from United Nations Web site

<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/MDG%20Report%202009%20ENG.pdf>

Although sustainable cities are not directly mentioned within the MDGs, many aspects of them are. Targets of the MDG goals approach issues as housing, water pollution, and poverty that are directly related to sustainable cities. Therefore, delegates should be aware of which targets of the MDGs approach sustainable city related issues.

United Nations Housing Rights Programme (UNHRP). (2004) *Report on the Implementation of the first phase of the UNHRP*. Retrieved August 6, 2009 from United Nations Web site

http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/3679_86293_UNHRP_Report_2002-2004_FINAL.pdf

The United Nations Housing Rights Programme (UNHRP) is a joint initiative of UN-HABITAT and the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights. It aims to promote, protect and ensure the realization of the right to adequate housing. This report first discusses the accomplishments of the UNHRP, then points out areas that require strengthened focus, and finally gives recommendations on how to approach this issue. Since adequate housing is one of the cornerstones of sustainable cities, this source will be helpful for delegates.

WHO/UNICEF (2006) *Meeting the MDG drinking water and sanitation target : the urban and rural challenge of the decade*. Retrieved August 7, 2009 from WHO Web site

http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/monitoring/jmpfinal.pdf

This article discusses the different challenges the 'Water for Life' decade has to face and thereby focuses especially on urban-rural disparities. It points out the differences in urban and rural areas at topics as drinking water and sanitation coverage. Although the topic of sustainable cities pays more attention to urban areas it is still important for delegates to see how rural areas are affected by these issues.

Rules of Procedure

Economic and Social Council

Introduction

1. These rules shall be the only rules which apply to the Economic and Social Council (hereinafter referred to as “the Council”) and shall be considered adopted by the Council prior to its first meeting.
2. For purposes of these rules, the Committee Director, the Assistant Director(s), the Under Secretaries-General, and the Assistant Secretaries-General, are designates and agents of the Secretary-General and Director-General, and are collectively referred to as the “Secretariat”.
3. Interpretation of the rules shall be reserved exclusively to the Director-General or his or her designate. Such interpretation shall be in accordance with the philosophy and principles of the National Model United Nations, and in furtherance of the educational mission of that organization.
4. For the purposes of these rules, “President” shall refer to the chairperson, or acting chairperson of the Council.

I. SESSIONS

Rule 1 - Dates of convening and adjournment

The Council shall meet every year in regular session, commencing and closing on the dates designated by the Secretary-General.

Rule 2 - Place of Sessions

The Council shall meet at a location designated by the Secretary-General.

II. AGENDA

Rule 3 - Provisional agenda

The provisional agenda shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General and communicated to members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session.

Rule 4 - Adoption of the agenda

The agenda provided by the Secretary-General shall be considered adopted as of the beginning of the session. The order of the agenda items shall be determined by a majority vote of those present and voting in the Council. Items on the agenda may be amended or deleted by the Council by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

The vote described in this rule is a procedural vote and as such, observers are permitted to cast a vote. For purposes of this rule, “those present and voting in the Council” means those delegates, including observers, in attendance at the session during which this motion comes to vote

Rule 5 - Revision of the agenda

During a session, the Council may revise the agenda by adding, deleting, deferring or amending items. Only important and urgent items shall be added to the agenda during a session. Permission to speak on a motion to revise the agenda shall be accorded only to three representatives in favor of, and three opposed to, the revision. Additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than thirty days before the opening of a session, may be placed on the agenda if the Council so decides by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

For purposes of this rule, the determination of an item as of “important and urgent character” is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final. If an item is determined to be of such a character, then it requires a two-thirds vote of the Council to be placed on the agenda. The votes described in this rule are substantive votes, and as such, observers are not permitted to cast a vote. For purposes of this rule, “the members present and voting” means members (not including observers) in attendance at the session during which this motion comes to vote.

Rule 6 - Explanatory memorandum

Any item proposed for inclusion in the agenda shall be accompanied by an explanatory memorandum and, if possible, by basic documents.

