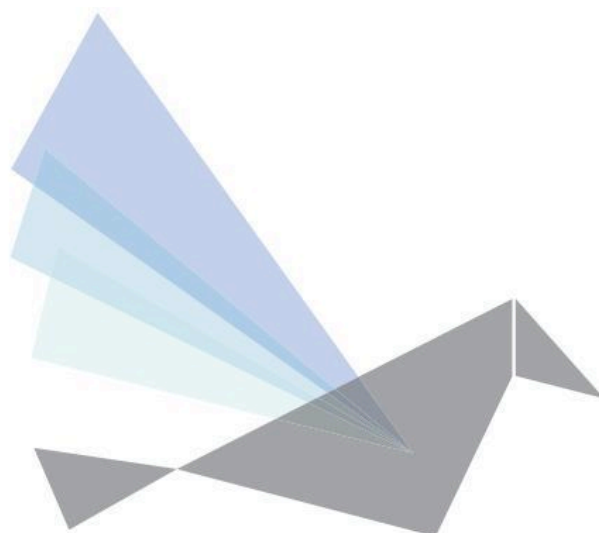


Department of the Economic and Social Council



HOPE
FOR LASTING PEACE

National Model United Nations Marriott Venue

April 3 – April 7, 2012



These summary documents offer an impression of the variety of resolutions and reports approved by delegates at NMUN-NY 2012. Thank you for all your hard work!

- The NMUN Secretariat

Please note: If you do not see a particular document, please keep in mind:

1. There are two venues (Sheraton and Marriott); be sure you are looking at the documents for the venue you attended.
2. Codes used once adopted in committee may be different than the draft resolution codes.
3. Only documents adopted in committee are presented.

Economic and Social Council

Committee Staff

Director	Michele Minehart
Assistant Director	Jessie-Lynn Mace
Chair	Richard Ledbetter
Rapporteur	GuangYan Nie

Agenda

1. Evaluating the Progress and Projection of the Millennium Development Goals
2. The Impact of Sexual and Gender-based Violence on Realizing the Right to Reproductive Health
3. Environmental Migration and Social Vulnerability as a Result of Climate Change

Resolutions adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)
ECOSOC/1/1	Evaluating the Progress and Projection of the Millennium Development Goals	Acclamation
ECOSOC /1/2	Evaluating the Progress and Projection of the Millennium Development Goals	Acclamation
ECOSOC /1/3	Evaluating the Progress and Projection of the Millennium Development Goals	39/3/7/4
ECOSOC /1/4	Evaluating the Progress and Projection of the Millennium Development Goals	Acclamation
ECOSOC /1/5	Evaluating the Progress and Projection of the Millennium Development Goals	40/2/8/3
ECOSOC /1/6	Evaluating the Progress and Projection of	35/5/9/4

	the Millennium Development Goals	
ECOSOC /1/7	Evaluating the Progress and Projection of the Millennium Development Goals	Acclamation
ECOSOC /1/8	Evaluating the Progress and Projection of the Millennium Development Goals	38/3/7/5
ECOSOC /1/9	Evaluating the Progress and Projection of the Millennium Development Goals	42/2/6/3
ECOSOC /1/10	Evaluating the Progress and Projection of the Millennium Development Goals	24/7/17/5

Summary Report

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items: Evaluating the Progress and Projection of the Millennium Development Goals, The Impact of Sexual and Gender Based Violence on Realizing the Right to Reproductive Health, Environmental Migration and Social Vulnerability as a Result of Climate Change. The session opened with delegations dispersing into their regional blocks, in order to determine those who will represent ECOSOC at the Executive Bureau. After a 20 minute suspension of the meeting, Gabon, Bangladesh, Estonia, Venezuela, and the United Kingdom were nominated to represent the body at the Executive Bureau.

Immediately following this decision, the agenda was set at 1, 3, 2. The first topic was set as "Evaluating the Progress and Projections of the Millennium Development Goals." The committee then entertained speakers before going into a 30 minute informal session, followed by several speakers who addressed the importance and significance of this topic. The session ended shortly before 10PM.

During Wednesday's session, the body entertained several speakers addressing Member State cooperation, the lack of coordination in addressing the 8 Millennium Development Goals, the difficulties of funding aid programs and the importance of focusing on specific problem areas, such as sanitation. By the end of this session, seven working papers were presented to the Dais on topics ranging from the role of education to the economic means of addressing the MDGs.

At the commencement of Thursday's session, delegations spoke on the challenges regarding acquiring funds in order to address the MDGs and urged other Member States to solve funding issues collaboratively. Others addressed the topic of sustainable resources and initiatives to provide funds in order to meet the MDGs and expanded upon the concept of agricultural development and research in order to provide sufficient sustenance for developed and developing nations. During the afternoon session several issues were brought forth in terms of promoting the education of gender equality, introducing cross-management systems, and focusing on partnerships to combat the MDG challenges. Thursday evening, progress continued to be made on each working paper. Delegations attempted to

further develop their ideas and continued to debate the topic extensively. The session ended with the Dais returning several working papers to delegates working on their 2nd drafts. At this time, there remained 12 working papers.

Friday morning, the session began with several speakers addressing issues regarding how to meet the MDGs more efficiently, the importance of empowering women, the necessity of including both the private sector and NGOs in addressing the MDGS and the severity of the HIV/Aids epidemic. During informal session, working papers continued to be expanded upon and two working papers merged together, to create a more comprehensive document. During the afternoon session, several working groups began seeking support for the draft resolutions that emerged within the body. A total of 11 draft resolutions were presented. Of these 11 draft resolutions, a total of 10 became resolutions, of which four were adopted by acclamation and the remainder with overwhelming support. One draft resolution, voted upon by roll call vote, failed.

Code: ECOSOC/1/1

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Subject: Evaluating the Process and Projections of the Millennium Development Goals

1 *Emphasizing* the fundamental principles of human rights enshrined in the Universal
2 Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the collective obligations outlined in the
3 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) of 1976,
4

5 *Guided* by the commitments defined by the United Nations Millennium Declaration
6 (2000) although alarmed by the lack of progress accomplished by Member States towards
7 the resultant Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),
8

9 *Recalling* the underlying values of gender equality as outlined in the Convention on the
10 Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW),
11

12 *Bearing in mind* Member States' deep commitment to eliminating gender disparity as
13 expressed in the foundation of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the
14 Empowerment of Women (UN Women),
15

16 *Realizing* the crucial relationship between gender equality and development set out by the
17 objectives of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)'s
18 Cairo Programme of Action and the subsequent ICPD+5, ICPD at 10 and ICPD/15
19 conferences,
20

21 *Fully aware* of the vital role of women as agents of development, as well as recognizing
22 the important role of education in addressing the stereotypical roles of men and women,
23 as outlined in the 2010 ECOSOC Annual Ministerial Declaration on Implementing the
24 internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender and the empowerment
25 of women,
26

27 *The Economic and Social Council,*
28

- 29 1) *Invites* all Member States to enforce the purpose and principles established by the
30 UDHR concerning human rights, particularly gender equality;
31
- 32 2) *Calls upon* Member States to safeguard the essential humanitarian values
33 enshrined in the ICESCR to all members of society regardless of gender;
34
- 35 3) *Encourages* Member States to utilize a gender equality perspective while working
36 towards achieving the MDGs and to acknowledge the underlying and
37 interconnected nature of gender-related matters within the eight MDGs;
38
- 39 4) *Further requests* Member States to fully participate in the global debate on gender
40 equality and support global efforts, particularly through the auspices of UN
41 Women and regional offices, to meet these international commitments on gender
42 equality and women's empowerment through:

- 43 a. Facilitating the collection of evidence regarding cultural diversity to
44 contribute to the elaboration of policies promoting gender equality and
45 empowering women, and to understand the different impacts of regional,
46 subnational, and national policies on women and men, girls and boys;
47
- 48 b. Emphasizing the importance of culturally sensitive solutions, with
49 collaboration between Member States, especially Ministries of Education
50 and Health; non-governmental organizations (NGOs); relevant UN bodies
51 such as UN Women, the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW),
52 UNICEF, and UNFPA; civil society actors; and all other relevant groups,
53 in addition to:
54
- 55 i. Local and traditional leaders;
56 ii. Religious leaders
57 iii. All other pertinent community actors;
58 iv. Local organizations and businesses;
59
- 60 5) *Urges* Member States to eliminate harmful discriminatory practices towards girls
61 and women through the successful implementation of CEDAW, particularly by:
62
- 63 a. Focusing strategically within partner countries to address specific barriers
64 and constraints to gender equality where a meaningful contribution can be
65 made, and commending the contributions made to gender equality and
66 women's empowerment as a goal in itself;
67
- 68 b. Addressing cultural norms which may perpetuate patriarchal conceptions
69 within societies in an effort to deconstruct these norms, thereby aiming to
70 eliminate harmful stereotypical roles of girls and boys within society;
71
- 72 c. Develop partnerships between Member States to implement specific
73 educational programs to develop new learning goals and content
74 specifically aimed at boys and young men concerning the importance of
75 women's implications and roles in their community;
76
- 77 d. Increasing measures towards the reduction of gender disparity in primary
78 and secondary education;
79
- 80 6) *Highly encourages* developed and developing Member States alike to continue to
81 invest strongly in gender equality across their international aid programs, in
82 particular regarding the social, demographic and cultural spheres; with a more
83 strategic and visible focus on gender equality and the empowerment of women;
84
- 85 7) *Reaffirming* the existing global partnerships between ECOSOC Regional
86 Commissions and participating Member States, focusing especially on the
87 education of men and boys within societies through initiatives such as:
88

- a. The promotion of open dialogue, transparent communication, and dynamic collaboration between bilateral and regional partners;
- b. Work with partner Member States, in particular local governments and civil society organizations, to help them implement and achieve their own gender equality goals and objectives;
- c. The implementation of regional conferences to discuss culturally diverse and sensitive approaches and effective grassroots initiatives through best practices and learning;

8) *Recommends* that Member States promote female empowerment by participating in a global partnership aimed at promoting girls and women to be decision-makers and policy-makers for a more equitable society, such as:

- a. Encouraging the use of volunteer and teaching networks from states with policies to promote best practices, such as:
 - i. Member States to direct funding to focus on women to build schools, improve the quantity and quality of teaching staff, improve curriculum materials, and reduce the burden of school fees on poor families;
 - ii. Encouraging Member States to contribute teachers and volunteer networks according to the competent human resources they can provide in the education field;
- b. Strengthening women's groups and organizations in civil society, including at a subnational level, and help them build coalitions with both men and women to influence policies and development, by:
 - i. Working with governments and civil society in partner countries to establish an enabling environment to allow women to participate in the democratic process and administrative decision-making;
 - ii. Promoting both women and men to become agents of transformation within their communities in order to promote and ensure gender equality and females' empowerment within their society;
 - iii. Engaging an effort to empower women economically and to improve their livelihood security to support economic growth to help reduce poverty; therefore assisting Member States to reach their MDG objectives.

Code: ECOSOC/1/2

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Subject: Evaluating the Progress and Projections of the Millennium Development Goals

1 *Deeply concerned* that currently, one third of developing countries are not on target to
2 meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by the 2015 deadline,

3
4 *Recalling* MDG 8 which calls upon Member States to develop a global partnership for
5 development, with specific emphasis on Target 8.B, which urges Member States to
6 consider and address the distinctive needs of the least developed countries (LDCs),
7

8 *Guided by* the 2000 United Nations Millennium Declaration (A/RES/55/2), which states
9 that developed and developing countries alike must take broad sustained measures to
10 create a fully inclusive and equitable future, particularly through the adoption of policies
11 that correspond to the needs of developing countries and economies in transition,
12

13 *Affirming* the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the
14 resulting Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development, the 2003 First High Level
15 Forum on Aid Effectiveness and the resulting Rome Declaration on Harmonisation, the
16 2005 High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness and the resulting Paris Declaration on Aid
17 Effectiveness, the 2006 Sustained economic growth for social development, including the
18 eradication of poverty and hunger (E/2006/4), the 2008 Third High Level Forum on Aid
19 Effectiveness and the resulting Accra Agenda for Action, the 2008 Follow-up
20 International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of
21 the Monterrey Consensus and the resulting Doha Declaration on Financing for
22 Development, and the 2011 Fourth High Level on Aid Effectiveness,
23

24 *Deeply concerned* that only five donor countries have met the UN target of 0.7 per cent
25 of the gross national index (GNI) for official development assistance (ODA), which
26 leaves an estimated gap of USD 153 billion in actual delivery,
27

28 *Bearing in mind* the adverse impact of the global financial crisis on all Member States,
29 thus resulting in increased difficulty in meeting ODA targets,
30

31 *Observing* that Member States closest to achieving the MDGs are those with the greatest
32 per capita GDP growth since 1990, while economically vulnerable Member States have
33 made the least progress with regard to the MDGs,
34

35 *Taking into consideration* the 2005 World Summit Outcome (A/RES/60/1) and the 2007
36 Strengthening of the Economic and Social Council (A/RES/61/16), in which the
37 Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) was established to review trends in international
38 development cooperation and promote coherence among development activities of
39 different partners,
40

41 *Aware of* the 2010 Report of the Secretary-General entitled Trends and progress in
42 international development cooperation (E/2010/93), which highlights the importance of
43 scaling up development cooperation using innovative financing mechanisms,

44
45 *Acknowledging* the success of programs such as Finland's Finnpartnership, which seeks
46 to increase commercial cooperation and promote business partnerships between
47 companies in developing countries and in Finland and hence help to achieve positive
48 developmental effects in developing countries,

49
50 *Fully believing* that increased coordination and cooperation amongst Member States is
51 necessary in order to meet the 2015 deadline,

52
53 *The Economic and Social Council,*

54
55 1) *Urges* the Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) to:

- 56
57 a. Increase its meetings in anticipation of the 2015 deadline, with:
58 i. Biannual meetings for the period of 2012-2016;
59 ii. Annual meetings for the period of 2016-2020;
60 iii. A review at the end of this period to assess the frequency with
61 which future meetings will take place;
62
63 b. Utilize the 2012 DCF to:
64 i. Evaluate current programs and projects that have been successful
65 in achieving the MDGs, utilizing statistics and information
66 compiled by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group (IAEG) on MDG
67 Indicators, which reviews and defines methodologies and technical
68 issues in relation to indicators, produces guidelines, and helps to
69 define priorities and strategies to support Member States in data
70 collection, analysis, and reporting on MDGs;
71 ii. Evaluate current programs and projects that have been
72 unsuccessful in achieving the MDGs, utilizing statistics and
73 information compiled by the aforementioned IAEG on MDG
74 Indicators;
75 iii. Determine areas in which progress on the MDGs has been
76 particularly limited;
77 iv. Assess current funding mechanisms and procedures for allocation
78 of aid;
79 v. Recognize that progress on the MDGs has been particularly limited
80 for LDCs and accordingly adjust the per cent of gross national
81 product (GNP) that is currently allocated as ODA to LDCs to 35
82 per cent of ODA;
83 vi. Include a dialogue between Member States on the development of
84 innovative financing mechanisms;
85 vii. Include a dialogue between Members States, regional actors, non-
86 governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society actors, and all

- 87 other relevant groups on a commitment to provide technical
88 assistance in development initiatives;
- 89 viii. Develop a recommendation for the General Assembly (GA) that
90 will consider extending the 2015 deadline, including recognizing
91 the hurdles to achieving the deadline while reestablishing the
92 importance of taking concerted efforts to make as many advances
93 as possible by time;
- 94
- 95 2) *Encourages* Member States, specifically donor nations, to establish
96 committees that explicitly address the MDGs within the branches of their
97 governments that deal with ODA in order to demonstrate their commitment to the
98 achievement of the MDGs, with such committees:
- 99
- 100 a. Assessing current and past programs and projects that have been
101 successful in achieving progress on the MDGs;
- 102
- 103 b. Assessing current and past programs and projects that have been
104 unsuccessful in achieving progress on the MDGs;
- 105
- 106 c. Determining areas in which progress on the MDGs has been particularly
107 limited;
- 108
- 109 d. Evaluating the manner in which aid is currently allocated and adjusting
110 ODA in order to address areas where progress on the MDGs has been
111 most insufficient;
- 112
- 113 3) *Invites* Member States to consider the establishment of aid instruments for the
114 purpose of promoting partnerships, utilizing previously successful approaches
115 such as the Finnpartnership as a guide, such as:
- 116
- 117 a. The creation of commercially viable partnerships between companies,
118 other business organizations, institutes, and developing countries in order
119 to enhance economic growth and reduce poverty;
- 120
- 121 b. The creation of a matchmaking service targeted at the private sector in
122 developing countries who are seeking a local or global partner who will
123 provide assistance in the form of funding or programs, with this service
124 improving cooperation and effectiveness in long term partnerships;
- 125
- 126 4) *Reminds* Member States to keep in mind principles established in previous
127 efforts, such as the 2003 Rome Declaration on Harmonization, the 2005 Paris
128 Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, and the 2008 Accra Agenda for Action, to
129 address aid fragmentation and aid effectiveness, including:
- 130
- 131 b. The principle that donor countries must collaborate amongst themselves,
132 in conjunction with developing countries, in order to avoid duplication in

- 133 addition to developing coordinated, streamlined procedures and increasing
134 access to information;
135
136 c. The principle that developing countries will identify priorities for action
137 with regard to the MDGs and that donor countries will then align
138 themselves in terms of aid allocation with the priorities of developing
139 nations, utilizing and strengthening local institutions and systems
140 whenever possible in order to increase national ownership;
141
142 d. The principle that donor and developing countries alike are mutually
143 accountable for results;
144
145 5) *Calls upon* Member States to renew their substantive and financial commitment to
146 achieving the MDGs by the 2015 deadline and continuing support for these
147 principles in their future endeavors.

Code: ECOSOC/1/3

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Subject: Addressing the Progress and Projections of the Millennium Development Goals

1 *Recalling* the commitments set forth by the United Nations Millennium Declaration
2 (A/RES/55/2) as well as the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document,

3
4 *Drawing attention* to the 2011 Millennium Development Goals Good Practices Report of
5 the United Nations Development Program,

6
7 *Reaffirming* the urgent need to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the
8 Millennium Development Goals over the remaining three year period, as outlined by the
9 MDG Gap Task Force Report of 2008,

10
11 *Recognizing* the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, as well as the 2008 Accra
12 Agenda for Action, which call for national ownership of development strategies,

13
14 *Recalling further* the Monterrey Consensus adopted at the 2002 International Conference
15 on Financing for Development, particularly paragraph 42 which established the 0.7%
16 target of Gross National Income as Official Development Assistance to developing
17 countries, as well as paragraph 44 which first introduced innovative mechanisms of
18 financing for development,

19
20 *Recalling also* the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development adopted at the 2008
21 Follow-Up Conference on Financing for Development, particularly paragraph 51 which
22 reaffirmed the importance of innovative finance,

23
24 *Recalling* resolution E/2009/30 on a Strengthened and more effective intergovernmental
25 inclusive process to carry out the financing for development follow-up,

26
27 *Reaffirming* General Assembly Resolution A/RES/65/146 on Innovative Mechanisms of
28 Financing for Development,

29
30 *Drawing attention* to the 2009 Report of the Special Advisor to the Secretary-General of
31 the United Nations in charge of Innovative Financing for Development,

32
33 *Welcomes* the 2011 Report A/66/334 of the Secretary General on Innovative Mechanisms
34 of Financing for Development, which recognizes their potential to contribute to the
35 Millennium Development Goals,

36
37 *Emphasizing* the 2010 Report of the Committee of Experts to the Taskforce on
38 International Financial Transactions and Development, of the Leading Group on
39 Innovative Financing for Development, and the conclusions and recommendations
40 therein,

41

42 *The Economic and Social Council Plenary,*

- 43
- 44 1) *Draws attention* to the urgent need to fill an estimated \$13-18 billion dollar gap in
- 45 additional annual funding, as indicated by the MDG Gap Task Force Report of
- 46 2008, that is required to meet all of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
- 47 worldwide by 2015;
- 48
- 49 2) *Emphasizes* the importance of national ownership and cooperation in the
- 50 implementation of development strategies and policies, as recommended by the
- 51 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, and in full respect of the sovereignty
- 52 of Member States;
- 53
- 54 3) *Encourages* developed states to strive towards the goal of allocating 0.7% of
- 55 Gross National Income (GNI) as ODA to developing countries, as outlined in the
- 56 Monterrey Consensus;
- 57
- 58 4) *Invites* developed states to increase the ratio of GNI as ODA to Least Developed
- 59 Countries (LDCs) from the current range of 0.15% - 0.2% to 0.3% of GNI, in
- 60 order to reach those countries that are lagging behind the most in their progress
- 61 towards MDG targets;
- 62
- 63 5) *Affirms* the incredible potential of innovative mechanisms of finance to rapidly
- 64 generate additional resources for development in order to accelerate progress
- 65 towards the MDGs by 2015 and beyond, as recognized by the 2011 Report
- 66 A/66/334 of the Secretary-General on Innovative Mechanisms of Financing for
- 67 Development;
- 68
- 69 6) *Stresses* that innovative mechanisms of finance provide an additional source of
- 70 funds for development, and are not a substitute for traditional sources of ODA;
- 71
- 72 7) *Calls upon* Member States and other donor organizations to increase their
- 73 voluntary commitments of technical assistance and expertise in order to build the
- 74 capacity of developing countries to implement innovative finance, and to ensure
- 75 that such mechanisms do not place undue burden on developing countries;
- 76
- 77 8) *Recommends* the creation of a Global Solidarity Levy to be implemented,
- 78 collected and disbursed directly through national policies, as recommended by the
- 79 2010 Report of the Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development,
- 80 which would place a micro-levy on international financial transactions as low as
- 81 0.005% in order to:
- 82
- 83 a) Raise additional funds within developed countries to complement their
- 84 existing allocations of ODA to developing countries;
- 85
- 86 b) Aid in the mobilization of domestic resources for national development within
- 87 developing countries;