III. SECRETARIAT**Rule 7 - Duties of the Secretary-General**

1. The Secretary-General or his/her designate shall act in this capacity in all meetings of the Council.
2. The Secretary-General shall provide and direct the staff required by the Council and be responsible for all the arrangements that may be necessary for its meetings

Rule 8 - Duties of the Secretariat

The Secretariat shall receive, print, and distribute documents, reports, and resolutions of the Council, and shall distribute documents of the Council to the Members of the United Nations, and generally perform all other work which the Council may require.

Rule 9 - Statements by the Secretariat

The Secretary-General, or his/her representative, may make oral as well as written statements to the Council concerning any question under consideration.

Rule 10 - Selection of the President

The Secretary-General or his/her designate shall appoint, from applications received by the Secretariat, a President who shall hold office and, inter alia, chair the committee for the duration of the session, unless otherwise decided by the Secretary-General.

Rule 11 - Replacement of the President

If the President is unable to perform his/her function, a new President shall be appointed for the unexpired term at the discretion of the Secretary-General.

IV. LANGUAGES**Rule 12 - Official and working language**

English shall be the official and working language of the Council.

Rule 13 - Interpretation

Any representative wishing to address any United Nations body or submit a document in a language other than English must provide translation into English.

This rule does not affect the total speaking time allotted to those representatives wishing to address the body in a language other than English. As such, both the speech and the translation must be within the set time limit.

Rule 14 - Quorum

The President may declare a meeting open and permit debate to proceed when representatives of at least one third of the members of the Council are present. The presence of representatives of a majority of the members of the body concerned shall be required for any decision to be taken.

For purposes of this rule, "members of the Council" and "members of the body" are based on the number of total members (not including observers) in attendance for the first night's session

Rule 15 - General powers of the President

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him/her elsewhere by these rules, the President shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Council, direct the discussions, ensure observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. The President, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings of the Council and over the maintenance of order at its meetings. She or he shall rule on points of order. She or he may propose to the Council the closure of the list of speakers, a limitation on the time to be allowed to speakers and on the number of times the representative of each member may speak on an item, the adjournment or closure of the debate, and the suspension or adjournment of a meeting.

Included in these enumerated powers is the President's power to assign speaking times for all speeches incidental to motions and amendment. Further, the President is to use his or her discretion, upon the advice and at the consent of the Secretariat, to determine whether to entertain a particular motion based on the philosophy and principles of the NMUN. Such discretion should be used on a limited basis and only under circumstances where it is necessary to advance the educational mission of the Conference. For purposes of this rule, the President's power to "propose to the Council" entails his or her power to "entertain" motions, and not to move the body on his or her own motion.

Rule 16

The President, in the exercise of his or her functions, remains under the authority of the Council.

Rule 17 - Points of order

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may rise to a point of order, which shall be decided immediately by the President. Any appeal of the decision of the President shall be immediately put to a vote, and the ruling of the President shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the members present and voting.

Such points of order should not under any circumstances interrupt the speech of a fellow representative. Any questions on order arising during a speech made by a representative should be raised at the conclusion of the speech, or can be addressed by the President, sua sponte, during the speech. For purposes of this rule, "the members present and voting" mean those members (not including observers) in attendance at the session during which this motion comes to vote.

Rule 18

A representative may not, in rising to a point of order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Rule 19 - Speeches

1. No one may address the Council without having previously obtained the permission of the President. The President shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak.
2. Debate shall be confined to the question before the Council, and the President may call a speaker to order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.
3. When debate is limited and a speaker exceeds the allotted time, the President shall call him or her to order without delay.

In line with the philosophy and principles of the NMUN, in furtherance of its educational mission, and for the purpose of facilitating debate, if the President determines that the Council in large part does not want to deviate from the limits to the speaker's time as it is then set, and that any additional motions will not be well received by the body, the President, in his or her discretion, and on the advice and consent of the Secretariat, may rule as dilatory any additional motions to change the limits of the speaker's time.