- 88 c) Ensure that the levy generates funds without affecting or impeding the rate of
89 transfer of foreign investment;
90
- 91 9) *Urges* Member States to consider other innovative financing mechanisms,
92 outlined in the 2011 Report A/66/334 of the Secretary General, as well as the
93 2009 Report of the Special Advisor to the Secretary-General of the United
94 Nations in charge of Innovative Financing for Development, which can act as
95 voluntary models of innovative finance if they align with national policies and
96 needs, such as, but not limited to:
97
- 98 a) A solidarity levy on air tickets, through a levy as small as from 1USD or
99 2USD that is placed on airline tickets to fund UNITAID, as well as national
100 programs for HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria;
101
- 102 b) Advanced Market Commitments (AMC), which are commitments from donor
103 countries to the producers of vaccines or other medicines for neglected
104 diseases that guarantee they will have a viable market if their product becomes
105 successful;
106
- 107 c) Debt2Health, which is a form of debt forgiveness in exchange for funds that
108 go towards the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria;
109
- 110 d) Carbon Markets, through which trade of emission allotments between states
111 are used to fund national programs;
112
- 113 10) *Calls upon* Member States to submit annual reports to the Economic and Social
114 Council at the High-Level Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) on the
115 implementation of national innovative financing mechanisms for review and
116 increased efficiency of resource flows, in line with MDG 8;
117
- 118 11) *Requests* that the Special Advisor to the Secretary-General of the United Nations
119 in charge of Innovative Financing for Development establishes a Working Group
120 on Innovative Mechanisms of Financing for Development in order to:
121
- 122 a) Bring together Member States, UN bodies, Non-governmental organizations
123 (NGOs), civil society, academics, private sector and other relevant
124 stakeholders;
125
- 126 b) Produce an annual report on recent progress and new developments in
127 innovative mechanisms of financing for development around the world;
128
- 129 c) Monitor and evaluate the progress of existing mechanisms, as reviewed by the
130 Member States' annual reports to the DCF;
131
- 132 d) Facilitate the sharing of information and best practices on innovative finance,
133 to be incorporated into the Millennium Development Goals Good Practices

- 134 Report, which already provide MDG program best practices;
135
136 e) Produce guiding principles for the implementation of innovative mechanisms
137 of financing at national, regional and international levels.

Code: ECOSOC/1/4

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Subject: Evaluating the Progress and Projections of the Millennium Development Goals

1 *Reiterating* Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which asserts the
2 universal right to food which is directly related to the first Millennium Development Goal
3 to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger,
4

5 *Recalling* the 2000 Millennium Declaration A/RES/55/2 and the General Assembly's
6 Resolution A/56/326 establishing the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),
7 their respective underlying targets as well as the appropriate indicators allowing an
8 efficient evaluation of their progress,
9

10 *Recognising* the commitments taken by Member States toward the realization of the
11 MDGs particularly during the G8 summit in Gleneagles in 2005, the High-Level Event in
12 2008 and the 2009 World Summit on Food Security,
13

14 *Bearing in mind* the General Assembly's resolution Keeping the promise: United to
15 achieve the MDGs A/RES/65/1, which stipulates the importance of addressing more
16 attention to less developed countries especially Sub-Saharan Africa and other rural
17 regions because even though financial aid has increased in recent years it has not yet
18 reached the commitments made by Member States,
19

20 *Alarmed* by the fact that the recent food crisis as well as the economic and financial crisis
21 that followed provoked a rise of the number of people affected by hunger from 800
22 million in 2006 to over one billion in 2009 as well as being aware that nine of the ten
23 countries with the highest levels of hunger are in Sub-Saharan Africa,
24

25 *Emphasizing* that 75% of people living in extreme poverty live rural areas and that low
26 productivity is one of the greatest challenges to development,
27

28 *Applauding* the establishment of a Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security
29 and Nutrition (GPAFSN) as addressed at the High Level Conference on World Food
30 Security of June 2008, as food security as well as sustainable agriculture are the basis for
31 eradicating hunger and extreme poverty,
32

33 *Welcoming* the support of the Member States to implement the New Partnership for
34 Africa's Development (NEPAD), stated in A/RES/63/267 as an important step to
35 strengthen international support as well as internal cooperation between African
36 countries,
37

38 *Declaring* that climate change will have an enormous impact on the existing and future
39 agriculture systems and could lead to destabilization of food security within the African
40 continent,
41

42 *Recalling* the Article 4 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
43 (UNFCCC) that asserts the importance of cooperation in preparing for adaptation to the
44 impacts of climate change, to develop and elaborate appropriate plans for agriculture,
45 particularly in Africa affected by drought desertification and floods,

46
47 *Drawing attention to* the 2001 Marrakesh Accords which put forward the need for least
48 developed countries (LDCs) to implement National Adaptation Programme of Action
49 (NAPA),

50
51 *Recalling* resolution A/RES/63/229 which highlights the role of microcredit and
52 microfinance in achieving the first goal and developing self-employment,

53
54 *The Economic and Social Council,*

- 55
56 1) *Draws attention* to the fact that the agricultural sector in many developing
57 countries currently falls far short of its potential:
58
59 a. In securing incomes, employment and the food supply;
60
61 b. In reducing poverty and hunger particularly in the rural population thus
62 threatening the achievement of the first MDG;
63
64 2) *Invites* all Member States, regional organizations, non-governmental
65 organizations (NGOs), UN Specialized Agencies, International Financial
66 Institutions, civil society and private sector actors as well as academics to fully
67 support the GPAFSN through a strong collaboration in order to enhance and share
68 knowledge about food security and agriculture;
69
70 3) *Recommends* to strengthen partnerships, inter-disciplinary actions and know-how
71 sharing between Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Food Program
72 (WFP) and United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in order to address
73 more efficiently challenges caused by food insecurity in Sub-Saharan Africa and
74 other struggling regions;
75
76 4) *Further invites* all Member States to adopt a local approach of cooperation by
77 implementing partnerships between cities, towns and rural areas of developed
78 countries with developing ones in order to allow a mutual exchange of best
79 practices, expertise and knowledge considering the specific needs of each region
80 regarding agriculture, climate change and food security;
81
82 5) *Encourages* all African countries to strengthen their internal cooperation and
83 especially focus on:
84
85 a. The Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programmes (CAADP)
86 under the NEPAD, especially pillars three and four, which are food supply
87 and hunger as well as agricultural research, and increase the cooperation

between African States where the programs are or will be implemented;

- b. A close collaboration between governmental agriculture departments to support each other in periods of natural or political crisis, so that a minimum standard of nourishment can be secured at all times;
- 6) *Emphasizes* the importance of the international agricultural research centers mainly supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) such as Africa Rice, International Livestock Research Institute and International Institute of Tropical Agriculture as their research in sustainable production systems in arable farming, livestock husbandry and fish farming, the development of new varieties of main food crops and ways of creating synergies between farming and forestry to uphold cropland and rise food security, is vital for sustainable development of rural areas and agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa;
- 7) *Encourages* Member States most concerned by the food security issue to directly implement national agricultural research centers in order to facilitate the research developed by the CGIAR Centers to be integrated into local practical farming operations:
 - a. Calling for increased support towards capacity building of these centers by integrating developing countries in existing development-oriented agricultural research funded research projects upheld by developed countries;
 - b. Endorsing an increased networking among the CGIAR Centers, the national agricultural research centers, universities and scientists in order to create new partnerships and promote the exchange of knowledge;
- 8) *Expresses hope* for the stronger involvement of NGOs in sharing and building capacity to help protect crops from salt-water invasion, draught, desertification and other environmental disruptions in order to increase production, prevent farmer villages' abandonment and subsequent migration;
- 9) *Emphasizes* the importance for all Member States to collaborate with the UNFCCC to ensure adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change:
 - a. Reminding all Sub-Saharan Africa countries and LDCs to develop and implement their NAPA considering their resources and capabilities;
 - b. Inviting all countries, to take specific proactive measures that will mitigate the impact of climate change on their regional agricultural production;
 - c. Encouraging all Member States to pursue further research on climate change and its effects;

- 10) *Further invites* Member States to improve private sector engagement in agriculture accordingly to national ownership and sovereignty, especially to improve people's access to employment by:
- a. Considering the establishment of programs to enable small and medium sized farms to realise their production and market potentials in a ecologically sustainable way;
 - b. Reminding all States that grass-root projects are among one of the most effective ways to fight poverty as well as ensure more independence and growth of local economies;
 - c. Emphasizing the importance of empowering women, through skill training programs, who play a major role in agriculture in Sub-Saharan countries, to insure a maximum work force;
- 11) *Reaffirms* the importance of strengthening local rural communities through:
- a. Developing microcredit programmes and direct access to credit, such as the Extended Credit Facility promoted by IMF, which facilitates starting businesses with a special attention to gender equality and vulnerable groups;
 - b. Enhancing public participation by obtaining feedback during public meetings or with surveys and by partnering with the population in each aspect of the decision making concerning sustainable development measures.

Code: ECOSOC/1/5

Committee: Economic and Social Council.

Subject: Evaluating the Progress and Projections of the Millennium Development Goals.

1 *Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the International
2 Covenant on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights, which recognizes that all human
3 beings have inherent, equal, and inalienable dignity and rights,
4

5 *Guided by* the 2009 Commission on the Status of Women (E/2009/27) which recognizes
6 that the existence of gender inequality is a continued problem in society and has resulted
7 in an imbalance of power between men and women, the Commission recognizes the
8 harmful impacts on society at large from gender inequality and the benefits of gender
9 equality,
10

11 *Recalling also* the principles and targets established by Millennium Development Goal
12 (MDG) 6, which combats HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases, with a focus on gender
13 equality,
14

15 *Recognizing* the need for reproductive healthcare access, awareness, and education in
16 developing nations with a lack of infrastructure and limited access to healthcare and
17 education,
18

19 *Fully aware* that preventative education is the most effective method for HIV/AIDS
20 prevention, as stated in the Program of Action of the International Conference on
21 Population and Development,
22

23 *Endorsing* the principles stated by Education for the Prevention of AIDS, referenced in
24 Resolution 55/14 and the principles under the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,
25

26 *Endorsing* A/RES/60/221, adopted at the 60th Session of the General Assembly, which
27 supports artemisinin-based combination therapy for populations at risk of exposure to
28 resistant strains of falciparum malaria in Africa,
29

30 *Deeply concerned* with the lack of access to malaria medication in indigenous areas, as
31 well as increasing mutation of malaria strains in many developing Member States,
32

33 *The Economic and Social Council,*
34

35 1) *Urges* Member States to pay special attention to the health-related MDGs, which
36 are the targets most likely not to be met by the 2015 deadline;
37

38 2) *Calls upon* Member States to advance the fulfillment of MDGs 3, 4, and 5, by
39 supporting the following successful examples:
40

41 a. The 15th African Union Summit extending the Campaign on Accelerated
42 Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa, which increase the availability

- 43 of quality health services to reduce maternal mortality rates;
44
- 45 b. Mobile clinics, under the Women and Their Children's Health Programme
46 (WATCH), which allow for easy access in providing indigenous and/or
47 rural communities with health care and education, while maintaining
48 cultural sensitivity and respect, which will provide medical access to
49 HIV/AIDS education, and malaria preventatives;
50
- 51 c. In accordance with the Status of Women for Governments, endorsing the
52 education of men within the community, on the research-based benefits of
53 promoting women's equality and health regarding reproductive rights and
54 HIV/AIDS;
55
- 56 d. Conference of Outcomes of Joint EU/ACP/UNFPA/IPPF Programme,
57 which committed 32 million Euros to strengthen its contribution in the
58 field of sexual and reproductive health programs, which includes an
59 increase in services and access to contraceptive supplies for 22 of the
60 poorest African, Caribbean and Pacific Member States;
61
- 62 3) *Recommends* Member States dealing with malaria issues to partner with the
63 World Health Organization to gain further access to long-lasting insecticidal
64 mosquitoes nets;
65
- 66 4) *Further encourages* nations to continue developing healthcare strategies, such as
67 gynecology clinics under the auspices of the WATCH Programme, and to
68 incorporate solutions for post-partum depression treatment and sanitary conditions
69 for child delivery;
70
- 71 5) *Stresses* the role of non-governmental organizations in providing medical
72 supplies, facilities, and education to local doctors and medical practitioners, to
73 give local communities expertise and aid in disease prevention and treatment;
74
- 75 6) *Further encourages* Member States to collaborate with lawmakers, women's
76 groups, and medical experts to assess the progress and challenges of Sexual
77 Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), as it pertains to fair medical access for
78 HIV/AIDS treatment;
79
- 80 7) *Encourages* developed Member States to support research concerning HIV/AIDS
81 medication, particularly the negative effects of different combinations of
82 HIV/AIDS medications and how it is affecting vulnerable global communities;
83
- 84 8) *Expresses* its hope that donor Member States continue striving to meet the United
85 Nations target of 0.7 percent in Gross National Income for developing countries
86 in Official Development Assistance, to raise the completion rate of the
87 Millennium Development Goals.

Code: ECOSOC/1/6

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Subject: Evaluating the Progress and Projections of the Millennium Development Goals

1 *Reaffirming* Chapter 1, Article 1 in the Charter of the United Nations, and its promotion
2 and encouragement for respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all
3 without distinction to race, sex, language, or religion,
4

5 *Guided by* the United Nations Millennium Declaration (A/RES/55/2) which sets the basic
6 principles and ideals for the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),
7

8 *Acknowledging* the efforts of United Nations agencies including the United Nations
9 Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and
10 the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the United Nations Children's Fund
11 (UNICEF) and United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO),
12

13 *Reaffirming* its coordinate assistances and staunch supports on the implementation for
14 relative regional and sub-regional partnership inter alia the Organization for Economic
15 Co-operation and Development (OECD), New Partnership for Africa's Development
16 (NEPAD) and the Group of 8 (G8),
17

18 *Recalling* previous resolution A/RES/65/1 which highlighted the significant role of
19 South-South cooperation in accelerating the progress in the implementation of MDGs
20

21 *Recalling* key reports from the ECOSOC Commission for Africa including
22 E/ECA/COE/27/10, E/ECA/COE/28/8, E/ECA/COE/29/15 and E/ECA/COE/30/9 which
23 pointed out that despite the progress in combating HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, women
24 empowerment and universal education, progress in the key areas of poverty reduction,
25 employment and most health-related goals remain disappointing,
26

27 *Showing concern* with African states, in particular the states in the Sub-Saharan African
28 region, together with small-island developing states, landlocked developing countries and
29 least developed countries, still lag behind the process towards fully implementing the
30 MDGs,
31

32 *Recognizing* the additional efforts Member States in Africa need as well as assistance
33 from the international community to facilitate those states fulfilling their commitments to
34 the MDGs,
35

36 *Recognizing also* the urgent need to involve global partnership on the implementation
37 including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations and the
38 private sector,
39

40 *Recognizing also* the private sector as an potential effective source for accelerating the
41 implementation of the MDGs,
42

Keeping in mind that all Member States in need of financial assistance should be evaluated by humanitarian factors to receive such assistance, particularly assistance that addresses the eradication of poverty and the advancement of the MDGs,

Recalling Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and Accra Agenda for Action, which highlighted the importance of monitoring the use of aid,

Recalling also previous outcomes of G8 summits which mainly focus on elevating its aid to Africa and debt cancelling,

Recognizing the critical influence the MDG Acceleration Framework may impose on pressing Member States to fulfill their commitments and enhancing partnership between developing countries and developed countries in the implementation of the MDGs,

Recognizing also the economic and social imbalance that still exists between rural and urban areas, which is extremely significant in developing countries in Africa and Asia-Pacific region,

Recognizing also Article 7 of the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as it pertains to the right to enjoy just and fair conditions of work, and Article 22 of the International Convention on Political and Civil Rights as it pertains to the right to assembly,

Taking note of the Millennium Development Goals Report 2011 by Secretariat-General (A/64/665) which highlighted Member States' stride in implementing the MDGs during economic crisis,

The Economic and Social Council,

1. *Recommends* developed Member States to fulfill their monetary commitments, which is of crucial importance on achieving the MDGs, including:
 - a) Recommending the fulfillment of the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP) for official development assistance (ODA) to developing countries by 2015;
 - b) Realizing the target of 0.15 to 0.20 percent of GNP for ODA to least developed countries, which is sufficient for these countries most likely to lag behind to achieve the goals;
 - c) Suggesting member states to devote more, according to the Doha Development Agenda, in reviewing barriers set on agricultural export or any other method with the same effect;
 - d) Providing, according to the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration, all least developed countries with duty-free and quota-free market access to facilitate

their economic development;

- e) Recommending OECD members to fulfill the targeted percentage of 0.7% of their ODA commitments, and if incapable of doing so via public financing, to attempt to fulfill the remaining commitments through alternative forms, such as, but not limited to, the fostering of private investment and technology transfers;

2. *Welcomes* broader partnerships with the private sector to better achieve the MDGs through aspects including:

- a) Implementing policies that encourage public-private corporations to provide more job opportunities to alleviate the unemployment situation, particular under the recovery from the financial crisis;
- b) Creating an enabling investment climate for private sectors to effectively promote development in developing countries through creating jobs;
- c) Providing a platform under the framework of New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) to give impetus for private sectors to effectively join the implementation of MDGs and offer targeted help for least developed countries;
- d) Provide assistance for job-intensive industries in developing countries to promote productive and decent employment as laid out by international conventions, noting article 7 of the Economic, Social and Cultural rights, and article 22 of the International Convention on Political and Civil Rights;
- e) Recommending member states to launch an initiative to provide baselines on salaries, social welfare to guarantee an equal income distribution, and thus narrow the enlarging income inequality;
- f) Welcoming the involvement from the private-sector in the field of infrastructure building including power capacity, irrigation and civil engineering;

3. *Endorses* the use of an internationally coordinated initiative that seeks connection between those states that provide ODA and financial capabilities and those that need financial developmental assistance the greatest in an equal and non-discriminatory fashion;

4. *Notes* that the Development Cooperation Forum will produce the international cooperative partnership schematic of Member States, with the intention that every recipient-state that needs financial assistance is matched with a donor-state, as based on the following criteria:

- 135 5. Considerations around humanitarian situation and current trade negotiations of the
136 donor and recipient states;
137
- 138 6. The financial capabilities, ODA commitments, and other alternative assistance
139 measures of the donor-state, matched with the developmental assistance needs of
140 the recipient-state;
141
- 142 7. *Recognizes* that there lies enormous potential within developing countries
143 themselves, which could effectively incite the sustainable economic growth once
144 being mobilized towards cooperative measures;
145
- 146 8. *Recommends* UN Statistical Commission, UN Statistics Division and UNDP to
147 further improve their present evaluation the implementation of the MDGs every
148 year to make sure of the practicality of the goals and make necessary adjustment
149 to the indicators in response to changing situations by:
150
- 151 a) Appointing experts under the framework of UN system to launch good quality
152 surveys and investigations, report survey results annually and sufficiently
153 record analytical methods of nation-level;
154
- 155 b) Suggesting members of OECD to reconsider the adjustment of some
156 indicators to the inflation and currency fluctuation;
157
- 158 c) Involving regional developing gap into the report to effectively evaluate the
159 real progress in Sub-Saharan African countries and other developing countries
160 to avoid some deviance caused by significant growth in minor states;
161
- 162 9. *Encourages* member states, UN entities, civil society organizations and private-
163 sector to actively join the South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation to
164 help developing countries to effectively implement their promises to the MDGs
165 through:
166
- 167 a) Ameliorating data and information collection system to help member states,
168 donors, UN entities and civil society organizations to accurately evaluate the
169 progresses and achievements South-South cooperation and triangular
170 cooperation has made;
171
- 172 b) Building an effective knowledge sharing platform for the global South
173 countries to share their successful policy-making experience and affordable
174 technologies to coordinately address global challenges such as food security,
175 sustainable development, maternal health and HIV/AIDS;
176
- 177 c) Guaranteeing the overarching and inclusive financial support from Member
178 States for the United Nations Fund for South-South Cooperation;
179
- 180 d) Recognizing the critical role private sectors and civil societies play in
complementing governmental cooperation and inviting them to join a broader

181 and more coordinate involvement;
182
183 e) Reiterating the importance of relative capacity-building initiatives that help
184 facilitate the development of South-South cooperation framework, and
185 welcoming further enhancement of such initiatives.