Rule 20 - Closing of list of speakers

Members may only be on the list of speakers once but may be added again after having spoken. During the course of a debate the President may announce the list of speakers and, with consent of the Council, declare the list closed. When there are no more speakers, the President shall declare the debate closed. Such closure shall have the same effect as closure by decision of the Council.

The decision to announce the list of speakers is within the discretion of the President and should not be the subject of a motion by the Council. A motion to close the speaker's list is within the purview of the Council and the President should not on his own motion move the body.

Rule 21 - Right of reply

If a remark impugns the integrity of a representative's State, the President may permit a right of reply following the conclusion of the controversial speech, and shall determine an appropriate time limit for the reply. No ruling on this question shall be subject to appeal.

For purposes of this rule, a remark that "impugns the integrity of a representative's State" is one directed at the governing authority of that State and/or one that puts into question that State's sovereignty or a portion thereof. All rights of reply shall be made in writing addressed to the Secretariat and shall not be raised as a point or motion. The Reply shall be read to the body by the representative only upon approval of the Secretariat, and in no case after voting has concluded on all matters relating to the agenda topic, during the discussion of which, the right arose.

Rule 22- Suspension of the meeting

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the suspension of the meeting, specifying a time for reconvening. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be put to a vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass.

Rule 23 - Adjournment of the meeting

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the adjournment of the meeting. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be put to the vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass. After adjournment, the Council shall reconvene at its next regularly scheduled meeting time.

As this motion, if successful, would end the meeting until the Council's next regularly scheduled meeting the following year, and in accordance with the philosophy and principles of the NMUN and in furtherance of its educational mission, the President will not entertain such a motion until the end of the last session of the Council.

Rule 24 - Adjournment of debate

A representative may at any time move the adjournment of debate on the topic under discussion. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded only to two representatives favoring and two opposing the adjournment, after which the motion shall be put to a vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass. If a motion for adjournment passes, the topic is considered dismissed and no action will be taken on it.

Rule 25 - Closure of debate

A representative may at any time move the closure of debate on the item under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified his or her wish to speak. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded only to two representatives opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be put to the vote immediately. Closure of debate shall require a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. If the Council favors the closure of debate, the Council shall immediately move to vote on all proposals introduced under that agenda item.

Rule 26 - Order of motions

Subject to rule 21, the motions indicated below shall have precedence in the following order over all proposals or other motions before the meeting:

- a) To suspend the meeting;
- b) To adjourn the meeting;
- c) To adjourn the debate on the item under discussion;

d) To close the debate on the item under discussion.

Rule 27 - Proposals and amendments

Proposals and substantive amendments shall normally be submitted in writing to the Secretariat, with the names of twenty percent of the representatives present who would like the Council to consider the proposal or amendment. The Secretariat may, at its discretion, approve the proposal or amendment for circulation among the delegations. As a general rule, no proposal shall be put to the vote at any meeting of the Council unless copies of it have been circulated to all delegations. The President may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of amendments or of motions as to procedure even though such amendments and motions have not been circulated. If the sponsors agree to the adoption of a proposed amendment, the proposal shall be modified accordingly and no vote shall be taken on the proposed amendment. A document modified in this manner shall be considered as the proposal pending before the body for all purposes, including subsequent amendments.

For purposes of this rule, "representatives present" is based on the number of total representatives (including observers) in attendance at the first night's session. For purposes of this rule, all "proposals" shall be in the form of working papers prior to their approval by the Secretariat. Working papers will not be copied, or in any other way distributed, to the Council by the Secretariat. The distribution of such working papers is solely the responsibility of the sponsors of that working paper. Along these lines, and in furtherance of the philosophy and principles of the NMUN and for the purpose of advancing its educational mission, representatives should not directly refer to the substance of a working paper that has not yet been accepted as a draft resolution/report. After approval of a working paper, the proposal becomes a draft resolution/report and will be copied by the Secretariat for distribution to the Council. These draft resolutions/reports are the collective property of the Council, and as such, the names of the original sponsors will be removed. The copying and distribution of amendments is at the discretion of the Secretariat, but the substance of all such amendments will be made available to all representatives in some form.