Code: ECOSOC/1/7

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Subject: Evaluating the Progress and Projections of the Millennium Development Goals

1 *Recognizing* the commitments to the Eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in
2 the United Nations Millennium Declaration A/RES/55/2,
3

4 *Recalling* Article 19 of the World Summit Outcome in 2005 A/RES/60/1 to promote
5 sustainable development and global prosperity for all,
6

7 *Supporting fully* a three-pillar approach to the accomplishment of all the MDGs, which
8 emphasizes the importance of achieving gender equality, furthering progress in
9 sustainable development, and utilizing global partnerships,
10

11 *Acknowledging* the importance of the Sustainable Development MDG Target 7.C, to
12 halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water
13 and basic sanitation,
14

15 *Drawing attention* to MDG target 7.C, indicator 7.8, to improve access to safe drinking
16 water is likely to be achieved before the 2015 deadline, however there still exists 672
17 million without access to improved drinking water sources, and even more hundreds of
18 millions will not have access to potable water,
19

20 *Fully alarmed* that target 7. C, indicator 7.9, to halve the proportion of people without
21 proper water sanitation and hygiene, is far from being achieved as 2.5 billion people lack
22 access to water sanitation facilities today and the target is likely to be missed by 1 billion
23 people,
24

25 *Deeply concerned* that East Asia and the Pacific, South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa,
26 referred to as the Asia-Pacific-Africa regions, require the most assistance in achieving
27 target 7.C, as these regions account for the majority of the populations that are the
28 furthest away from meeting the target,
29

30 *Keeping in mind* that GA/RES/64/292, and the GA plenary meeting of 27 July 2011, The
31 Human Right to Water and Sanitation, and A/HRC/RES/18/1, have all declared the right
32 to water as a fundamental human right,
33

34 *Deeply alarmed* that half of the hospital beds in the developing world are occupied by
35 people suffering from diseases such as diarrhea, malnutrition and trachoma, due to
36 inadequate water sanitation and supply,
37

38 *Realizing* that an increase in education of good hygiene and the proper use of sustainable
39 sanitation facilities can contribute to a notable reduction in cases of infectious and water-
40 borne diseases and preventable illnesses that are prevalent in developing nations and
41 hinder the accomplishment of the other MDGs,
42

43 *Fully aware* that populations in rural areas have far less access to drinking water and
44 sanitation facilities than populations in urban areas and, as a result, the lack of water
45 access and sanitation facilities contributes to the urban-rural gap,

46
47 *Emphasizing* that the lack of clean water and sanitation services and facilities specifically
48 hinders a female's access to education in two ways: first, females in developing countries
49 bear the responsibility of getting clean and potable water thus precluding them from
50 attending school regularly and receiving an education comparable to that of males;
51 second, the lack of private toilets and sanitation facilities in schools decreases school
52 attendance by females as parents become concerned about the dangers of undesignated
53 facilities,

54
55 *Noting with satisfaction* that according to United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF),
56 meeting target 7.C could lead to a gain of 272 million school days,

57
58 *Affirming* the existence of valuable partnerships between UNICEF, the United Nations of
59 Development Program (UNDP), the World Health Organization (WHO) and Water,
60 Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) programmes around the world, which all contribute to
61 halving, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe water and
62 basic sanitation,

63
64 *Taking into account* the work of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitor Program (JMP), which
65 provides country-specific data in order to evaluate the progress in the improvement of
66 access to drinking-water and sanitation on global, regional, national, urban and rural
67 levels based on the percentage of the population that uses unimproved and improved
68 drinking water sources and sanitation facilities,

69
70 *The Economic and Social Council,*

- 71
72 1. *Calls upon* Member States to concentrate efforts to make access to potable water
73 and sanitation facilities an underpinning pillar of their development policies geared
74 towards the achievement of other MDGs, as it contributes to achieving gender
75 equality, improving healthcare and education, and increasing economic growth and
76 sustainable development;
- 77
78 2. *Encourages* that Member States reassess the allocation of public funding and other
79 resources, in particular information and technology sharing, and the use of WASH
80 programmes and partnerships, pertaining to MDG target 7.C, in order to enhance
81 investment and coordination in implementing more water sanitation services and
82 facilities in rural communities, inner-city neighborhoods, and impoverished areas
83 surrounding cities;
- 84
85 3. *Recommends* Member States, particularly in Asia-Pacific-Africa region, to
86 collaborate with UNICEF and the UNDP and other Member States in order to
87 implement sanitation services and facilities in the following ways, at national and
88 local levels by:

- 89 a. Including in municipal planning and management, the development of
90 more sanitation services and delivery to households, schools, hospitals,
91 markets, places of worship, and refugee camps, and all other relevant
92 establishments;
- 93 b. Prioritizing the development of sanitation services such as piped water
94 schemes, ventilated pit latrines, composting toilets, flush and pour-flush
95 toilets, and the creation of and the connection to public sewage septic
96 systems;
- 97 c. Creating additional access points to further distribute and secure potable
98 water, especially in regions that are susceptible to drought;
- 99 d. Further incorporating WASH programmes and WASH objectives into
100 domestic policies, which includes education on good hygiene and best
101 practices and the establishment and appropriate use of sanitation facilities;
- 102 e. Utilizing cost-effective and user-friendly technologies aimed at meeting the
103 wide ranging needs of water and sanitation and further supporting the
104 increase in research and the use of innovative technologies;
- 105
- 106 4. *Recognizes* that the achievement of gender equality, the increase in educational
107 opportunities and the improvement of health are interlinked to the improvement of
108 access to water and sanitation facilities and thus, recommends Member States to:
- 109
- 110 a. Address the differences in the water sanitation needs and supplies for
111 females and males and incorporate this into the planning of sanitation
112 facilities as appropriate;
- 113 b. Promote active involvement by both men and women as facilitators in
114 community-based hygiene promotion programs, keeping in mind cultural
115 practices;
- 116 c. Provide education on hygiene practices and sanitation for children in
117 primary school, which can contribute to knowledge of good hygiene and
118 good healthy practices of sanitation on the household level;
- 119 d. Expand provisions of separate toilets and clean water to improve the school
120 environment in order to encourage increased school attendance by females;
- 121 e. Support women to take a direct role in service delivery with representation
122 on water committees;
- 123 f. Provide technical training to maintain infrastructure by undertaking basic
124 repairs on equipment including pipes and pumps;
- 125
- 126
- 127
- 128
- 129
- 130
- 131
- 132
- 133

- 134 g. Implement sanitation facilities in rural areas to reduce the time spent by
135 women collecting water and to improve the health of communities as a
136 whole;
137
- 138 5. *Emphasizes* the need to improve the effectiveness of existing partnerships between
139 governments, non-governmental organizations, civil society, and the private sector
140 in order to achieve target 7.C, in particular by:
141
- 142 a. Collaborating with the UNDP-led GOAL WASH Programme and
143 UNICEF-led WASH Programme and other organizations and governments
144 to:
145 i. Identify key development partners active in water and sanitation
146 plans on national and local levels;
147 ii. Call attention to vulnerable Member States in the Asia-Pacific-
148 Africa area;
149 iii. Support the incorporation of water and sanitation into national
150 MDGs and related poverty reduction plans through improved
151 governance and planning drawing from the expertise and initiatives
152 of WHO, UNDP-led Goal WASH Programme, UNICEF-led
153 WASH Programme, and The Joint Monitoring Programme;
154
- 155 6. *Further suggests* that Member States evaluate their efforts in improving water and
156 sanitation based on the methods in place for benchmarking progress as determined
157 by international and non-governmental organizations including:
158 a. The Integrated Water Resources (IWRM), The Global Water Partnership
159 (GWP), UN Water Surveys, The UNDP Water Governance Facility (WGF)
160 and The Roadmapping Initiative;
161
162 b. The country-specific data provided by WHO/ UNICEF Joint Monitoring
163 Program for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP).

Code: ECOSOC/1/8

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Subject: Evaluating the Progress and Projections of the Millennium Development Goals

1 *Recalling* the A/RES/55/2 which established the Millennium Development Goals
2 (MDGs) commitment by the General Assembly and acknowledging the fast approaching
3 2015 deadline of the MDGs,

4
5 *Keeping in mind* the strict link between reaching a global partnership for development
6 and achieving the other MDGs,

7
8 *Referring* back to the A/RES/66/187 emphasizing the importance of broadening and
9 strengthening the participation of developing countries in international economic
10 decision-making and norm-setting,

11
12 *Reaffirming* A/RES/65/1 every nations sovereign right over their national development,

13
14 *Recognizing* the success of past Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) collaborative
15 projects within developing nations as well as emphasizing the strong partnerships
16 between NGOs and regional institutions and their outstanding work in reaching the
17 MDGs,

18
19 *Bearing in mind* the adverse effects of climate change on all Member States as stated in
20 the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC),

21
22 *The Economic and Social Council,*

- 23
24 1) *Calls upon* all Member States to reinforce their commitment in the achievement
25 of the MDGs up to and beyond the 2015 deadline;
26
27 2) *Stresses* the importance of reaching a global partnership between developed and
28 developing nations which provides a basis for the achievement of every MDG and
29 therefore ensuring a sustainable development;
30
31 3) *Urges* the Millennium Achievement Fund to further evaluate those nations that
32 are falling behind their goals according to the annual MDG reports in order to
33 determine critical areas of intervention with regards to financial and technical
34 assistance and regional sharing of good practices among NGOs and regional
35 government institutions;
36
37 4) *Sets* the agenda of the Annual Ministerial Review in order to examine the issue of
38 fostering cooperation between developed and developing nations and emphasizes
39 the priority of the developing countries:
40
41 a) The following panels are established:

- 42 i) The Panel on Latin American and the Caribbean MDG Achievement
43 comprised of:
44 (1) Member States within the Latin American and Caribbean region;
45 (2) Relevant regional organizations and NGOs on invitational basis;
46 ii) The Panel on African and the Middle Eastern MDG Achievement
47 comprised of:
48 (1) Member States within the African and Middle Eastern region;
49 (2) Relevant regional organizations and NGOs on invitational basis;
50 iii) The Panel on Central and Asia-Pacific MDG Achievement comprised of:
51 (1) Member States within the Central and Asia-Pacific region;
52 (2) Relevant regional organizations and NGOs on invitational basis;
53
54 b) Donor nations are invited to attend these panels;
55
56 c) The following agenda is set for each:
57
58 i) Technical assistance;
59 ii) Financial Structures;
60 iii) Climate Change and its effects on the environment;
61 iv) National Sovereignty over economic and social development;
62 v) Advancement of Health;
63 vi) Promotion of Gender Equality;
64 vii) The strengthening of food security;
65
66 d) Local, regional and international NGOs will submit petitions to the regional
67 panels for their prospective MDG programs and send experts to provide
68 expertise on current and critical MDG related financial issues;
69
70 e) The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), various other development
71 banks and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) are invited to
72 send representatives to provide financial expertise as well as act as potential
73 donors;
74
75 f) The United Nations Statistics Commission (UNSC) and the United Nations
76 Statistics Division (UNSD) are invited to present their evaluation on the
77 present state of the MDGs;
78
79 5) *Emphasizes* the responsibility of the Ministerial Review to perform thorough
80 evaluations and analysis of proposed initiatives in order to determine appropriate
81 funding opportunities for synergy between initiatives and their need for technical
82 assistance;
83
84 6) *Encourages* developed member states to increase their technical and financial
85 investments in the UNDP and the private development sectors with specific aim
86 to grant relief to those countries suffering from the adverse effects of the financial
87 crisis;

88

89

90

91

- 7) *Formally states* the necessity of increasing financing for initiatives directly concerning environmental and climate related goals such as risk prevention, reconstruction plans and aid for displaced populations.

Code: ECOSOC/1/9

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Subject: Evaluating the Progress and Projections of the Millennium Development Goals

1 *Noting with regret* the uneven progress of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
2 across targets as well as regions and the disparities between rural and urban development,
3 that many countries will not be able to achieve the desired goals set at the Millennium
4 Summit 2000,

5
6 *Noting with concern* that the impending 2015 deadline of the MDGs may detract from the
7 effective and sustainable attainment of the targets of the MDGs,

8
9 *Recalling* A/RES/55/2: the Millennium Declaration and the Vienna Declaration on the
10 Right to Development which established the importance of multilateralism in promoting
11 development in all nations, especially developing nations,

12
13 *Emphasizing* the inter-connectedness of all eight MDGs and convinced that a hierarchy of
14 importance should not be placed on individual MDGs as they are designed in such a way
15 that the efforts put towards and the results of achieving each of the MDGs are
16 complementary in nature,

17
18 *Stressing* the role of national ownership, as stated in A/RES/65/1, in recognizing the
19 unique needs and situations facing Member States in their efforts to achieve the MDGs,

20
21 *Aware* of the difficulty to replicate efficient development models achieved by some
22 developing countries in other developing countries,

23
24 *Emphasizing* the mutually-beneficial role of partnerships between developed and
25 developing nations through the mobilization of foreign direct investment flows to
26 supplement resources available for infrastructure development and job creation, in
27 support of attaining the MDGs,

28
29 *Acknowledging* the advice of the Report of the Commission of Experts of the President of
30 the United Nations General Assembly on Reforms of the International Monetary and
31 Financial System (“Stiglitz Commission”) to the Economic and Social Council
32 (ECOSOC) president in 2009 on restructuring debt to achieve targets of debt
33 sustainability under MDG 8,

34
35 *Understanding* that funds freed during debt restructuring processes provide additional
36 resources to be used to achieve the MDGs,

37
38 *Stressing* the role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in supporting the work of
39 the ECOSOC and the United Nations (UN) system as a whole, in line with Article 71 of
40 the Charter of the United Nations and the 1994 Oslo Declaration,

42 *Further recalling* A/RES/65/176, which reaffirms that the United Nations Office of
43 Project Services (UNOPS) mandate and the range of partners with which the organization
44 works is included in the work of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
45 and the United Nations' Population Fund (UNFPA),
46

47 *Recalling* the principles laid down in the United Nations Convention to Combat
48 Desertification, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the
49 Convention on Biological Diversity,
50

51 *Fully aware* of the crucial importance of education as the most powerful tool being used
52 to stimulate overall development and progress,
53

54 *Further emphasizing* the role of the Global Strategy on Women's and Children's Health
55 in promoting the health-related MDGs, especially for vulnerable populations, such as
56 women and children,
57

58 *Recognizing* the inherent role that women play in the development strategies at the
59 national and local levels, in line with the sentiments of the Convention on the Elimination
60 of Discrimination Against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Cairo
61 Declaration and Programme of Action, and the Beijing Declaration and Programme of
62 Action,
63

64 *The Economic and Social Council,*
65

- 66 1) *Suggests* that the General Assembly establish follow-up goals, titled the
67 Sustainable Development Goals, to continue and expand upon the spirit of the
68 MDGs when reaching the 2015 deadline that adequately balance environmental
69 sustainability and economic and social development which includes:
70
 - 71 a. Economic development and diversification for poverty eradication;
72
 - 73 b. Agricultural development through increased investment;
74
 - 75 c. Environmental protection to prevent land degradation, desertification,
76 drought and floods;
77
 - 78 d. Increase women's involvement in all sectors of the economy and society;
79
- 80 2) *Urges* increased cooperation between regional partnerships such as the African
81 Union (AU), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Organization of
82 American States, Caribbean Common Market, Arab League, and the European
83 Union, regional development banks, and NGOs as a means to:
84
 - 85 a. Focus on best practices and information-sharing through technology
86 transfer for capacity-building of Member States falling behind on the
87 targets of the MDGs;

- 88
89 b. Utilize south-south cooperation to provide development-sensitive policy
90 advice to disseminate effective information between regional partners;
91
92 c. Encourage the expansion of previously successful MDG programmes and
93 projects within UN frameworks to extend development efforts into other
94 Member States, such as the MDG Acceleration Framework;
95

- 96 3) *Requests* Members States strive towards punctuality in the submission of annual
97 national reports on the progress and obstacles towards the MDGs, based off of
98 MDG indicators, to the UNDP, as a means to supplement the UNDP's annual
99 MDG reports and regional MDG reports, that adhere to the recommendations
100 from peer-review mechanisms, such as the African Peer Review Mechanism of
101 the AU's New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD);
102
103 4) *Expresses its hope* that the international community will adhere to international
104 agreements and the acceleration of efforts towards achieving the MDGs, such as
105 strengthening global trading and social partnerships between developed and
106 developing countries through initiatives such as the IMF's Heavily Indebted Poor
107 Countries (HIPC) initiatives, in the spirit of global partnership, including;
108
109 5) *Supports* bilateral partnerships between developing countries that have reached at
110 least one of the eight MDGs and countries that are geographically and culturally
111 similar that have not yet achieved that MDG, according to the MDG Good
112 Practices Report, to collaborate with expertise and technical support, based on the
113 will of the developing country;
114
115 6) *Recommends* continuing international efforts, particularly the commitments to
116 Official Development Assistance, towards achieving the MDGs, especially during
117 times of global crisis, in order to mitigate the adverse effects of dependency and
118 complementing these efforts with innovative mechanisms of financing for
119 development;
120
121 7) *Encourages* willing and able Member States to economically incentivize
122 developing nations in achieving MDGs targets, in line with MDG indicators, that
123 promote development through:
124
125 a. The creation of business-friendly environments for private companies
126 through increasing capacity to pursue mutually-beneficial economic
127 activity with respect to national sovereignty, including gradually lowering
128 market entry taxation proportionate to economic gain, providing benefit
129 of full protection under the developing Member State's law to any
130 investor, and providing free selection of the judicial procedure for the
131 arbitration and settlement of conflicts;
132

- b. Development projects promoted by the developed states through increased business investment that trigger economic growth in the areas of technology, infrastructure, education, and health;
 - c. Further diversification of the economic structure and the transfer of economic growth into poverty reduction strategies, for example previously successful actions including Conditional Cash Transfer Programs and Job Guarantee Programs , with increased investment and support of the private sector;
- 8) *Establishes* an ad hoc advisory body, under the guidance of ECOSOC:
 - a. Consisting of two experts from each geographical region, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern Europe, Asia and the Middle East, and Western Europe and others, through the selection process where:
 - i. Experts are nominated and elected by Member States of each geographical region;
 - ii. No two experts from the same Member State can serve on the ad hoc advisory body;
 - b. With the intent of creating a Debt Mediation Group (DMG) by determining the governing structure and its budgetary requirements, that has the following mandate:
 - i. Create mechanisms to identify unsustainable debt, in accordance with the recommendations of the “Stiglitz Commission”;
 - ii. Establish a global non-discriminatory framework for debt restructuring;
 - iii. Provide advice through reports to Member States, international financial institutions (IFIs), and lending institutions, upon request, to holistically address the debt situation both after debt has become unsustainable and as a preventative measure during the lending process;
 - iv. Outline durable solutions to unsustainable debt, within the reports, that is acceptable for both Member States and IFIs;
- 9) *Recommends* that the funds freed from debt restructuring be used to promote the advancement of the MDGs, by:
 - a. Reinvesting resources in support of National Development Strategies that work to achieve the MDGs;
 - b. Increasing social awareness at the national and international levels to support the achievement of the MDGs and long-term structural changes;

- 10) *Emphasizes* the necessity of Member States to work multilaterally with international and regional IGOs, NGOs, and private business and organizations in order to create development policies that ensure economic growth and resilience to crisis by:
- a. Ensuring that UN and other Special Rapporteurs are able to carry out transparent and consistent data collection and analysis reporting to provide recommendations for policies that advance the MDGs and ensure overall cooperation between UN Member States;
 - b. National governments working alongside these Rapporteurs in drafting a yearly report on the advances and set-backs in achieving the 2015 MDGs, specifically what the set-backs are, why the set-backs occurred, and how they can be overcome;
- 11) *Suggests* the expansion of the work of the UNDP and UNOPS through increased financial support to the agency's budgetary support as a whole so that these organizations can continue to fulfill their mandate for public order and security, development of infrastructure and health projects worldwide through support of the UNDP's Thematic Trust Fund on Women's Empowerment and Thematic Trust Fund on Poverty Reduction;
- 12) *Stresses* the need to strengthen infrastructure development projects, such as the NEPAD's Plan for Infrastructure Development in Africa and the Millennium Village Projects, through additional technical cooperation and technology sharing, particularly with regards to water management, sanitation, and effective distribution of water resources, in light of the inter-linkages between freshwater management, health, and economic development;
- 13) *Calls upon* greater regional dialogue on a fair distribution of international water sources and encourages member states to ratify the convention on the Law of Non-Navigational uses of International Watercourses in order to ensure equal access to water resources in development;
- 14) *Encourages* the fostering of self-sustainability among vulnerable populations through monetary aid, exchange of best practices, microcredit and especially the establishment of a Green Economy among Member States to ensure improved human well-being and social equality through increased accessibility to welfare programs for vulnerable populations suffering from job insecurity because of a lack of access to already existing national programs;
- 15) *Supports* Member States' efforts to increase implementation of national health projects that encourage the attainment of specific targets of MDG 6 on HIV/AIDS, Malaria, Tuberculosis, and other infectious diseases, as mentioned in A/RES/65/273, through;

- 224 a. The expansion of health care facilities and establishment of further mobile
 225 medical services to ensure effective and efficient health care in rural areas
 226 such as through the Global Health Initiative or the South African
 227 Developing Community Health Protocol, created by the World Health
 228 Organization;
 229
- 230 b. Continued and increased funding of initiatives such as the Global Fund to
 231 Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and the Global Alliance for
 232 Vaccines and Immunization;
 233
- 234 c. Greater implementation of health awareness and education programs such
 235 as those by United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural
 236 Organization (UNESCO), such as the Global Initiative on Education and
 237 HIV & AIDS;
 238
- 239 d. Enhancement of national monitoring systems to report and record cases,
 240 enabling governments to better manage the spread and progress of disease;
- 241 16) *Calls for* all Member States to implement mechanisms to ensure qualitative shifts
 242 in the provision of education, coupled with greater community sector
 243 participation, including:
 244
- 245 a. Free basic education, that is sensitive to local cultures and languages, to
 246 enhance access and effectiveness of education particularly in rural areas;
 247
- 248 b. Flexible school schedules to facilitate higher attendance levels;
 249
- 250 c. More re-entry policies to ensure that education is received even in difficult
 251 circumstances;
 252
- 253 d. A wider scholarship framework to encourage cultural exchange and
 254 knowledge sharing;
 255
- 256 17) *Advocates* the development of national strategies that advance MDG 3 on
 257 Women's Empowerment, specifically for targets on education, and MDG 5 on
 258 Maternal Health by engendering public services as a means to build human capital
 259 in the areas of:
 260
- 261 a. Secondary education and tertiary education through increasing women's
 262 enrollment in school by coordinating with UNESCO's Branch on
 263 Secondary Education;
 264
- 265 b. Job creation, specifically within the formal sector, as promoted by the
 266 International Labour Organization;
 267
- 268 c. Microfinance, as supported by A/RES/63/229, to improve women's access
 269 to economic opportunities for self-employment;

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- d. Mobile health clinics through the UNFPA to specifically address the needs of rural and indigenous women, with particular attention to pregnancy, birth, and early childhood;
 - e. Reform of social conditions that hinder the ability of women to access pre- and post-natal healthcare through education programs and awareness campaigns endorsed by local authorities;
- 18) *Remains mindful* of the need to integrate the economic, environmental and social pillars of sustainable development with the MDG milestones and develop long-term reviews as a basis for a follow-up agreement on sustainable development upon reaching the 2015-deadline.