Rule 28 - Withdrawal of motions

A proposal or a motion may be withdrawn by its sponsor at any time before voting has commenced, provided that it has not been amended. A motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any representative.

Rule 29 - Reconsideration of a topic

When a topic has been adjourned, it may not be reconsidered at the same session unless the Council, by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting, so decides. Reconsideration can only be moved by a representative who voted on the prevailing side of the original motion to adjourn. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the motion, after which it shall be put to the vote immediately.

For purposes of this rule, "those present and voting" mean those representatives, including observers, in attendance at the session during which this motion comes to vote.

V. VOTING

Rule 30 - Voting rights

Each member of the Council shall have one vote.

This section applies to substantive voting on amendments, draft resolutions, and portions of draft resolutions divided out by motion. As such, all references to "member(s)" do not include observers, who are not permitted to cast votes on substantive matters.

Rule 31 - Request for a vote

A proposal or motion before the Council for decision shall be voted upon if any member so requests. Where no member requests a vote, the Council may adopt proposals or motions without a vote.

For purposes of this rule, "proposal" means any draft resolution/report, an amendment thereto, or a portion of a draft resolution/report divided out by motion. Just prior to a vote on a particular proposal or motion, the President may ask if there are any objections to passing the proposal or motion by acclamation, or a member may move to accept the proposal or motion by acclamation. If there are no objections to the proposal or motion, then it is adopted without vote.

Rule 32 - Majority required

1. Unless specified otherwise in these rules, decisions of the Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.
2. For the purpose of tabulation, the phrase "members present and voting" means members casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members which abstain from voting are considered as not voting.

All members declaring their representative states as "present and voting" during the attendance roll call for the session during which the substantive voting occurs, must cast an affirmative or negative vote, and cannot abstain.

Rule 33 - Method of voting

1. The Council shall normally vote by a show of placards, except that a representative may request a roll call, which shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members, beginning with the member whose name is randomly selected by the President. The name of each present member shall be called in any roll call, and one of its representatives shall reply "yes," "no," "abstention," or "pass."

Only those members, who designate themselves as "present" or "present and voting" during the attendance roll call or in some other manner communicate their attendance to the President and/or Secretariat, are permitted to vote, and as such, no others will be called during a roll call vote. Any representatives replying "pass," must, on the second time through respond with either "yes" or "no." A "pass" cannot be followed by a second "pass" for the same proposal or amendment, nor can it be followed by an abstention on that same proposal or amendment

1. When the Council votes by mechanical means, a non-recorded vote shall replace a vote by the show of placards and a recorded vote shall replace a roll call. A representative may request a recorded vote. In the case of a recorded vote, the Council shall dispense with the procedure of calling out the names of the members.
2. The vote of each member participating in a roll call or a recorded vote shall be inserted in the record.

Rule 34 - Explanation of vote

Representatives may make brief statements consisting solely of explanation of their votes after the voting has been completed. The representatives of a member sponsoring a proposal or motion shall not speak in explanation of vote thereon, except if it has been amended, and the member has voted against the proposal or motion.

All explanations of vote must be submitted the President in writing before debate on the topic is closed, except where the representative is of a member sponsoring the proposal, as described in the second clause, in which case the explanation of vote must be submitted to the President immediately after voting on the topic has come to an end.

Rule 35 - Conduct during voting

After the President has announced the commencement of voting, no representatives shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connections with the actual process of voting.

Rule 36 - Division of proposals and amendments

Immediately before a proposal or amendment comes to a vote, a representative may move that parts of a proposal or of an amendment should be voted on separately. If there are calls for multiple divisions, those shall be voted upon in an order to be set by the President where the most radical division will be voted upon first. If objection is made to the motion for division, the request for division shall be voted upon, requiring the support of a majority of those

present and voting to pass. Permission to speak on the motion for division shall be given only to two speakers in favor and two speakers against. If the motion for division is carried, those parts of the proposal or of the amendment which are involved shall then be put to a vote. If all operative parts of the proposal or of the amendment have been rejected, the proposal or the amendment shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

For purposes of this rule, “most radical division” means the division that will remove the greatest substance from the draft resolution, but not necessarily the one that will remove the most words or clauses. The determination of which division is “most radical” is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final.

Rule 37 - Amendments

An amendment is a proposal that does no more than add to, delete from or revise part of another proposal.

An amendment can add, amend, or delete operative clauses, but cannot in any manner add, amend, delete, or otherwise affect perambulatory clauses.

Rule 38-Order of voting on amendments

When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal shall be voted on first and then the amendment next furthest removed there from, and so on until all the amendments have been put to the vote. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted on.

For purposes of this rule, “furthest removed in substance” means the amendment that will have the most significant impact on the draft resolution. The determination of which amendment is “furthest removed in substance” is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final.

Rule 39 - Order of voting on proposals

If two or more proposals, other than amendments, relate to the same question, they shall, unless the Council decides otherwise, be voted on in order in which they were submitted.

Rule 40 - The President shall not vote

The President shall not vote but may designate another member of his or her delegation to vote in his or her place.

VII. CREDENTIALS

Rule 41 - Credentials

The credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation shall be submitted to the Secretary-General prior to the opening of a session.

Rule 42

The Council shall be bound by the actions of the General Assembly in all credentials matters and shall take no action regarding the credentials of any member.

VIII. SESSIONAL BODIES AND SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

Rule 43 - Establishment

The Council may establish and define the composition and the terms of reference of:

- (a) Functional Councils and regional Councils;

- (b) Sessional committees of the whole and other sessional bodies;
- (c) Standing and ad hoc committees.

Rule 44 - Discussion of reports of sessional committees of the whole

Discussion of a report of a sessional committee of the whole in a plenary meeting of the Council shall take place if at least one third of the members present and voting at the plenary meeting consider such discussion to be necessary. A motion to this effect shall not be debated but shall be put to the vote immediately.

IX. PARTICIPATION OF NON-MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

Rule 45 - Participation of non-Member States

1. The Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations that is not a member of the Council and any other State, to participate in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that State.
2. A committee or sessional body of the Council shall invite any State that is not one of its own members to participate in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that State.
3. A State thus invited shall not have the right to vote, but may submit proposals which may be put to the vote on request of any member of the body concerned.

If the Council considers that the presence of a Member invited according to this rule is no longer necessary, it may withdraw the invitation again. Delegates invited to the Council according to this rule should also keep in mind their role and obligations in the committee that they were originally assigned to. For educational purposes of the NMUN Conference, the Secretariat may thus ask a delegate to return to his or her committee when his or her presence in the Council is no longer required.

Rule 46 - Participation of national liberation movements

The Council may invite any national liberation movement recognized by the General Assembly to participate, without the right to vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that movement.

Rule 47 - Participation of and consultation with specialized agencies

With the approval of the Council or its committees, the specialized agencies shall be entitled to participate, without the right to vote, in deliberations with respect to items of concern to them and to submit proposals regarding such items which may be put to the vote at the request of any members of the Council or of the committee concerned.

Rule 48 - Participation of non-governmental organization and intergovernmental organizations

Representatives of non-governmental organizations/intergovernmental organizations accorded consultative observer status by the General Assembly and other non-governmental organizations/intergovernmental organizations designated on an ad hoc or a continuing basis by the Council on the recommendation of the Bureau, may participate, with the procedural right to vote, but not the substantive right to vote, in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of the activities of the organizations.

X. MINUTE OF SILENT PRAYER OR MEDITATION

Rule 49 - Invitation to silent prayer or meditation

Immediately after the opening of the first meeting of the Council, representatives may request to observe one minute