Code: ECOSOC/1/10

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Subject: Evaluating the Progress and Projections of the Millennium Development Goals

1 *Reaffirming* its commitment to the purposes and principles stipulated in the United
2 Nations (UN) Charter including the maintenance of international peace and security and
3 achieving international co-operation in resolving international problems,

4
5 *Recalling* the United Nations Millennium Declaration as the guiding force to the
6 establishment and achievement of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),

7
8 *Keeping in mind* the approaching target time of 2015 to achieve the eight MDGs,

9
10 *Taking note* of the economic exigencies Member States are facing at this time which
11 influence the declining of the educational quality in concerned regions,

12
13 *Affirming* that the right to education is essential in the attainment of a sustainable
14 development,

15
16 *Bearing in mind* that freedom, equality, solidarity, tolerance, respect for nature and
17 shared responsibility as some of the fundamental values that are vital in the international
18 system of the twentyfirst century,

19
20 *Deeply concerned* by the fact that 57 Percent of women globally have had to interrupt
21 their primary education due to varying circumstances,

22
23 *Referring to* the Beijing Declaration of the Fourth World Conference on Women and its
24 advocacy for human rights of women and of the girl child,

25
26 *Recognizing also* the principles established by the United Nations for Gender Equality
27 and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) which have become an essential tool for
28 the maturity of the gender parity issues,

29
30 *Recalling* the resolution SC/RES/1325/2000 on women, peace and security as
31 fundamental aspects in the development of all Member States;

32
33 *Recalling also* the resolution 2011/5 which speaks to the implementing of gender equality
34 and empowering women;

35
36 *The Economic and Social Council,*

- 37
38 1) *Supports* the Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations that indicates
39 economic relations may be interrupted as well as forms of communications and
40 thus encourages to give consideration to the potential impact on the civilian
41 population, bearing in mind the special needs of women and girls, in order to

consider appropriate humanitarian exemptions;

- 2) *Encourages* the implementation of already existing microfinance programs such as Community banking, Grameen Banking or Village Banking adopted to women's needs for example under the form of monthly cash loans, specifically to offer them the opportunity to start a business on their own or in a group and thus permitting them to support their families;
- 3) *Calls for* increased funding for the UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women, which would allow developing Member States to support programs that ensure a safe environment and state of well-being for women;
- 4) *Suggests* the establishment of a program between universities of developed and developing Member States that would offer a scholarship system for the students of developing countries permitting them to study for a reduced payment and that would:
 - a. Provide access to higher education in developing countries;
 - b. Encourage these students to use the knowledge they acquired during their studies to start their career in their home respective Member States with the ambition to enhance the development process;
- 5) *Requests* that to this program would be linked to an obligatory class for general understanding of the needs of developing countries through conferences about the international institutions and the work of NGOs work mainly in the domains of education and gender equality;
- 6) *Recognizes* the role of men in the empowerment of women and calls upon the Member States to empower women through involving both men and women on the subject of gender equality;
- 7) *Emphasizes*, in accordance with the 2009 Commission on the Status of Women, engagement of men and boys in all family matters to promote education and working opportunities for women, by implementing an educational curriculum on gender equality and its contribution to social welfare;
- 8) *Calls* upon regionally focused NGOs working in the field of gender equality to involve already established cultural and traditions spheres of influence through men from clerical and community positions, government organs and women's

- 82 advocacy groups in promoting positive mindsets about women according to the
83 national, constitutional and socio-cultural principles of the specific nation;
84
- 85 9) *Calls upon* the international community to enhance their social aid programs in
86 the domain of HIV/AIDS to raise awareness for men and women in the aim to
87 reduce the spread of this sickness and thus improve maternal health;
88
- 89 10) *Encourages* Member States to support increased opportunities for women to
90 receive educational and vocational training in accordance with the principles of
91 the *Beijing declaration*;
92
- 93 11) *Urges* the Member States concerned by high rates of female illiteracy to enhance
94 education in this field mainly in those regions hit by poverty and:
95
- 96 a. *Encourages* the public sectors of developing sovereignties with assistance
97 from private corporations to improve teaching infrastructures to ensure the
98 well-being of women;
99
- 100 b. *Implement* curricula on raising awareness on infectious diseases such as
101 HIV/AIDS and teach preventive measures against these with:
102 i. Levels of content varying on age level;
103 ii. ii) This will be in respect of cultural and religious backgrounds;
104
- 105 12) *Encourages* an increase of NGOs' work in bettering the field of education mainly
106 in areas affected by natural disasters or armed conflicts which are at risk of
107 declining, qualitative education and thus of human dignity;
108
- 109 13) *Further recommends* that States ensure right to education in emergencies by
110 reviewing, implementing and enhancing their cooperation with NGO's and
111 international organizations like the World Health Organization.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Committee Staff

Director: Harald Eisenhauer
Assistant Director: Jordan Drevdahl
Chair: Alexander Rudolph
Rapporteur: Julia Lausch

Agenda

1. Responding to the Challenge of Narco-Traffic and Organized Crime in West Africa
2. Drug Trafficking and its Role in Fueling Conflict in Central and South America
3. Exploring the Effects of Decriminalization Strategies within International Drug Policy

Resolutions adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)
CND/1/1	Drug Trafficking and its Role in Central and South America	Acclamation
CND/1/2	Drug Trafficking and its Role in Central and South America	32/0/10
CND/1/3	Drug Trafficking and its Role in Central and South America	20/7/15
CND/1/4	Drug Trafficking and its Role in Central and South America	26/1/15
CND/1/5	Drug Trafficking and its Role in Central and South America	21/5/16

CND/1/6	Drug Trafficking and its Role in Central and South America	24/11/7
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Summary Report

Tuesday, April 3rd

The session began at 8:00 pm and was attended by 44 delegations. During the course of the session, there were 6 motions put on the floor before the dais for the purpose of setting the agenda. The agenda was eventually set at 9:40 pm in the following order: 2, 1, 3; the first topic being: *Drug Trafficking and its Role in Conflict in Central and South America*.

Wednesday, April 4th

The first session opened at 2:30 pm. The director introduced the new chair (Alex Rudolph) and rapporteur (Julia Lausch) to the committee. The Sudan made a motion to change the speaking time to one minute and thirty seconds; this motion passed. The committee continued with the speakers list and caucused until Saudi Arabia made a motion to suspend the meeting.

Thursday, April 5th

Prior to opening the session, one working paper was received. The committee opened at 9:30 am. Once the committee was in session, the director encouraged delegates to submit their working papers and inform the body of their proposals. During an early caucus the committee received three working papers. When we returned into session, the committee voted on closing the speakers list. The motion failed. The committee received more working papers, bringing the total number of working papers to ten. The director then encouraged the sponsors of the various working papers to integrate their proposals and reduce the number of working papers. Canada made a motion to suspend the meeting until 9:00 am the next morning. A total of 84 speeches were given this day.

Friday, April 6th

The committee opened at 9:00 am. Once back in session, the dais introduced two working papers as draft resolutions 1/1 and 1/2. Kazakhstan made a successful motion to close the speakers list at 10:50 am. The dais then presented two new draft resolutions coded 1/3 and 1/4. After successful mergers, there were a total of six draft resolutions, with seven friendly amendments attached. The members motioned to close debate, which passed at 3:17 pm. We moved into formal voting procedure. All draft resolutions were passed.

Code: CND/1/1

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Subject: *Drug Trafficking and its Role in Fueling Conflict in Central and South America*

1 *Deeply concerned* by the recent 2011 World Drug Report, which states that 210 million people
2 use illicit drugs per annum, and more concerned with the 200,000 people that die from drugs
3 each year,

4
5 *Reaffirming* our commitment to the United Nations (UN) Convention Against Illicit Traffic in
6 Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, as well as the Convention Against Transnational
7 Organized Crime,

8
9 *Recalling* the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 2011/34, which welcomes the
10 establishment of regional and thematic programs in Latin America and the Caribbean while
11 respecting the absolute sovereignty of all Member States,

12
13 *Confirming* the need for a comprehensive approach to this trans-boundary problem which is
14 locally effective, regionally coordinated, and internationally supported,

15
16 *Welcoming* the efforts undertaken in Central America and the Caribbean to establish a common
17 platform to combat drug related crimes with the Santo Domingo and Managua Mechanism,

18
19 *Recalling* ECOSOC resolution 2009/23, which encourages support for the development and
20 implementation of the regional programmes of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC),

21
22 *Recognizing* the efforts made by the UNODC in developing national training courses and
23 organizing seminars to discuss practical aspects regarding law enforcement cooperation in
24 several Latin American countries,

25
26 *Emphasizing* the importance of the implementation of the UN Convention Against Corruption
27 and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Anti-Bribery
28 Convention,

29
30 *Further recalling* General Assembly resolution 65/233, which encourages the sharing of
31 intelligence as one of the most adequate ways to advance regional and international cooperation,
32 and the 2001 Andean Cooperation Plan for the Control of Illegal Drugs and Related Offenses,

33
34 *Identifying* that the problem of narco-trafficking crosses national borders and must be addressed
35 through involvement and cooperation of the international community,

36
37 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

- 38
39 1) *Calls upon* South and Central American Member States to develop a regional network to
40 cooperate more effectively against drug trafficking and organized crime by taking
41 advantage of pre-existing institutions such as the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control
42 Commission and being supported by the international community;

- 44 2) *Strongly suggests* the establishment of a new region-wide training network, using similar
45 mechanisms as used in the Santo Domingo Pact, named the “Training Association
46 Against Narco-Traffic in South and Central America” (TANTA), in order to enhance the
47 performance of regional officers for law enforcement, drug crime investigation, and
48 monitoring, by:
- 49
- 50 a. Requesting the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies of Latin
51 America and the Caribbean (HONLAC) to oversee the organization and
52 coordination of the training programs of TANTA;
53
- 54 b. Requesting interested Member States to send representatives from their national
55 law enforcement agencies to regular annual meetings within the HONLAC forum
56 to organize the multilateral exchange program of TANTA;
57
- 58 c. Establishing the multilateral exchange program by facilitating law enforcement
59 personnel to visit other Member States agencies in order to share expertise, best
60 practices, tactics and strategies to enhance the performance and coordination
61 between the regional agencies;
62
- 63 d. Fostering more extensive use of and access to databases, as for example provided
64 by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), and other
65 existing databases, to facilitate the improvement of intelligence sharing on drug
66 criminal activity, particularly including the developing world;
67
- 68 e. Providing additional special training education to interested Member States from
69 Member States within TANTA, aiming to enhance the ability of law enforcement
70 to tackle the areas of drug-production identification, drug-related financial
71 criminal activity;
72
- 73 3) *Encourages* the South and Central American Member States to further build on the
74 quality of their education of law and law enforcement through the International Law
75 Enforcement Academies (ILEAS) in order to strengthen their judicial systems and to
76 reaffirm adherence to the rule of law, by:
- 77
- 78 a. Fostering the expansion of the knowledge of the concept of the ILEAS by
79 requesting existing academies to present their concept with the current ILEAS
80 standards of education of law enforcement at the next HONLAC conference;
81
- 82 b. Building bilateral partnerships between states with existing ILEAS with other
83 interested states to assist them in building up more ILEAS;
84
- 85 c. Promoting further partnerships between ILEAS implementing states to share best
86 practices in order to improve the quality of their education;
87
- 88 4) *Encourages* the promotion and implementation of stronger and more effective
89 transparency and anti-corruption policies and measures, by:

- 90
- 91 a. Urging all Member States to establish or confirm their commitment to the UN
- 92 Convention Against Corruption and suggesting the participation in programs such
- 93 as the Pilot Review Programme;
- 94
- 95 b. Inviting Latin American Member States to request at their discretion UNODC
- 96 observers, who are experts in battling corruption in the juridical systems, in order
- 97 to consult in high profile drug-related crime court cases, and assist the judicial
- 98 personnel to guarantee corruption-free trial proceedings;
- 99
- 100 c. Promoting security measures by the TANTA trained national forces to protect
- 101 governmental officials and their families involved in the persecution of drug-
- 102 related crime;
- 103
- 104 d. Encouraging the regional Member States to further develop and publish a South
- 105 and Central American standard code of conduct within their governmental
- 106 institutions keeping in mind the aim of the exemplary code of conducts promoted
- 107 by transparency oriented NGOs such as the Financial Action Task Force (FATF),
- 108
- 109 e. Welcomes the international community to learn from the progress that the Central
- 110 and South American region will make in policy making to serve as a model for
- 111 future projects;
- 112
- 113 5) *Endorses* the nurturing of closer and more integrated relationships between civil societies
- 114 and their respective communities to enhance acceptance, efficiency and compatibility of
- 115 operations against organized crime and drug trafficking, by:
- 116
- 117 a. Proposing the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) to use its role as
- 118 regional coordinator to organize workshops to integrate law enforcement officers
- 119 into local and indigenous communities,
- 120
- 121 b. Providing law enforcement agencies with the necessary capabilities to act in
- 122 conjunction with civil society, and adapt their strategies and policies to the reality
- 123 of the local situation;
- 124
- 125 c. Promoting the awareness with law enforcement personnel to always keep human
- 126 rights in mind while conducting anti-drug operations;
- 127
- 128 d. Further inviting the participation of local NGOs and community groups such as
- 129 neighborhood watch programs in the process of harmonizing the needs of civil
- 130 society and the operations of governmental agents;
- 131
- 132 6) *Urges* the continuous and increased involvement of the international community to
- 133 contribute to the beneficial initiatives of the South and Central American region, by:
- 134

- 135 a. Sharing their expertise, consultation, information and resources with the Member
136 States of the region;
137
138 b. Using already existing tools, in particular the Train the Trainer concept, in which
139 experts of other Member States are invited to hold workshops with South and
140 Central American law enforcement agencies to achieve an in-depth exchange of
141 know-how, referring to the aforementioned specified areas in the TANTA
142 initiative;
143
144 7) *Requests* the Executive Director of the UNODC to report to the Commission at its fifty-
145 sixth session on the measures taken and on the progress achieved in implementation of
146 the present resolution.

Code: CND/1/2

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Subject: *Drug trafficking and its Role in Fueling Conflict in Central and South America*

1 *Expressing* great concern about the critical situation in Central and South America caused by
2 interconnection between drug trafficking, organized crime and corruption,

3
4 *Alarmed* by the social, economic, and political instability resulting from consumption,
5 production and trafficking of narcotic drugs in Central and South America,

6
7 *Keeping in mind* the principles set by the *1988 Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic*
8 *Drugs and Psychotropic Substances* to combat trafficking in all regions,

9
10 *Recalling* the *2000 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* which
11 provides measures for mutual legal assistance in investigations, persecutions and judicial
12 proceedings in relations to the crimes covered by the conventions,

13
14 *Further recalling* the 2011 General Assembly resolution Res/65/233 which promotes bilateral,
15 regional and international cooperation through intelligence sharing and cross border cooperation,

16
17 *Highlighting* the fact that the abuse, trafficking and trading of drugs can significantly disturb the
18 proper functioning of governmental services and institutions,

19
20 *Emphasizing* the importance of contributions from donor countries to the regional action groups
21 tackling the challenges of drug trafficking, organized crime and corruption,

22
23 *Affirming* the importance of Member States' rule of law, sovereignty, security and human rights,

24
25 *Recognizing* the potential role satellites may play in providing surveillance of criminal
26 organizations and drug trafficking routes within Central and South America,

27
28 *Acknowledging* the advancement of organized criminal activities related to synthetic drugs,
29 clandestine laboratories and precursor chemicals that assist in further financing regional drug
30 cartels,

31
32 *Encouraging* the potential principles set forth by the Arms Trade Treaty to counter the illicit
33 arms trade,

34
35 *Recognizing* the actions of the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) towards effectively
36 strengthening border security and peace in the region,

37
38 *Condemning* the fact that many individuals have to rely on the revenue from illicit drug growth
39 and trade as a living wage,

40
41 *Embracing* the work already carried out by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
42 (UNODC) and its organs,

43

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

- 1) *Encourages* cooperation between regional law enforcement, farmers and other civilians involved in crop production on:
 - a. The national level, within communities, in order to build up trust and promote information sharing;
 - b. The regional level in order to improve coordination of law enforcement efforts against drug-trafficking and organized crime;
- 2) *Calls for* the creation of a “Farmers’ Programme” under the supervision of the existing local United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) representations:
 - a. Offering alternative crop options such as, but not limited to: Coffee, soy beans and citrus fruits;
 - b. Providing monetary incentives to farmers during the transition of crop cultivation;
 - c. Including a certification system labeling designate products originating from alternative crops within the “Farmers’ Programme”;
 - d. Funding will originate from the budget of the UNODC approved by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;
- 3) *Further calls for* the implementation of a “Farmers’ Security Programme” to provide protection to those who participate in the “Farmers’ Programme” consisting of:
 - a. A training program operated and funded by voluntary donor countries and the UNODC for security forces in Central and South America;
 - b. This program will be run with the clear goal of setting an end to violence against farmers cultivating alternative crops;
- 4) *Calls for* the strengthening of Central and South American Member States’ law enforcement agencies in pursuit of a collaborative regional efforts focused on land, air and sea:
 - a. Strengthening of interstate land based border security services;
 - b. Forming ad hoc cooperation amongst aid security services at airports;
 - c. Monitoring shipping routes through a partnership with Maritime Analysis Operations Center – Narcotics (MAOC-N), an international agency set up to coordinate anti-drug trafficking action through the Atlantic ocean;

- 90 5) *Urges* international and regional cooperation to provide training and technical assistance
91 for local security personnel in the detection and countering of narco-trafficking;
92
- 93 a. Funded by donor countries, which is a development program that focuses on
94 interstate security;
95
- 96 b. The training of security personnel by experts on security and counter-narcotic
97 measure provided by regional and international cooperating Member States;
98
- 99 c. Suggest International Narcotic Control Board to monitor the advancement of
100 synthetic drugs, clandestine laboratories and precursor chemicals through the training
101 of local law enforcement to understand forthcoming criminal strategies and narcotic
102 markets;
103
- 104 6) *Further recommends* UNASUR and donor countries to strengthen the Border Integration
105 Zone in order to deal specifically with narco-trafficking, which would:
106
- 107 a. Increases coordination and effectiveness of counter-narcotic efforts between Member
108 States in combating the global drug trade, by improving law enforcement relations
109 among neighboring States;
110
- 111 b. Encourages a forum with Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies of
112 Latin America and the Caribbean aimed at sharing best-practices, which would
113 suggest the development of local law enforcement operations that are in compliance
114 with national anti-narcotic legislations;
115
- 116 7) *Encourages* communication between Member States through the development of a digital
117 database dealing directly with drug cartel activity and narcotics related crimes such as drug
118 production and trafficking statistics, monitored by UNASUR;
119
- 120 8) *Recommends* that the International Narcotic Control Board monitors trafficking of
121 precursor chemicals and narcotics throughout the region, as well as transit and destination
122 zones;
123
- 124 9) *Endorses* the multilateral application of satellite surveillance as a further option to assist
125 national security forces in identifying trafficking patterns that can lead to arrests:
126
- 127 a. Suggests the multilateral application of satellite surveillance through Member States
128 with pre-existing orbiting satellites sharing technology and information in the form
129 of satellite imagery to increase Member States' ability to control the import and
130 export of illicit substances and targeted figures within their borders as a further
131 option to assist national security forces in identifying trafficking pattern that can lead
132 to arrest;
133

- 134 10) *Calls for* a conference of the United Nations Member States, as initiated by Italy to discuss
135 the relationship between Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and the drug trade;
136
- 137 11) *Expresses* its hope to gradually break through the current status quo of the acceptance of
138 corruption in Central and South America by:
139
- 140 a. Education of the population through informative programs on the negative effects of
141 corruption on a national level;
142
 - 143 b. Training of government officials and law enforcement agents for anti-corruption
144 practices and techniques as well as providing technical equipment for law
145 enforcement to assist work in counter narcotics and forensic data analysis;
146
 - 147 c. Encouraging cooperation between Central and South American Member States to
148 develop stable judicial systems in order to thwart illicit activities and corruption, as
149 exemplified by the International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala
150 (CICIG);
151
 - 152 d. Providing basic and advanced training courses to financial investigators, bank
153 regulators and prosecutors in all aspects of financial criminal investigation;
154
- 155 12) *Recommends* the implementation of competitive compensation systems within public and
156 private sectors as not to open government employees to corruption;
157
- 158 13) *Calls for* the full implementation of the *United Nations Convention Against Corruption*
159 (2004) through:
160
- 161 a. Unification of legislation on a national level in the aspects of the aforementioned
162 treaty;
163
 - 164 b. Cooperation with information requests between States as required by the
165 aforementioned treaty;
166
- 167 14) *Proposes to implement* an incentive program offered to those who were previously
168 associated with organized crime and are willing to provide useful information that aids in
169 the process of identifying and prosecuting drug traffickers in the forms of:
170
- 171 a. Rehabilitation programs in which previous offenders can reintegrate into society
172 without criminal prosecution;
173
 - 174 b. Police provided witness protection programs including acceptable living conditions
175 and the option of new identities specifically for those involved in organized crime on
176 a national level, but not in trans-national operations;
177

178 15) *Requests* that the Executive Director of the UNODC, Yuri Fedotov, reports to the *United*
179 *Nations Economic and Social Council* (ECOSOC) at its fifty-seventh session on the
180 measures taken and progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

Code: CND/1/3

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Subject: *Drug trafficking and its Role in Fueling Conflict in Central and South America*

1 *Bearing in mind* the commitment of the signatories to the *United Nations Single Convention on*
2 *Narcotic Drugs* of 1961, the *United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances* of 1971,
3 and the *United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic*
4 *Substances* of 1988,

5
6 *Deploring* the delay in the ratification and the lack of implementation of the *United Nations*
7 *Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime* in the Central and South American Region,
8 and recognizing that the transnational problem of drug-related organized crime requires
9 multilateral cooperation,

10
11 *Alarmed* by the fact that in certain states in the region, up to nine out of ten murders go
12 unprosecuted, undermining justice and encouraging further violence,

13
14 *Seeking* to support the cause of justice and to uphold the rule of law by efficiently combating
15 corruption, impunity and transnational organized crime, and by educating youth and
16 communities to participate in a culture of transparency and justice,

17
18 *Recalling* the commitment of the international community to uphold Article 1 of the *Charter of*
19 *the United Nations* in order to “achieve international co-operation in solving international
20 problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and
21 encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all,” and Article 8 of the
22 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* giving all people “the right to an effective remedy by
23 the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the
24 constitution or by law,” among which are life, liberty, and security of person,

25
26 *Further recalling* the provisions set forth by resolution Res/51/12 of the Commission on
27 Narcotic Drugs which calls for increased cooperation between the United Nations Office on
28 Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and other United Nations entities for effectively implementing a
29 Human Rights approach to drug control policies internationally,

30
31 *Taking into account* resolution GA/RES. 2022 (XXXIV-O/04) adopted by the Organization of
32 American States (OAS) that calls for joint efforts of the Americas in the struggle against
33 corruption and impunity,

34
35 *Encouraged by* the success of the International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala,
36 which was implemented at the behest of the Guatemalan government in cooperation with the
37 United Nations and civil society, in combating organized crime by upholding the rule of law and
38 bringing to justice high level criminals and individuals responsible for severe human rights
39 violations,

40
41 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*
42

- 43 1) *Encourages* all Central and South American Member States to adopt all policies and
44 regulations necessary to efficiently and effectively combat impunity which destabilizes
45 and jeopardizes the advancement of democracy and the rule of law in the region;
46
- 47 2) *Recommends* that, in order to fight lawlessness and corruption, strengthen national
48 judicial sector institutions and continue to confront criminal organizations engaged in
49 narco-trafficking, those Central and Southern American states seriously affected by the
50 drug trade be given a framework to request from the United Nations the establishment of
51 National Commissions Against Impunity (Comisiones Nacionales contra la Impunidad -
52 CNCI), with the full consent and cooperation of the relevant national entities, structured
53 as follows:
54
- 55 a. Suggests that the organized crime entities that are to be targeted by the
56 commission be defined as follows:
57
- 58 i. Any public or private person, group, entity, or government officials that
59 are explicitly connected to drug-related crimes or syndicates, whether
60 through:
61 1. Provision of weapons and military technology,
62 2. Intelligence and data support,
63 3. Allocation of funds , or
64 4. The fostering of criminal organization linked with domestic and
65 international terrorism;
66
- 67 b. Recommends the CNCIs possess the following mandate:
68
- 69 i. Investigating the existence of organized criminal groups that commit drug-
70 related crimes violating the fundamental human rights of the citizens in
71 the jurisdiction of CNCIs at hand;
72 ii. Identify the illegal group structures, activities, modes of operation and
73 sources of financing;
74 iii. Supporting the work of local institutions, principally the Chief Prosecutor
75 in her work of investigating and prosecuting the individuals involved in
76 organized criminal groups;
77 iv. Providing technical assistance to legal institutions in order to strengthen
78 them in their fight against drug-related organized crime after the
79 commission has exhausted its mandate;
80 v. Transforming the culture of impunity into a culture of justice and
81 inclusiveness through, inter alia, seminars and curriculums that enable
82 young drug survivors to share their experiences with peers, in order to
83 increase confidence in the national judicial system through close
84 cooperation with civil society;
85
- 86 c. Suggests the commissions shall be financially and politically independent in
87 accordance with the principles of government of the host state;
88

89 d. Recommends that the commissions' powers shall be as follows:
90

- 91 i. Collecting, evaluating and classifying testimonies and pieces of evidence
92 provided by any person, official or private entity, non-governmental
93 organization and international organization;
- 94 ii. Promoting criminal prosecutions by filing criminal complaints with the
95 local legal authorities;
- 96 iii. Requesting any documents and cooperation in general with the local and
97 governmental authorities;
- 98 iv. Requesting the exercise of the use of international Offices of Foreign
99 Assets Control and European Union sanction clauses to freeze and restrict
100 assets of suspected drug cartels during prosecution;

101
102 e. Suggests that the functions of the mentioned commissions against impunity shall
103 include the following:
104

- 105 i. Identify organized criminal groups that commit drug-related crimes, their
106 structure, modes of operation, sources of financing and possible relations
107 to state entities and terrorist organizations;
- 108 ii. Collaborating with the state in fighting these organizations and support
109 impartial investigation, prosecution and other judicial processes;
- 110 iii. Cooperating with local and international non-governmental organizations
111 and civil society, including indigenous people groups, in the prosecution
112 of offenses;
- 113 iv. Facilitating, with the full consent of the State and in close cooperation
114 with other international institutions, the improvement of public policies
115 aimed at eradicating illicit drug-related organized crime and its
116 perpetrators, while simultaneously preventing their re-emergence,
117 including the institutional and the legal reforms in respect with
118 international human rights standards necessary to achieve these goals;

119
120 f. Recommends that the commission shall have the following composition, subject
121 to the host state's approval:
122

- 123 i. One commissioner from the host state, with extensive experience in
124 international and criminal law, who has demonstrated dedication to the
125 defense of human rights, and with no criminal record, is to be appointed
126 by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and has the
127 responsibilities of oversight for the activities of the commission;
- 128 ii. One assistant commissioner, to be appointed by the commissioner, from
129 OAS, responsible for coordinating with other states throughout the process
130 of investigation and prosecution;
- 131 iii. One assistant commissioner, to be appointed by the commissioner, from
132 the international community responsible for coordinating international
133 resources with local efforts;

- 134 iv. International and national personnel recruited by the commissioner for the
135 purpose of investigation and prosecution;
136
- 137 3) *Suggests* that the proposed commissions be funded through:
138
- 139 a. Contributions of up to ten percent from the liquidation of any and all drug-related
140 assets seized in investigations by member states;
141
- 142 b. Extra budgetary contributions from other Member States committed to the global
143 struggle against drug-related organized crime;
144
- 145 4) *Further recommends* the appointment of a special rapporteur who will study and report
146 on the impacts of international drug policies upon the protection and enforcement of
147 human rights in Central and South America, who:
148
- 149 a. Shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, upon the
150 recommendation of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, and
151 subject to the unanimous consent of the states on which he or she shall report;
152
- 153 b. Shall be a prominent human rights figure, with extensive knowledge of the legal
154 aspects of organized crime and drug trafficking;
155
- 156 c. Shall have as a four year mandate to examine, monitor, advise and publicly report
157 on how drug enforcement policies affect human rights, for a renewable period of
158 time to be determined by the member states;
159
- 160 d. Shall work within the normative frame of the *Universal Declaration of Human*
161 *Rights*, the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, and the
162 *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*;
163
- 164 e. Shall perform the following functions:
165
- 166 i. Send urgent appeals to a government if a serious human rights violation
167 appears to be imminent after receiving information on specific allegations
168 of human rights violations or abuses;
169 ii. Make official visits to consenting States for the purpose of studying and
170 reporting on the situation of human rights enforcement with respect to
171 national drug policy, interacting with both governmental and non-
172 governmental actors, including indigenous people groups, as well as
173 responding to individual complaints, conducting studies and providing
174 advice on technical cooperation at the level of South and Central America
175 states;
176 iii. Maintain regular dialogue with governments regarding the expert's
177 findings and recommendations;
178 iv. Produce an annual report detailing the records of human rights and drug
179 policy in Central and South America;

- 180
- 181 f. Shall be legally classified as an expert on mission, with defined privileges and
- 182 duties, according to the 1946 *Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the*
- 183 *United Nations*;
- 184
- 185 g. Shall report to both the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and to the
- 186 UNODC;
- 187
- 188 h. Shall not receive any financial compensation in excess of the expenses related to
- 189 the performing of his functions,
- 190
- 191 5) *Requests* that this compensation be paid by a donation of funds provided by the
- 192 Secretary-General and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, to provide all
- 193 the necessary human, technical and financial assistance to the Special Rapporteur for the
- 194 effective fulfillment of his or her mandate;
- 195
- 196 6) *Recognizes* that there is need for additional discussion on the threat narco-trafficking
- 197 poses to good governance and human rights and further encourages continuous multi-
- 198 lateral cooperation, dialogue and partnership among member states to combat the ever
- 199 changing face of impunity and human rights abuses.

Code: CND/1/4

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Subject: *Drug trafficking and its Role in Fueling Conflict in Central and South America*

1 *Alarmed* by the high rate of violence caused by drug trafficking in Central and South America,

2
3 *Emphasizing* the need for the development of alternative and sustainable measures in drug
4 infested areas to address poverty, organized crime, and drug trafficking in order to achieve and
5 contribute to the Millennium Development Goals,

6
7 *Recognizing* that the unemployment rate among the youth in South and Central America is
8 unacceptably high, and such high unemployment is primarily responsible for the high rate of
9 crime, violence, and drug trafficking in Central America according to the United Nations Office
10 on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) comprehensive May 2007 report on *Crime and Development in*
11 *Central America*,

12
13 *Further recognizing* that curbing drug trafficking and resulting conflict in Central and South
14 America needs to be approached through a comprehensive security and social strategy that
15 targets the local community in order to rehabilitate citizens with drug addiction problems, and
16 reduce unemployment among the youth in order to provide alternatives to drug trafficking and
17 criminal activity,

18
19 *Noting* previous actions by the Commission to curb and combat the trafficking of illicit drugs
20 and violence in several areas such as *The Paris Pact Initiative*, and especially the *Santo Domingo*
21 *Pact* which addresses the drug situation in Central and South America,

22
23 *Aware* of the positive impact of promoting an agricultural sector within South and Central
24 American States that seeks to promote the cultivation of replacement and alternative crops such
25 as coffee, cocoa, maize, banana, and pineapple to drug crops as exemplified by Lebanon through
26 E/RES/1969/1400(XLVI) involving the cultivation of cannabis replacement crops,

27
28 *Bearing in mind* that drug trafficking and violence creates a huge hole that stymies the efforts of
29 Central and South American Member States in reaching the Millennium Development Goals as
30 indicated in A/RES/55/2,

31
32 *Noting with concern* the risk of addiction and the dangerous effects associated with drug use as
33 indicated in General Assembly Resolution 50/460,

34
35 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs*,

36
37 1) *Calls upon* Member States to develop alternative agricultural strategies in Central and
38 South America implemented through a joint effort by the Food and Agricultural Organization
39 (FAO) and the different states, similar to the Lebanon cannabis replacement program, that
40 seek to remove the dependence on cultivation and production of illicit drugs with the
41 following goals:

- a) Encouraging programs that subsidize the farming of legal crops in areas where drug crops are frequently grown,
 - b) With invitation from Member States, the FAO can develop pertinent agricultural strategies for the states that are uncertain about efficient and profitable substitutes for illicit crops;
 - (1) Once consent has been given by a Member State, the FAO may send observational agents to monitor their progress and give input when it is needed by providing suitable farming equipments and seeds for agricultural use,
 - c) Through the support of United Nations Development Program (UNDP), which has initiated a human development framework by meeting the basic needs of economically disadvantaged citizens through provision of education and market knowledge,
 - d) In order to ascertain the success and effectiveness of these programs, it is encouraged that Member States allow FAO observational agents to observe and measure the progress of the programs in terms of crop yield and other productivity metrics that indicate the rate at which illicit drug cultivation declines from year to year over a period of at least 5 years;
- 2) *Recommends* the implementation of economic reforms that target the relatively high unemployment rate in several Central and South American states because high unemployment, especially among the youth, is highly correlated with organized crime and drug trafficking as indicated in the May 2007 report on *Crime and Development in Central America* and several others in order to reduce this high unemployment rate with the goal of discouraging local citizens from drug trafficking and organized crime in the following ways:
- a) An initial step that involves the application of macroeconomic and microfinance policies towards the stabilization of growth and the economy through a mixture of monetary and fiscal policies such as state increase in investment in infrastructure projects such as construction of road systems, increase in the number of informal jobs, and other microfinance strategies that include provision of credit line to local businesses as indicated in the 2007 World Bank report *The World Bank on Poverty in Latin America*,
 - b) Development of increased communication channels such as public forums, conferences, and conventions where business stakeholders in the local community and government regulatory agencies can adequately discuss pertinent issues and collaborate in order to provide a suitable environment for local businesses to thrive,
 - c) Development of effective partnerships between the federal economic sectors and transnational corporations in order to provide a suitable environment for such corporations to thrive, which would lead to the provision of jobs for the local citizenry,
 - d) Creation of economic stimulation programs similar to *Start-up Chile* that seek to attract foreign investment opportunities for local innovative companies, and provide a

conducive environment for the development of entrepreneurs seeking to start technology, telecommunication or other kinds of businesses that help create growth and maintain stability in the government;

- 3) *Emphasizes* the benefits of fair trade for the success of alternative farming programs in states that have adopted fair trade processes such as Afghanistan, Peru and Nicaragua, and draws attention to the benefits that fair trade has for both farmers and multinational corporation;
- 4) *Encourages* the implementation of the following policies at the national level to promote fair trade:
 - a) The provision of tax breaks for businesses that participate in fair trade,
 - b) Awareness and protection of environmental health through promotion of organic farming; as well as giving corporations incentives by offering a positive image that attract consumers,
 - c) Establishing a fair trade approach in order to sufficiently provide alternative development to farmers who are dependent on cultivation of drugs,
 - d) Increasing the income of the farmers by reducing the share allocated to the intermediaries and directly giving fair market price to farmers, thereby obtaining a better and stronger position in the labor market;
- 5) *Invites* Member States to donate funds for the creation of drug rehabilitation centers in Central and South American states similar to Narconon International rehabilitation center in Colombia through the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) in order to tackle issues concerning drug addiction, drug cultivation, and conflict associated with drug trafficking through the following means:
 - a) Additional funds would be used for the implementation of regional public awareness programs where the dangers associated with drug addiction are addressed including the development of regional clinics where local citizens with drug addiction problems can be treated,
 - b) Additional development of local programs implemented in schools and public places that seek to clearly explain that drug trafficking creates violence, which leads to a decay of the moral fabric as well as the overall socio-economic situation of a particular state would also be enacted in coordination with aforementioned NGOs working on the educational programs indicated earlier,
 - c) Additional inquiry into the venues of harm reduction;
- 6) *Further recommends* the implementation of educational programs similar to the Training for Rural Economic Empowerment (TREE) program currently implemented by the

International Labour Organization (ILO) in Pakistan and Philippines for Member States in Central and South America with the following goals:

- a) Through partnerships with NGOs such as Fe Y Alegria (FYA) which seeks to provide quality education at a low cost across Latin American countries, and AGES, an NGO working on implementation of United States Agency for International Development's Basic Education Strengthening/Children Education Program (BEST) seek to facilitate a direct conversation between the youth and rehabilitated drug addicts and former drug traffickers in order to explicitly address the negative consequences of drug trafficking and abuse,

- 1) These partnerships can also be extended to provide additional educational tools through the internet and social media organizations such as the Khan Academy, by the NGOs, to youth in South and Central America.

Code: CND/1/5

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Subject: *Drug trafficking and its Role in Fueling Conflict in Central and South America*

1 *Bearing in mind the principles espoused in the United Nations Convention Against Corruption*
2 *(UNCAC),*

3
4 *Referring to the main principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including the principle of*
5 *national sovereignty and territorial integrity,*

6
7 *Guided by the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and*
8 *Psychotropic Substances of 1988,*

9
10 *Further recalling resolution 55/25 (2009) of the General Assembly that established the United*
11 *Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime,*

12
13 *Recalling the main ideas of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 38/6 and 39/5 addressing*
14 *anti-money laundering strategies, and resolution 51/11 that talks about the links between illicit*
15 *drug trafficking and illicit firearms trafficking,*

16
17 *Realizing that the Member States should take into account the economic, social and political*
18 *aspects of the measures implemented in the fight against organized crime,*

19
20 *Contemplating the connection between extensive money laundering and drug trafficking due to*
21 *its critical role in fueling organized crime,*

22
23 *Condemning the relationship linking drug trafficking and the growth of terrorism in Central and*
24 *South America, which undermines the legitimate economies and threatens the stability, security,*
25 *and sovereignty of Member States,*

26
27 *Viewing with appreciation the Egmont Group's initiative to expand communication, in addition*
28 *to collecting and exchanging all information available to combat money laundering and*
29 *financing,*

30
31 *Encouraging all states to cooperate with the international community in order to create*
32 *multilateral communication between nations,*

33
34 *Noting with concern that money laundering is a serious issue directly related to the illegal drug*
35 *industry poses threats to the international, regional and national maintenance of peace and*
36 *security,*

37
38 *Recognizing financial laundering as a method by which corrupt governments support narcotic-*
39 *trafficking organizations,*

40
41 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

42

1. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to work in collaboration with regional and national information-sharing networks such as, but not limited to, The Organization of American States (OAS) to work on a voluntary basis, for the purpose of:
 - a. Increasing cooperation in regards to distribution of information on organized crime groups and their activity;
 - b. Directing international assistance to the most in need areas, under the main responsibility of the OAS and by local headquarters of the UNODC;
2. *Desires* that the UNODC convene a comprehensive, effective and operative international conference within a year, to raise the issue of the correlation between money laundering, drug trafficking, and terrorism and to consider the various aspects of the problem as a whole, in particular the connections between the aforementioned issues, which have not yet been examined by the international community;
3. *Urges* signing of the *Convention against Corruption Pilot Review Programme* to the remaining South and Central American States;
4. *Endorses* Central and South America to develop more Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs), which are central headquarters that provide the efficient exchange of information, from country to country, between financial institutions, law enforcement and jurisdiction capable of collecting, analyzing, and disseminating financial information to foreign counterparts;
5. *Encourages* FIUs in Central and South America apply to become an Egmont member, in order for them to gather and exchange all the information available to combat money laundering and terrorist financing, all this with the purpose of strengthening the global firewall of economic resistance to money launderers and terrorist financiers;
6. *Allows* the involvement of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as the International Narcotics Board (INB), and the Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch Arms Project in order raise awareness on the issues of money laundering in Central and South America;
7. *Encourages* Central and South American States to emphasize the implementation of regional collaborative programs, backed by national enforcement measures, in order to achieve a better coordination of the state security agencies, including local police forces as well as task groups specifically designed to combat drug trafficking organizations;
8. *Draws attention* to the fact that the security agencies of states residing in Central and South America require these resources to properly and efficiently identify and neutralize cartel-related threats along the borders of their respective states;

- 88 9. *Strongly requests* the creation of a United Nations International Border Security Agency
89 (UNIBSA), which would be focused in Central and South America as a pilot programme
90 and would:
91
- 92 a. Make formal recommendations to countries in Latin America that are in need of
93 additional border security to prevent the flow of illicit substances into their sovereign
94 territory;
95
- 96 b. Only give assistance to a state upon request and supply educational and technological
97 resources to the subject state's law enforcement personnel, with said personnel being
98 drawn from within the state;
99
- 100 c. Implement procedures including, but not limited to:
101 i. The gathering of data pertaining to the shipment of cargo through Latin America
102 to ensure its legitimacy;
103 ii. Securing borders to countries that request the aid;
104 iii. Create a yearly report to be presented to the UNIBSA in order to see if the
105 program is working through: statistics pertaining to arrests, amount of drug flow,
106 frequency of conflicts related to drug trafficking organizations, and positive or
107 negative fluctuations in gross domestic product;
108 iv. Strengthening cooperation within domestic police and law enforcement
109 organizations regarding the aforementioned fields;
110 v. Upon request for the aforementioned aid, a country would be part of a report
111 written by Transparency International with UNODC financing on the degree of
112 corruption within its government as well as how responsibly it implements its
113 resources;
114 vi. Upon proven success, the program may be expanded to incorporate other regions
115 at the discretion of the General Assembly;
116
- 117 10. *Further invites* Central and South America not to constrain the work of qualified
118 international organizations when trying to control international money transactions and
119 collecting data of possible terrorist funding, especially related to narcotics;
120
- 121 11. *Further proposes* the extension of Regional Bodies (FSRBs), such as the South American
122 Financial Action Group (GAFISUD), which are modeled upon the Financial Action Task
123 Force (FATF);
124
- 125 12. *Encourages* Central and South American States to include traditional banking methods in
126 national banking regulation regimes, in order to identify suspicious transactions, focusing
127 particularly on the recommendations the Best Practices Paper on FATF Special
128 Recommendations regarding:
129
- 130 a. Licensing and registration requirements for traditional banking method operators;
131
- 132 b. Implementing a declaration system for clients carrying amounts above a threshold
133 imposed by the nation;

- i. Client due diligence requirements including customer identification, record keeping, and reporting of suspicious transactions;
- ii. Including traditional banking methods in national Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) reporting to International Money Laundering Information Network (IMOLin) and Anti- Money Laundering International Database (AMLid);
- c. Consumer protection, including fostering transparency regarding fees and exchange rates.

Code: CND/1/6

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Subject: *Drug trafficking and its Role in Fueling Conflict in Central and South America*

1 *Recalling* the statutes exhibited in the *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961*
2 *(E/RES/1961/833(XXXII), Resolution 54/1, Resolution 54/5, Resolution 66/183, Resolution*
3 *60/288 and Resolution 2011/34, Resolution 54/9, which decided to improve the quality and*
4 *building monitoring capacity for the collection, reporting and analysis of data on the world drug*
5 *problem and policy responses to it,*
6

7 *Noting* that the Organization of American States (OAS) *Hemispheric Report Evaluation of*
8 *Progress in Drug Control* for 2011, 15 countries within the OAS do not have current
9 preventative plans or have not provided the OAS with such information,
10

11 *Recognizing* the importance of promoting regional cooperation and maintaining the protection of
12 indigenous and minority rights, in line with the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*
13 *of 2007,*
14

15 *Referring to Article 4 Part c of the 1961 United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs,*
16 *in particular the clause “for medical and scientific purposes” and Article 14.2 of the 1988 United*
17 *Nations Convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in regard*
18 *to the words traditional licit use,*
19

20 *Acknowledging* the importance of targeting both the supply and demand of illicit drugs, which
21 results in the continuance of the illicit drug trade and the escalation of violence both inside and
22 outside the Central and South American regions,
23

24 *Noting* the several underlying factors that allow drug trafficking to continue, such as the lack of
25 education for youth especially those in the areas of high demand for narcotic drugs,
26

27 *Recognizing* that there are Member States who do not have preventive drug programs.
28

29 *Considers* treating drug users a matter of public health and promoting the reduction of drug
30 consumption
31

32 *Commending* the coordinated regional effort of Central and South American countries through
33 the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) towards reaching the
34 United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of reducing global hunger and poverty,
35 which contributes to the increase of illicit drug trafficking,
36

37 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*
38

- 39 1) *Stresses* the importance of implementing alternative development strategies, specifically
40 through the cultivation of legal crops, as a means of instigating long term
41 economic sustainability which would discourage guerilla activity emanating from the
42 drug trade;
43

- 44 2) *Recommends* that each country's drug preventions programs include the following:
45
46 a. A five year action plan that strives to achieve specific goals laid out by individual
47 countries that will be evaluated and reported to the UNODC in order to evaluate
48 each countries progress towards achieving annually:
49
50 b. Targets vulnerable populations that have potential of being directly affected by
51 drug-trafficker because it is recognized that certain populations are more
52 susceptible to getting involved with drug consumption or trafficking,
53
54 c. Programs should utilize preventative educational programs that are region and
55 nation specific because each Member State is culturally unique and has different
56 needs,
57
58 d. An annual evaluation of the program in order to determine if strategic goals
59 within the program are being met;
60
61 3) *Encourages* the implementation of an Awareness and Preventative Evaluation
62 Mechanism in which Member States record and report their progress in educating
63 vulnerable populations on the harmful effects of consuming drugs. Member States would
64 be responsible for report their progress that would be collected and evaluated by the
65 UNODC;
66
67 4) *Requests* Central and South American countries to implement the following to ensure the
68 fruition of their long term economic stability and gross domestic product growth resulting
69 from the production of diverse alternative crops that are legal, fulfill the needs of the
70 local and regional populations and contribute to meeting the global demand for crops:
71
72 a. Introducing the production of legal crops from plants that are either native to
73 the regions, or plants that are adaptable to their climate conditions to ensure this
74 alternative development measure is sustainable and does not harm the
75 environment,
76
77 b. Encouraging the production of legal crops that are valuable to the respective
78 cultures and traditions of Central and South American countries as a means of
79 stimulating national GDP growth by creating a balance of domestic supply and
80 demand for them,
81
82 c. Cultivating crops that have a short production time and yield a harvest
83 frequently in order to provide an incentive for farmers to produce legal crops,
84
85 5) *Calls upon* Member States, through the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), to
86 financially support the creation of educational programs and campaigns targeting the
87 youth in drug afflicted regions of Central and South America in educating them about the
88 negative effects of drugs;
89

- 90 6) Recommends eradicating the narcotic drug epidemic by encouraging Member States who
91 do not have an educational campaign program/initiative to implement such a program
92 that will educate the vulnerable populations of their region about the harmful effects of
93 drugs;
94
- 95 7) *Further requests* that Member States report to the UNODC on their progress in fighting
96 their drug related issues in order to help other nations solve their drug related issues
97 within their area;
98
- 99 8) *Recommends* Member States, in coordination with the World Health Organization
100 (WHO), to financially support the effective implementation of health programs that
101 provide clinics to treat patients afflicted with the consequences of drug seizures
102 and who are in need of medical attention or rehabilitation services;
103
- 104 9) *Considers* it important to draw the attention of the international community to the issue of
105 chewing cocoa leaves of the Andean indigenous peoples and in the regard:
106 a. Invites Member States to express their positions regarding a possible
107 interpretation of the article 4.c of the *UN Single Convention* accordingly to the
108 explanation of medical purposes given by the official commentary of the Treaty,
109 in order to find room for the indigenous habit inside the interventional drug
110 control legal framework,
111 b. Further highlight in this regard the clause of traditional uses in article 14.2 of the
112 *1988 Vienna Convention*;
113
- 114 10) *Requests* the international community heed the specific economic needs and
115 environmental capabilities of each drug producing country when considering the most
116 appropriate and feasible approaches towards accomplishing the goal of alternative
117 development;
118
- 119 11) *Emphasizes* the importance of a gradual implementation of the aforementioned
120 international developmental efforts in order to remain cognizant of the possible
121 repercussions of imposing a rapid transition and consequently depleting the environment,
122 and threatening land and human security;
123
- 124 12) *Appeals* to the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) and the Latin American
125 governments to coordinate their strategies of implementation in a cooperative manner
126 that would foster long term stability while also encourages these two entities to comply
127 with their commitments to the measures set forth by the United Nations Office of Drugs
128 and Crime (UNODC);
129
- 130 13) *Encourages* Member States to include traditional banking methods in national banking
131 regulation regimes in order increase transparency as a tool for preventing money
132 laundering resulting from the trade of illicit drugs; henceforth focusing on the “Best
133 Practices Paper” on the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) special recommendations
134 regarding;
135

- 136 a. Licensing and registration requirements operators,
137
138 b. Client due diligence requirements including customer identification, record
139 keeping and reporting of suspicious transactions,
140
141 c. Raising awareness and training national regulators to encourage mutual
142 cooperation and adoption,
143
- 144 14) *Invites* the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) to cooperate with the
145 rural communities to promote economic and alternative development through:
146
- 147 a. The strengthening of collaboration between the local development banks in
148 backing civilian population living in the poorest areas;
149
150 b. The promotion of a direct credit line system that allows local farmers low
151 interest rates to convert coca cultivation into legal crops farming;
152
153 c. The creation of a monitoring center to check the improvement of these
154 strategies and the status of the initiatives;
155
- 156 15) *Urges* the creation of tariff preference schemes in current drug producing South and
157 Central American countries to further encourage the growth of their economies in
158 alternative sectors that are legal, such as in agriculture or textiles;
159
- 160 16) Recognizes protection subsidies to national agricultural businesses and a market price
161 imbalance as a hurdle for less developed states to enter the legal agricultural markets,
162
- 163 17) *Further suggests* that Latin American governments coordinate their efforts with
164 UNODC in order to strengthen their policing over regions that are trying to effectively
165 implement alternative development measures;
166
- 167 18) Encourages South and Central American governments to welcome the assistance of
168 INTERPOL personnel in training their domestic police forces to effectively control
169 borders and reduce drug trafficking activity;
170
- 171 19) *Invites* South and Central American countries to collaborate in the Latin American
172 Narcotics Summit to be held annually in Vienna, Austria beginning in 2013 to openly
173 discuss ways of improving and building upon alternative development measures and to
174 collaborate on appropriate benchmarks and political declarations;
175
- 176 20) *Encourages* Central and South American states to establish political declarations modeled
177 after the Santo Domingo Pact, tailored to addressing regional concerns and interests,
178
- 179 21) *Further encourages* South and Central American states to work towards a consensus in
180 creating appropriate benchmarks for meeting the United Nations Millennium
181 Development Goals of 2015,

- 182
183 22) *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Organization of American
184 States, the European Union, and any other relevant bodies to participate and provide full
185 support by whatever means possible to the South and Central American states,
186
187 23) *Suggests* that the Latin American countries engage in peaceful dialogue regarding
188 establishing new innovative ideas to counter illicit drug trade, such as potentially
189 implementing surveillance agencies, such as the South American Space Agency which
190 helps implement a Space Surveillance Program (SSP) to protect current international
191 borders in Latin America and to combat illicit drug trafficking across these border.

Commission on the Status of Women

Committee Staff

Director	Cale Crammer
Assistant Director	Angela Shively
Chair	Jacob Rettig

Agenda

1. Improving Women's Health as a means to Achieve Gender Equality
2. Women's Economic Empowerment in the Context of the Global Economic & Financial Crisis
3. Integrating a Gender Perspective in the Planning and Implementation of Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Processes

Resolutions adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)
CSW/1/1	Improving Women's Health as a Means to Achieve Gender Equality	23/8/9
CSW/1/2	Improving Women's Health as a Means to Achieve Gender Equality	27/3/10
CSW/1/3	Improving Women's Health as a Means to Achieve Gender Equality	23/5/12
CSW/1/4	Improving Women's Health as a Means to Achieve Gender Equality	31/2/7
CSW/1/5	Improving Women's Health as a Means to Achieve Gender Equality	36/0/4
CSW/1/6	Improving Women's Health as a Means to Achieve Gender Equality	31/0/9
CSW/1/7	Improving Women's Health as a Means to Achieve Gender Equality	20/7/13
CSW/1/8	Improving Women's Health as a Means to	24/2/14

	Achieve Gender Equality	
CSW/2/1	Women's Economic Empowerment in the Context of the Global Economic and Financial Crisis	22/5/10
CSW/2/2	Women's Economic Empowerment in the Context of the Global Economic and Financial Crisis	18/6/13

Summary Report

The Commission on the Status of Women held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Integrating a Gender Perspective in the Planning and Implementation of Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Processes, 2. Improving Women's Health as a means to Achieve Gender Equality, and 3. Women's Economic Empowerment in the Context of the Global Economic & Financial Crisis. The agenda was initially set at 1, 2, and then 3. This annual meeting was attended by representatives of 40 member States and 1 observer.

The session opened with several statements concerning the adoption of the agenda. At its first meeting the Commission adopted its provisional agenda and immediately began discussions about topic one. The Committee was addressed by several Member States in formal session and chose to suspend the meeting for caucusing purposes. The delegations formed several Working Groups and developed their preambles and goals until the end of the session.

The Working Groups moved forward on forming working papers based on submissions and suggestions of the participating representatives. Initially, eight groups started drafting working papers. The groups drafted their work and submitted papers which were accepted as draft resolutions at the end of session Friday morning.

The issues under consideration in the draft resolutions pertained to Improving Women's Health as a means to Achieve Gender Equality. The draft resolutions offered comprehensive approaches to this issue. These approaches entailed mobile health units, public awareness campaigns, and access to free health care for women. The body also drafted friendly amendments to the draft resolutions which were accepted by the body and read to the body.

The body moved to vote on the the draft resolutions and voted on one unfriendly amendement which was voted down by the body. All eight draft resolutions passed.

The Commission then moved forward to discuss Women's Economic Empowerment in the Context of the Global Economic & Financial Crisis. Again, the Member States and Observer made powerful formal addresses to the Committee and moved into Working Groups in order to organize their goals and develop strategies and methods of bringing solutions to this topic. The Member States created draft resolutions that were accepted by the dais and then passed both documents as resolution before the adjournment of the meeting bringing an end to a successful annual session.

Code: CSW/1/1

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

Subject: *Improving Women's Health as a Means to Achieve Gender Equality*

1 *Cognizant* that women have specific and unique health needs requiring gender sensitive
2 measures as emphasized in Human Rights and Gender Equality in Health Sector Strategies: How
3 to Assess Policy Coherence, a report developed by the World Health Organization (WHO),
4 Office on the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), and the Swedish International
5 Development Cooperation Agency (Sida),
6

7 *Alarmed* by the lack of progress made on Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 5 and that
8 maternal mortality remains the largest health-inequality in the world, according to a United
9 Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) report,
10

11 *Expressing its satisfaction* that expanding access to anti-retroviral (ARV) treatment has
12 contributed to a 19% decrease in deaths among people living with HIV, according to Joint
13 United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS),
14

15 *Desiring* increased availability of family planning services, since meeting family planning needs
16 could reduce maternal mortality by 33%, as reported by the UNFPA,
17

18 *Believing* that increasing the availability of health care to women, especially concerning reaching
19 vulnerable women in remote areas, necessitates mobile health techniques and expanding services
20 offered by health centers,
21

22 *Guided* by MDG 8 on increasing international collaboration of Member States, international
23 governmental organizations (IGOs), and civil society organizations (CSOs), with regard to
24 information sharing in order to improve availability of quality health care,
25

26 *Concerned* that the WHO Health Systems Financing: The Path to Universal Coverage report
27 stated that a lack of funding inhibits the availability of health care,
28

29 *Viewing with appreciation* the work of the Maternal Health Thematic Fund (MHTF), a UNFPA
30 fund which increases health care availability by providing capacity development, technical
31 assistance, drugs, medical equipment, and supplies to 60 states with high maternal mortality
32 rates,
33

34 *The Commission on the Status of Women*,
35

- 36 1) *Invites* Member States to expand services provided in health centers by considering the
37 implementation of programs similar to the Israeli "Drop of Milk Center for Mother and
38 Child" that provides care and nutrition advice for pregnant women and new mothers;
39

- 40 2) *Appeals* to health care centers to seek to provide women with medical treatments that can
41 be taken in the home so that women in remote areas can receive treatment with minimal
42 trips to distant centers, similar to the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), WHO,
43 and USAID “Mother-Baby Pack” program which provides pregnant women with pre-
44 measured, pre-packaged ARVs;
45
- 46 3) *Supports* using information and communication technologies (ICTs) to share medical
47 information and training between countries and organizations to improve the quality of
48 health care such as the Hewlett-Packard Telemedicine initiative, which uses video
49 conferencing and e-mail networks;
50
- 51 4) *Requests* that more financing methods for increasing health care availability be
52 developed, such as UNFPA and donors scaling up funding to the MHTF to increase the
53 number of countries served by the program;
54
- 55 5) *Emphasizes* the importance of corporations being involved in health services to provide
56 testing, education, and treatment for diseases such as HIV/AIDS, in coordination or
57 partnership with governments in order to ensure sustainability and the possibility for
58 governments to assume control of such programs;
59
- 60 6) *Considers* public-private partnerships to be an option to increasing women’s access to
61 health care and recommends the formation of these partnerships to assist with health
62 issues, especially emphasizing:
63
- 64 a. Expanding the access to family planning services by partnering governments with
65 CSOs, with governments providing training and personnel and CSOs providing
66 funding and resources;
67
- 68 b. Maternal health, similar to the Indian government’s partnership with NGOs and the
69 German Development Organization (GDO) to hire private obstetricians to provide
70 free delivery services to women in rural areas;
71
- 72 c. Increased HIV/AIDS prevention efforts, testing and treatment through government
73 contracts with NGOs similar to the Marie Stopes International partnership with the
74 Malawi government;
75
- 76 d. Cervical cancer and other female-specific diseases following the example of the
77 government of Rwanda partnership with NGOs to create WE-ACTx which assists
78 hospitals in implementing cervical cancer screening services;
79
- 80 7) *Appeals* to governments to implement pay for performance schemes, which provide
81 additional contributions to public hospitals based on statistical analysis of the hospital’s
82 prior annual performance in key women’s health quality indicators using funding
83 partners, if necessary, such as NGOs or development banks;
84

85 8) *Recommends* that willing and able Member States integrate gender responsive budgeting
86 strategies to allocate more national funding to women's health issues and offers as a
87 government training resource the UNFPA's Gender Responsive Budgeting in Practice: A
88 Training Manual.

Code: CSW/1/2

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

Subject: *Improving Women's Health as a Means to Achieve Gender Equality*

1 *Recognizing* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which promotes global human
2 rights,

3
4 *Reaffirming* the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), especially MDG 3, Gender
5 Equality, MDG 4 concerning Child Health, MDG 5 concerning Maternal Health, and
6 MDG 6 Combating HIV/AIDS,

7
8 *Keeping in mind* the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against
9 Women (CEDAW),

10
11 *Taking note* of the Beijing Declaration which is a concrete action program for the
12 implementation of equality between men and women,

13
14 *Noting further* the Declaration of Alma-Ata calling for primary healthcare available for
15 everyone worldwide,

16
17 *Recalling* S/RES/1325 and S/RES/1820 stating that rape can no longer be used as a
18 weapon,

19
20 *Emphasizing* the social role of mothers and their commitment to children since families
21 are often the heart of communities,

22
23 *Welcoming* the establishment of the UN Women, which combines all the UN bodies
24 concerned with the empowerment of women,

25
26 *Confident* in the ability of regional and international NGOs to promote global health
27 standards while respecting cultural values through the cooperation of regional and
28 international NGOs thanks to their expertise and necessary tools,

29
30 *Commission of the Status of Women*,

31
32 1) *Invites* the involvement of NGOs that can under consultation with national
33 governments, produce comprehensive reports concerning sexual assault to
34 measure violence against women in the form of:

- 35
36 a. Statistics on unwanted pregnancies, sexual transmitted diseases, sexual
37 transmitted infections, suicide rates, that will be redistributed to local
38 governments under the initiative of UN Women;
39
40 b. Specialized reports concerning the causes and consequences of sexual
41 violence against women;

- 42
- 43 c. Recommendations for local initiatives made to resolve issues of sexual
- 44 abuse;
- 45
- 46 d. An international dialogue concerning the results of these reports as a
- 47 precursor to a regularly scheduled meeting of the CSW;
- 48
- 49 2) *Further invites* the development of a way to anonymously report abuses;
- 50
- 51 3) *Emphasizes* the self-determination of women by means of practicing their
- 52 freedom of speech in reporting issues of sexual violence;
- 53
- 54 4) *Recommends* the development of counseling centers in order to discuss issues of
- 55 violent and non-violent abuse, such as verbal abuse or neglect;
- 56
- 57 5) *Endorses* the need to implement a counseling system where women would work
- 58 with other women in order to respect their cultural identity and ensure local
- 59 assistance by permitting:
- 60
- 61 a. The sharing of information on all forms of sexual abuse and especially
- 62 diseases linked to these types of abuses;
- 63
- 64 b. Psychological care for women who have been abused sexually and have to
- 65 learn how to live with one of those diseases;
- 66
- 67 6) *Recognizes* that some victims of sexual assault have children as a result and that
- 68 there is a need to develop support groups for these women so that they can share
- 69 their experiences and strategies;
- 70
- 71 7) *Congratulates* women's shelters for their commitment to providing a safe
- 72 establishment for women in need of protection;
- 73
- 74 8) *Encourages* private-public partnerships in order to implement prevention and
- 75 awareness campaigns based on:
- 76
- 77 a. Sexual knowledge adapted to customs and traditions used in respective
- 78 states;
- 79
- 80 b. The need for men to participate in this part of the process by educating
- 81 them to be more sensible and sensitive to the risks and consequences of
- 82 unprotected sex;
- 83
- 84 9) *Suggests* Member States initiate programs which educate women as police
- 85 officers in order to encourage their involvement in local law enforcement and
- 86 provide support for women who have been sexually abused;
- 87

- 88 10) *Supports* the development of women support groups in order to empower each
89 other and increase awareness of abuse;
90
- 91 11) *Confirms* the need to reinsert female victims of abuse in the economic and social
92 lives of their country by :
93
- 94 a. Inviting developed countries under the lead of UN Women to send
95 volunteers under a specified timeframe to developing countries in order to
96 launch campaigns and exchanges upon empowerment solutions;
97
 - 98 b. Reinforcing the role of the World Food Program (WFP) and its campaigns
99 because it is believed that if women bear abuses it is also due to their lack
100 of nutritional resources necessary to change their situation.

Code: CSW/1/3

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

Subject: *Improving Women's Health as a Means to Achieve Gender Equality*

1 *Recognizing* that the most effective means to achieve gender equality, including equal access to
2 healthcare for women, is to address the core causes of inequality, which is a basic lack of
3 economic and social empowerment,

4
5 *Believing* that achieving women's long-term equal access to healthcare cannot be achieved
6 without the inclusion of multilateral strategies,

7
8 *Recalling* the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* (BDPfA), the *Convention on the*
9 *Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women* (CEDAW), and the World Health
10 Organization's (WHO) *Strategy for Integrating Gender Analysis and Actions* into the work of
11 WHO that protect equal access to healthcare regardless of gender,

12
13 *Emphasizing* the transformation of norms within Member States that hinder the empowerment of
14 women,

15
16 *Seeking* new and improving already existing forums for the exchange of ideas to present
17 developing states with historically proven, effective and positive means for improving women's
18 health,

19
20 *Observing* the need for improvement in the quality of medical training to allow for local medical
21 professionals to educate and inform the public of resources and up-to-date, accurate, medical
22 information,

23
24 *Expecting* basic education for adults and children to include sexual and reproductive health,

25
26 *Having examined* the need for available funding to those countries in need of improvements in
27 healthcare,

28
29 *Believes* that funds must first enable countries to invest in their own domestic structures in order
30 to establish the social and economic reforms necessary to improve women's access to healthcare
31 while at the same time empowering states to expand self-sufficient healthcare systems,

32
33 *Reaffirming* the *Charter of the United Nations* and its recognition of national sovereignty,

34
35 *The Commission on the Status of Women,*

- 36
37 1) *Calls upon* states and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to combine efforts to
38 empower women to be involved in diplomatic and governmental processes;
39
40 2) *Expresses its hope* that Member States consider including women's rights and gender
41 equality into the formation of legislation to ensure a foundation for gender equality that
42 provides, but is not limited to:

- 43
- 44 a. Equal access to healthcare, including the option for confidentiality and the
- 45 option to choose a female medical professional;
- 46
- 47 b. Non-discrimination directives specifically prohibiting sexual harassment;
- 48
- 49 3) *Supports* the WHO and NGOs in promoting preventative medical solutions for victims of
- 50 gender oppression;
- 51
- 52 4) *Endorses* the creation of an International Health Alliance between states and NGOs on a
- 53 global level that share knowledge and strategies in order to gather and exchange best
- 54 practices regarding healthcare reform and women's equality;
- 55
- 56 5) *Requests* that this forum highlights the importance of incorporating human rights into the
- 57 institutional policies of states and IGOs;
- 58
- 59 6) *Further recommends* the use of aid for expanding training programs for medical
- 60 professionals through efforts such as:
- 61
- 62 a. Exchange programs between participating developed and developing
- 63 nations;
- 64
- 65 b. Increased knowledge of best practices;
- 66
- 67 c. Implementing considerations for local customs and traditions in order to
- 68 avoid infringing upon those practices and beliefs;
- 69
- 70 7) *Urges* states and NGOs to increase the inclusion of women in medical service programs,
- 71 including participation in decision-making processes by:
- 72
- 73 a. Hiring and training local women;
- 74
- 75 b. Creating more consulting and gender-balanced policies for medical
- 76 facilities;
- 77
- 78 8) *Calls upon* UN Women for the funding of aid to Member States through incentive based
- 79 programs in order to encourage them in their establishment of organized funding systems;
- 80
- 81 9) *Suggests* that if Member States are unable to meet the financial contribution of 0.7%
- 82 GDP to the UN, as described in the foundation of the Millennium Development Goals
- 83 (MDGs), they may work with the International Health Alliance to have the option of
- 84 substituting financial requirements with the effective implementation of social programs
- 85 for women;
- 86

87 10) *Emphasizes* that when accepting aid, developing nations need to ensure that the aid is
88 invested in programs which support their own domestic healthcare systems whether that
89 aid comes from the public or private sector and that states could:

- 90
- 91 a. Invest in their own public infrastructure in order to empower themselves
92 and provide essential healthcare services for women;
 - 93
 - 94 b. Develop programs such that they become self-sufficient in order to not
95 rely on external humanitarian sources.

Code: CSW/1/4

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

Subject: *Improving Women's Health as a Means to Achieve Gender Equality*

1 Affirming the principles iterated in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of
2 Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
3 (BDPfA),
4

5 *Recognizing* the equality of men and women, using the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
6 (UDHR) and the Charter of the United Nations as a guideline,
7

8 *Supporting fully* the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set forth with regards to women's
9 health,
10

11 *Affirming* each and every Member State's right to self-determination and sovereignty,
12

13 *Aware* that harmful norms and stereotypes can impact women's psychological and physical
14 health as indicated in the United Nations Framework for Population Activities' (UNFPA) HIV
15 Prevention Guide: Momentum,
16

17 *Recalling* the rights of Member States' specific cultural and traditional methods in health-related
18 diagnostics and treatment,
19

20 *The Commission on the Status of Women*,
21

22 1) *Recommends* that Member States address the dimensions of equality through:
23

- 24 a. Setting the definition of women's equality as recommended by CEDAW as a
25 three-dimensional view of equity that calls not only for laws and policies to
26 prevent gender discrimination, but also requires that their impact and effect be
27 considered;
28
- 29 b. Encouraging the consideration of national minimum quotas for the purpose of
30 increasing the number of women working in the field of health, as well as
31 increasing the distribution of health resources such as medical supplies, access to
32 counselling, the number of clinics, and trained personnel;
33
- 34 c. Requesting that Member States work towards the application of existing laws
35 concerning the equality of women through:
36
 - 37 i. Enforcing existing penalties under the respective Member States
38 discretion on individuals who discriminate or use violence against women,
39 such as when women experience unnecessary refusal of medical

- 40 treatment, unequal distribution of health services and supplies, and unfair
41 employment practices due to gender bias;
- 42 ii. Ensuring that the existing agencies already responsible for enforcing such
43 laws are educated through suggested training sessions sponsored by
44 willing Member States;
- 45
- 46 2) *Encourages* the removal of gender stereotypes in the field of health care through multi-
47 lateral strategies including:
- 48
- 49 a. Suggesting a summit for the creation of a protocol that sets goals for the gradual
50 removal of gender stereotypes in which:
- 51
- 52 i. Specialized representatives selected by Member States attend voluntary
53 summits;
- 54 ii. The summit's host Member State will be determined by voluntary
55 selection every two years;
- 56
- 57 b. Working with innovative programs such as counselling and support services to
58 women who are subject to gender discriminatory practices and violence;
- 59
- 60 3) *Recognizes* the need to transform national health systems by improving the awareness of
61 women's problems and their respective solutions, as well as holding these systems
62 accountable to women by:
- 63
- 64 a. Promoting the creation of a feedback program at local levels, where women will
65 have the opportunity to voice their opinions on treatments they have received and
66 to ask questions on treatments they are interested in receiving;
- 67
- 68 b. Supporting the growth of a United Nations health education program for women
69 under the guidance of individual Member States which will focus on the usage of
70 national resources available in the respective Member States;
- 71
- 72 4) *Suggests* the pursuit of health research with a balance of both men and women and
73 whose task it will be to share research with the international community through
74 programs such as:
- 75
- 76 a. Health Care Financing and Organization (HCFO);
- 77
- 78 b. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
79 (UNESCO);
- 80
- 81 5) *Calls upon* national governments to assist the efforts of health organizations so that these
82 organizations can globalize gender equality and the empowerment of women by:
- 83

- 84 a. Reinforcing the need for equal opportunity in health care positions for both men
85 and women through the use of awareness campaigns, especially in medical
86 schools;
87
- 88 b. Recommending that Member States obtain assistance from non-governmental
89 organizations (NGOs) such as the World Health Organization (WHO), UNFPA,
90 UN Women, and others regarding funding and suggestions, while respecting
91 national sovereignty;
92
- 93 6) *Supports* women's organizations that will provide agency to women so they can identify
94 problems in the field of health with respect to women, as well as experimenting with
95 innovative solutions in resolving such conflicts.

Code: CSW/1/5

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

Subject: *Improving Women's Health as a Means to Achieve Gender Equality*

1 *Aware* of the relationship between women's health and their political and socioeconomic
2 position brought forward by the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BDPfA), which
3 emphasizes a woman's right to make autonomous and informed choices regarding her own
4 fertility,

5
6 *Alarmed* by the current status of Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) 4: Reducing Child
7 Mortality, 5: Improving Maternal Health and 6: Combating HIV/AIDS,

8
9 *Affirming* the principles of non-discrimination, fundamental human rights, the dignity and worth
10 of the human person, and the equal rights of men and women embodied by the Charter of the
11 United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR),

12
13 *Further recalling* the Fourth World Conference on Women, which emphasizes the fact that
14 women's rights are integral and indivisible from all human rights and fundamental freedoms and
15 acknowledging A/RES/59/422 and A/RES/61/338 on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of
16 the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health,

17
18 *The Commission on the Status of Women,*

- 19
20 1) *Encourages* Member States to incorporate the use of best practices in training for
21 community health workers, such as doctors, nurses, and hospital staff members,
22 regarding issues of women's health and creating awareness-raising initiatives through:
23
24 a. The creation of a comprehensive medium for the exchange of best practices
25 through UN Women's International Research and Training Institute for the
26 Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) data collection and research mechanism,
27 that compiles regional best practices from local and regional non-governmental
28 organizations (NGOs) and Member States' governments to encourage the
29 exchange and dissemination of ideas about prevention, care, and treatment;
30
31 b. Providing statistics examining the depth and breadth of the impact and
32 effectiveness of the best practices specifically relating to issues of women's
33 health, including, but not limited to, maternal health, reproductive health, and
34 mental health;
35
36 2) *Supports* the cooperation between NGOs, specialized UN agencies, and grassroots
37 organizations in facilitating a culturally-sensitive "train-the-trainer" initiative that
38 incorporates all community health workers in ensuring that a comprehensive approach to
39 women's health is achieved by:
40

- 41 a. Introducing a Healthcare Worker Training Network and maximizing their
42 effectiveness by allowing members to share their knowledge with other women in
43 their communities who are willing to participate in this aforementioned program;
44
- 45 b. Promoting healthcare education exchange initiatives focused on allowing medical
46 workers to receive training in foreign countries which have the necessary
47 resources;
48
- 49 c. Encouraging Member States to integrate regionally specific traditional medicinal
50 knowledge into training curriculum through a two-tiered method to ensure
51 cultural sensitivity by:
52
- 53 i. Continuing the WHO Congress on Traditional Medicine, which gives
54 women the opportunity to share traditional medicinal knowledge with the
55 international community to form viable and affordable healthcare
56 solutions;
57
- 58 ii. Allowing women to learn and educate other women in their local
59 communities about traditional medicinal knowledge through the
60 framework established by the Healthcare Training Network and through
61 local, regional, and international NGOs;
62
- 63 d. Mobilizing NGOs and UN specialized agencies, such as the WHO and the United
64 Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), to fund and oversee this program, as well as
65 similar initiatives which fall in the domain of attaining accessible healthcare
66 education;
67
- 68 3) *Recommends* that Members States consult with local, regional, and international NGOs
69 and UN agencies to ensure transparency in the delivery of healthcare services to local
70 populations;
71
- 72 4) *Supports* UNFPA, UNAIDS, the World Bank, and private sector donations focused
73 towards raising awareness through regional, national, and international media-based
74 campaigns through:
75
- 76 a. Using appropriate mass media communication mediums with regard to the
77 feasibility and availability of resources to reach communities in as many regions
78 as possible;
79
- 80 b. Focusing on measures related to:
81
- 82 i. Including more men in anti-gender-based-violence initiatives, promoting
83 male role models and encouraging men to raise awareness about the harms
84 and criminal liability of violence against women and children through
85 support for organizations such as Mobilizing Men in Practice;

- 86 ii. Family planning and the risks of HIV/AIDS infection and STIs
87 transmission by spreading awareness about using contraceptive methods;
88
89 iii. The further expansion of awareness programs concerning various
90 women's health issues, including reproductive health and general disease
91 information including preventative measures for preventable diseases,
92 such as the Malaria Control Patrol and encourages the inclusion of women
93 as agents to prevent the development of diseases that adversely affect
94 women;
95 iv. Human rights and discrimination of marginalized populations on the basis
96 of gender, race, socio-economic status, and geographic location through
97 educating women and men about universal human rights and legislative
98 mechanisms to combat discriminatory practices;
99 v. Encouraging victims of violence and women affected by STIs and
100 HIV/AIDS in local communities to act as potential speakers and advocates
101 in an attempt to reduce the number of unreported cases of violence and to
102 empower women psychologically to deal with similar situations;
103 vi. Culturally sensitive education about the short-term and long-term
104 outcomes of traditional practices, such as the risks of Female Genital
105 Mutilation/Cutting, with a special focus on raising awareness among local
106 community leaders as mediators between governments and local
107 communities, as modeled after the organization Tostan.
108
- 109 5) *Encourages* Member States to implement age and culture appropriate education programs
110 in schools to spread information on reproductive health and HIV/AIDS protection
111 relevant to specific regional and national issues by elaborating a manual to prepare
112 teachers, informing about best practices for education on dangers of STI's and
113 sensitizing about situations of sexual abuse and the current supply of contraceptive
114 methods, especially measures which can be self-determined by women.

Code: CSW/1/6

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

Subject: *Improving Women's Health as a Means to Achieve Gender Equality*

1 *Recalling* A/RES/46/17 on "International Forum on Health," which stresses an integrated
2 approach to women and children's health, especially with respect to vulnerable and marginalized
3 groups,

4
5 *Guided* yet concerned by the progress of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 4, 5, and 6
6 in order to alleviate gender inequality through the development of efficient health care systems
7 for women,

8
9 *Taking note* of the successes of Afghanistan, India, Mongolia, and Rwanda in the
10 implementation of mobile medical units as a means to significantly decrease maternal mortality,

11
12 *Acknowledging* that women, particularly in rural areas, have specific and unique health needs
13 which call for development and implementation of gender sensitive measures to alleviate the
14 burden on women,

15
16 *Keeping in mind* the understanding that education leads to the empowerment of women, which
17 enables women to enact their own sustainable sense of security ensuring that cultural and
18 religious differences are respected,

19
20 *The Commission on the Status of Women,*

- 21
22 1) *Calls upon* the creation of a network of tiered cooperative, hospital units both
23 permanent and mobile, working together to provide primary health care and educational
24 services concerning pre and post-natal care, which will consist of, but will not be limited
25 to:
26
27 a. Tests for sexually transmitted infections (STI's) through comprehensive screening
28 methods such as blood tests, visual and/or physical examination, giving training on
29 prevention, addressing positive cases with treatment, and follow-up options as needed;
30
31 b. Reproductive health concerns including consultations regarding the access and use
32 of contraceptive and other domestically applicable health care techniques;
33
34 c. Pre-natal care involving the transportation of health professionals to rural areas for
35 examinations similar to the Bangladeshi maternal health voucher scheme, which will
36 ensure the testing for the RH factor illness, proper immunization and nutrition
37 strategies for mothers, and treatments to ensure prevent the transmission of diseases
38 from mother to child;
39

- 40 d. Safe deliveries to address the Childbirth Injuries Epidemic which leaves many rural
41 women permanently disabled from treatable injury of vesicovaginal fistulas shaming
42 women into a life of isolation due to bladder incontinence;
43
- 44 e. Post natal care including immunizations of newborns, breastfeeding, teaching, and
45 the providing of follow-up care to both mother and newborn;
46
- 47 2) *Suggests* the establishment of the National Women's Health Network (NWHN), a
48 connected and outward spanning series of clinics and mobile units from a central
49 permanent facility to reach the most remote areas, addressing, but not limited to,
50 reproductive and maternal health, similar to South Africa's Tutu Tester which uses
51 motorized vehicles;
52
- 53 3) *Affirms* that program locations, resource allocation, hiring of personnel, and choice of
54 transport be at the discretion of the Member State to ensure cultural sensitivity while
55 taking into consideration recommendations made by, but not limited to:
56
- 57 a. World Health Organization (WHO);
58
- 59 b. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
60
- 61 c. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA);
62
- 63 4) *Encourages* women in communities in which such networks have been established and
64 successfully implemented to train and educate women regarding health care in order to
65 empower them to become contributing members of their communities and thus enabling
66 the program to become independent and sustainable,
67
- 68 5) *Further Recommends* that funding should be derived from a combined effort stemming
69 from either one or a combination of the following:
70
- 71 a. Facilitating community involvement by promoting efforts to solicit corporate
72 investments and encourage private donations;
73
- 74 b. Ensuring that governments have accountability and an invested stake in the endeavor
75 by allowing for direct government funding to be accessed if available and/or
76 implement and further develop tax break policies;
77
- 78 c. UNESCO, UNFPA, WHO, Official Development Assistance (ODA), or other relevant
79 sources such as international funding agencies.

Code: CSW/1/7

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

Subject: *Improving Women's Health as a Means to Achieve Gender Equality*

1 *Recalling* S/RES/1325, the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health and The Beijing
2 Declaration and Platform for Action, and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),
3

4 *Fully believing* in the rights of women to make decisions about their own family planning, to
5 have control over their own bodies, and to be free from practices such as those found in
6 E/CN.6/2010/11, like Female Genital Mutilation (FGM),
7

8 *Reaffirming* the importance of equal treatment for men and women, especially regarding sexual
9 and reproductive health, as well as respect for cultural differences,
10

11 *The Commission on the Status of Women,*
12

13 1) *Urges* Member States to take action against violations of women's rights, especially
14 concerning their sexual and reproductive health;
15

16 2) *Calls upon* Member States to:
17

18 a. Provide women with safe, effective, and affordable methods of contraception so they
19 may decide if and when they will have children in the light of the unmet needs for
20 family planning;
21

22 b. Stop harmful practices such as FGM for young girls by:
23

24 i. Evaluating the impact and consequences of existing legislation and
25 suggest altering the legislation where needed;

26 ii. Educating and informing civilians and organizations such as non-
27 governmental organizations (NGOs) and schools about the harmful
28 consequences of FGM;
29

30 c. Promote the use of the female condom to improve women's opportunities to
31 participate in the decision-making process of family planning and to prevent sexually
32 transmitted infections (STIs) , for example by:
33

34 i. Bringing awareness about the dangers of unsafe sexual intercourse through
35 education in primary schools;

36 ii. Promoting the advantages of the female condom to civilians;

37 iii. Improving the distribution and availability of the female condom through a
38 partnership with manufacturers coordinating with community health
39 workers (CHWs);

- 40 iv. Creating programs for same gender education, especially for men and young
41 adults;
42 v. Providing education to empower women regarding how to approach their
43 partners on the use of female condoms using guides such as the World
44 Health Organization's (WHO) Integrating Gender into HIV/AIDS
45 Programmes in the Health Sector: Tool to Improve Responsiveness to
46 Women's Needs;
47 vi. Training providers and distributors about cultural sensitivities and how to
48 approach the issue in different countries;
49
50 3) *Encourages* developing Member States to establish bilateral funding relationships
51 between governments and development banks to implement reproductive health
52 programs that focus on female condoms or FGM.

Code: CSW/1/8

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

Subject: *Improving Women's Health as a means to Achieve Gender Equality*

1 *Aware* of the fact that approximately one-in-four households experience one or several forms of
2 domestic abuse and that complexities regarding domestic abuse are deeply intertwined with
3 women's health,

4
5 *Convinced* of the importance of gender equality in all aspects and that domestic abuse is in direct
6 violation of Article 25/2 of the United Nation's Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
7 regarding the right against subjection to torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or
8 punishment,

9
10 *Recalling* the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BDPfA), the International Women's
11 Health Coalition (IWHC) which funds women's rights and encourages safe abortions, sexual
12 rights, and gender equality, the Secretary-General's 2008 UNiTE to End Violence against
13 Women campaign, A/RES/64/137 Intensification of the Efforts to Eliminate All Forms of
14 Violence Against Women, A/HRC/RES/7/24 that counters the causes and consequences on a
15 civil, social, cultural, economic, and political level, and A/RES/65/191 regarding further
16 implementation of the BDPfA,

17
18 *Realizing* that domestic violence in the form of marital rape significantly contributes to the
19 spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STI) and that in 2010, half of the
20 34 million adults living with HIV/AIDS were women,

21
22 *Keeping in mind* that most cases of domestic abuse ultimately go unreported or result in lack of
23 legal convictions if reported due to women's lack of knowledge of legal rights, fear, lack of faith
24 in law enforcement and legal systems, economic dependency on male partners, fear of social
25 stigma, and shame associated with domestic abuse among other reasons,

26
27 *Deeply conscious* of the fact that women who fall victim to violence by an intimate partner are
28 more likely to contemplate suicide and to undergo symptoms of mental distress due to lack of
29 support systems and that women's financial dependency on their partners disables them from
30 opting out of abusive relationships,

31
32 *Acknowledging* that existing women's shelters and other women related infrastructures are
33 deficient in encompassing all of the needs attributed to women suffering from domestic violence
34 such as legal advice, education of rights, job placement programs, and collaboration with local
35 health centers,

36
37 *The Commission on the Status of Women,*

- 38
39 1) *Reaffirms* its commitment to protect the rights of women as highlighted in A/RES/48/104
40 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women;
41
42 2) *Recognizes* the need for customized approaches in addressing domestic abuse and its
43 affect on women's health and gender inequality;

- 44
- 45 3) *Recommends* the improvement of current Women's Support Centers (WSCs) to be
- 46 administered by local authorities in cooperation with Commission on the Status of
- 47 Women (CSW) representatives and to be funded by UN Women;
- 48
- 49 4) *Further recommends* the establishment of new WSCs, and for these WSCs to:
- 50
- 51 a. Have their locations determined by drawing on knowledge of communities where
- 52 social norms are known to sanction violence against women, and by deliberating
- 53 upon information provided in the Secretary-Generals database on violence against
- 54 women regarding regions where:
- 55
- 56 i. Women are likely to be married before the age of 18;
- 57 ii. There is a high existing economic disparity between men and women;
- 58 iii. Women are infected with STI's on a large scale;
- 59 iv. Female literacy rates remain low;
- 60 v. High numbers of reported violence exist, as well as a high estimate of domestic
- 61 abuse that has not been reported;
- 62
- 63 b. Target women and girls who are victims of domestic abuse;
- 64
- 65 c. Be promoted through public campaigns and distributed through all media outlets such
- 66 as billboards, television, radio, and printed documents which will be readily available
- 67 at already existing community based centers and educational centers;
- 68
- 69 d. Work in accordance with local healthcare centers in order to offer:
- 70
- 71 i. Adequate and affordable infection tests;
- 72 ii. Physical and psychological treatments;
- 73 iii. Transportation to and from centers to address the spread of physical and mental
- 74 disease through domestic abuse;
- 75
- 76 e. Consist of:
- 77
- 78 i. Psychological support groups providing dialogue and targeted treatments for
- 79 women who are victims of domestic abuse in order to address the mental
- 80 distresses and suicidal contemplations that are known to accompany such abuse;
- 81 ii. Legal liaisons dedicate solely to coordinating incoming reports of domestic abuse
- 82 with law enforcement agencies in order to provide certainty that reports will
- 83 effectively carried out, and for this sharing of information between authorities and
- 84 WSC's to be kept under strict confidentiality agreements in response to women's
- 85 fear of taking legislative measures to combat domestic abuse;
- 86 iii. Educational programs that instruct women and girls on the use of contraception
- 87 and the importance of sexual safety to provide a sense of urgency against unsafe
- 88 marital sex, their legal rights regarding domestic abuse to increase their likelihood
- 89 of reporting instances of domestic abuse, women's overall contributions to society

as a means of breaking social norms in thought by improving their self-perception and sense of worth, reading, writing, as well as educational programs that encourage the manifestation of self-expression through song, dance, art, etc.;

iv. Job placement programs as a method of addressing women's financial dependence on abusive partners that look to place women in jobs that allow for fiscal independence, including governmental administrative jobs that allocate power to women in communities as a process of challenging the social norms of female submission and inferiority, as well as providing a stronger sense of safety to domestically abused women who would otherwise feel uncomfortable reporting to authorities heavily consisting of males;

- 5) *Urges* able Member States to financially contribute to the development of WSC's either through bilateral agreements with those regions where one is to be established in order to assess each region's specific needs, or through donations to UN Women and NGOs that will thus be able to allocate these funds to the construction of such structures;
- 6) *Encourages* the counseling of young men in regions where domestic abuse is prevalent by CSW male representatives and local authorities, via educational institutions, media outlets, and public campaigns in order to enlighten these young men about relatable perspective on:
- a. The unconstructive effects of gender discrimination and violence against women on state economy and productivity as a means to alter social norms regarding women's lack of economic, social and political involvement;
 - b. The importance of condom use regarding the spread of STI's, women's health, and children's health in order to combat the spread of STI's to women and children, which is often a result of marital rape;
 - c. Legal actions that can be taken against them in cases of domestic abuse as a process of ending the concept of authorized violence against women;
- 7) *Calls for* enhanced efforts from all Member States and international organizations regarding the achievement of MDG 6 as a method to stop the spread of HIV/AIDS and other STI's through the elimination of domestic abuse and additional these methods to consist of:
- a. The transportation of victims of gender based violence and sexual abuses to 24 hour health centers that would provide services by staff of specialized doctors and psychologists in order to address HIV/AIDS impacts on women's health conditions;
 - b. The establishment of awareness campaigns through local organizations using radio, video, printed materials, community dialogues, and community based centers;
 - c. The support of these actions through the gathering of funding from both international organizations and Member States, with the recognition that each country has different

136 cultures and financial means so that effective assistance and awareness can be
137 brought to each of them on an equal basis.

Code: CSW/2/1

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

Subject: Women's Economic Empowerment in the Context of the Global Economic and Financial Crisis

1 *Acknowledging* the recommendations of the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* and the
2 *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women* (A/52/231),
3

4 *Guided by* Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 3,
5

6 *Affirming* the positive results of the collaboration between UN Women and Women's Actions for
7 New Directions (WAND),
8

9 *The Commission on the Status of Women*,
10

11 1) *Encourages* the dedication of 5% of able Member States' governmental agencies to
12 promote "gender and development";
13

14 2) *Recommends* the implementation of National Commissions on the Role of Women
15 (NCRW) which would proceed to:
16

17 a. Conduct research on the impacts of the global financial crisis on women workers, in
18 collaboration with Oxfam, as modeled in its own South-East Asia study;
19

20 b. Provide unemployed women in both urban and rural areas with long-term
21 employment opportunities according to Member States' capacities and the
22 candidates' qualifications;
23

24 3) *Supports* the implementation in areas of extreme poverty of sources of funding for local
25 initiatives inspired by the micro-credit model.

Code: CSW/2/2

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

Subject: *Women's Economic Empowerment in the context of the Global Economic and Financial Crisis*

1 *Noting* the impact of the global economic and financial crisis on different Member States and the
2 particular impact on women;

3
4 *Recognizing* that educating girls is the most simple and effective way to boost economic
5 progress,

6
7 *Considering* the commitment of Member States to the Convention on the Elimination of
8 Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), specifically highlighting Articles 10 and 11 on the
9 implementation of suitable measures to remove discrimination against women in education and
10 in working life, as well as discrimination due to marital and/or marital status,

11
12 *Recalling* the United Nations Population Fund's *Gender Responsive Budgeting in Practice: A*
13 *Training Manual*,

14
15 *The Commission on the Status of Women*,

- 16
17 1) *Encourages* national development plans including gender responsive budgeting;
18
19 2) *Supports* gender mainstreaming through gender quotas within positions of responsibility
20 and influence;
21
22 3) *Recommends* offering women a variety of financial services, such as free or low-cost
23 savings, loans, insurance, and credit;
24
25 4) *Acknowledging* the multiple dimension that empowerment entails, including economic
26 measures, as well as legislative reforms;
27
28 5) *Encourages* investment in education, vocational, and entrepreneurial training, as well as
29 employment counseling for women;
30
31 6) *Appeals* to Member States to increase awareness in the importance of integrating women
32 into the formal sector.

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Committee Staff

Director Ardis Smith
Chair/Rapp. Jan Michler

Agenda

1. Economic and Social Reconstruction in Palestine
2. Addressing Youth Unemployment in the ESCWA Region and Arab World
3. Promoting the Empowerment of Women in the ESCWA Region

Resolutions adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)
ESCWA/1/1	Economic and Social Reconstruction in Palestine	Adopted by acclamation
ESCWA/1/2	Economic and Social Reconstruction in Palestine	Adopted by acclamation
ESCWA/1/3	Economic and Social Reconstruction in Palestine	Adopted by acclamation
ESCWA/2/1	Youth Unemployment in the ESCWA Region and Arab World	Adopted by acclamation
ESCWA/2/2	Youth Unemployment in the ESCWA Region and Arab World	Adopted by acclamation
ESCWA/2/3	Youth Unemployment in the ESCWA Region and Arab World	13/0/0/1

Summary Report

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) held its biannual session to consider the following items: Addressing Youth Unemployment in the ESCWA Region and Arab World, Promoting the Empowerment of Women in the ESCWA Region, and Economic and Social Reconstruction in Palestine. Throughout the week, the work of the Commission was punctuated by the spirit of consensus-building and diplomacy as encapsulated within its mandate as a regional commission.

During the first session Tuesday evening, the body discussed several agenda options before setting the agenda at 3, 1, 2. The committee began work on its first topic, Economic and Social Reconstruction in Palestine, and formed three working groups by Tuesday evening.

On Wednesday, the discussions of the three working groups continued, and during the evening, three working papers appeared on the floor and were submitted to the dais for review. The constructive work of this committee was particularly emphasized through the informal moderated discussion that all Member States of the Commission initiated during an unmoderated caucus. The discussion aimed at clarifying and exchanging views about the different working papers on the floor.

By Thursday afternoon, all three working papers had been accepted by the dais as draft resolutions. After closing the speakers' list and then exhausting it, the body moved into voting procedure and adopted draft resolutions ESCWA/1/1, ESCWA/1/2 and ESCWA/1/3 by acclamation.

ESCWA/1/1, passed with one friendly amendment, discusses the improvement of the economic and social conditions of Palestinian refugees and encourages the establishment of several instruments, including a regional database in order to enhance intra-Palestinian communication and create better labor market opportunities. ESCWA/1/2 was subject to one unfriendly amendment, which was accepted by the Commission. This resolution discusses the establishment of programmes supporting Palestinians to obtain a better access to resources and to benefit from microcredit loans. ESCWA/1/3 – passed with two friendly amendments – stresses the importance of educational and healthcare infrastructure.

Thanks to the efficient, constructive and consensus-seeking work of the body, debate upon the second topic, Addressing Youth Unemployment in the ESCWA Region and Arab World, began at the end of the Thursday afternoon session. By Thursday evening, two working groups had handed in working papers to the dais. The dais received a third working paper at the end of the Friday morning session, and the dais accepted draft resolutions ESCWA/2/1, ESCWA/2/2, and ESCWA/2/3 during the afternoon session.

After the speakers' list was exhausted, the body went directly into voting procedure and adopted all three draft resolutions on the floor unanimously. The committee adopted ESCWA/2/1 and its discussion of youth involvement in policy-making processes by acclamation. Resolution ESCWA/2/2 – also adopted by acclamation – endorses the establishment of the ESCWA-wide Vocational Industrial Training Association (EVITA) and also proposes educational programmes and business incentives. The body adopted Resolution ESCWA/2/3 by roll call, with 13 votes in favor, 0 objections, 0 abstentions, and 1 non-vote. This resolution calls for the creation of a Regional Education Programme in MENA (REPM) in order to allow an expert panel to facilitate educational programmes in the region.

Following voting procedure, the body adjourned the meeting until the next Commission session.

Code: ESCWA/1/1

Committee: The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Subject: *Economic and Social Reconstruction in Palestine*

1 *Acknowledging* the rights of all persons as guaranteed under the Universal Declaration of Human
2 Rights and highlighting Articles 13, 14 and 15 and their assertions on the rights of refugees and
3 displaced persons,

4
5 *Recognizing* the United Nations (UN) Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees
6 (UNRWA) and its works to provide basic services to the registered Palestinian refugees in the
7 Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) region, including health care,
8 community support, microfinance and social safety nets for five million refugees in Jordan,
9 Lebanon, Syria, and the occupied Palestinian territories,

10
11 *Referring* to A/RES/63/202 and its acknowledgement of the importance of information sharing
12 technologies in order to foster poverty eradication and social inclusion within all Member States,

13
14 *Recalling* the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and specifically
15 the right to work of all persons as discussed in Article 6,

16
17 *Affirming* the economic and social strains for neighboring Member States hosting Palestinian
18 refugees,

19
20 *Deeply concerned* that Palestinian refugees suffer a high unemployment rate of 27.4 percent and
21 are limited in profession choice according to the Palestinian Refugee Support Network,

22
23 *Having considered further* the World Youth Report on Youth Employment and that new
24 opportunities tend to remain in the professional and advanced technical sector,

25
26 *Observing* ESCWA's study developed in 2009 and launched at the Fourth Internet Governance
27 Forum in order to provide a road map for internet governance,

28
29 *Recognizing* Silatech's success in its mission to address the critical and growing need to create
30 jobs and economic opportunities for young people,

31
32 *The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,*

33
34 1) *Urges* all Member States of ESCWA for further support and to uphold the working rights
35 of the Palestinian refugees in the ESCWA region;

36
37 2) *Recommends* the creation of a regional database under the joint venture of the
38 Technical and Statistical Committees of ESCWA for civic economic and social gains
39 such as:

40
41 a) Facilitating voting procedures that utilize internet technology,

42

- 43 b) Built to attract Palestinian software development firms to help facilitate the
44 creation of the database, by Palestinians for Palestinians,
45
46 c) Providing job listings for the purpose of employers displaying job vacancies and
47 potential employees looking to market their skills,
48
49 d) The promotion of the creation of social networks with the intent of reuniting
50 Palestinian refugees and their families and fostering communication between
51 employers and employees;
52
- 53 3) *Calls* upon ESCWA members to allow Palestinians to take part on upcoming and future
54 electoral votes in Palestine, by giving access to appropriate voting locations, embassies
55 and organizations of polls, not excluding the possibility to vote via the database, and:
56
- 57 a) Being conducted by an ESCWA subcommittee, namely the Committee on Social
58 Development,
59
60 b) With efforts being coordinated by the Executive Secretary of ESCWA;
61
- 62 4) *Encourages* the UNRWA to continue in its efforts to conduct economic and social
63 reconstruction;
64
- 65 5) *Further invites* the joint efforts of UNRWA and the social enterprise Silatech through
66 programs promoting job training and social enterprise in the Arab world including but not
67 limited to:
68
- 69 a) Encouraging job training and stressing employment in lucrative enterprises such as
70 engineering, technology, mathematics, and science,
71
72 b) The Silatech program Mubadarati which administers microfinance loans;
73
- 74 6) *Calls* for the establishment of the Bureau for the Facilitation of support to the Palestinian
75 Refugees (BUFASPAR) under the ESCWA Committee on Social Development to consist
76 of specialists in the region and to coordinate existing UN organizations and ESCWA
77 efforts to assist countries who host Palestinian refugees which will have functions
78 including the:
79
- 80 i) Development of a monthly report on the economic and social needs of the region
81 and access to vital resources such as food, water and sound infrastructure,
82
83 ii) Establishment of an annual budget based on the reports that is to be voted upon by
84 ESCWA Member States,
85
86 iii) Encouragement of each ESCWA member to commit to their responsibilities to the
87 region;
88

- 89 7) *Declares accordingly* to continue the efforts of rehabilitation and support for
90 Palestinian refugees in order to secure their ties to Palestinian origin;
91
92 8) *Encourages* further discussion and facilitation of ESCWA members providing the
93 necessary measures to combat these issues.

Code: ESCWA/1/2

Committee: The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Subject: *Economic and Social Reconstruction in Palestine*

1 *Having adopted* the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) resolution
2 252 (XXII) with the focus on the critical importance of economic and social stability and
3 reconstruction for long-term Palestinian success,

4
5 *Noting* the severe impact of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict on Palestinian economic and social
6 systems,

7
8 *Further noting* the right of all Member States to freely develop, as stated in Article 11 of the
9 Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam and A/RES/41/128,

10
11 *Recognizing* that A/RES/66/74 and A/RES/66/79 acknowledge that accessible borders for
12 providing trade are mandatory for the improvement of the Palestinian situation,

13
14 *Further recognizing* the past successes of Sharia compliant interest-free microcredit finance
15 loans through the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB),

16
17 *Noting with satisfaction* the efforts to provide microcredit finance loans to young Palestinian
18 entrepreneurs set forth by the United Nations (UN) Relief and Works Agency for Palestine
19 Refugees (UNRWA) and Silatech's Mubadarati Programme,

20
21 *Recalling* the precedence set by the World Bank's report on Investing in Palestinian Economic
22 Reform and Development to develop infrastructure by way of finance in establishing future
23 financial health and infrastructure stability within Palestine,

24
25 *Reaffirming* the principles set forth by the G8 Declaration on Expanding Access to Microfinance
26 for Entrepreneurs which stresses the benefits of sustainable microcredit finance in establishing
27 future financial health and infrastructure stability,

28
29 *Guided* by support within the Roadmap to Peace as established by the Arab Quartet for the
30 Palestinian National Authority's (PNA) desire to establish access to a free market economy as set
31 forward in the PNA's program of the thirteenth government,

32
33 *The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,*

- 34
35 1) *Emphasizes* the necessity for Palestine to have free access to materials and capital
36 previously and currently being provided by the UN and their subsidiary organizations for
37 the development and reconstruction of schools and universities, hospitals, transportation
38 systems, public buildings and national companies;
39
40 2) *Demands* that all confiscated and currently restricted taxes be duly returned to the PNA
41 and maintains that all future taxation within Palestine is the right of the PNA to secure;

- 42 3) *Proposes* the establishment of the Accomplish Common Control for Economic and
43 Social Stimulation Programme (ACCESS) in order to create a basis of cooperation within
44 Palestine to secure access to international markets and accelerate the flow of import-
45 export commodities and capital by:
- 46
- 47 i) Establishing a common basis of communication and cooperation between the
48 authorities of Israel and Palestine, which will:
- 49
- 50 (a) Ensure that constant communication take place with due precedence on
51 issues of urgent concern,
52 (b) Determine that UN supervision of matters of critical importance be
53 mandatory as to ensure equal representation of all bodies;
- 54
- 55 ii) Facilitating further UN supervision and mediation regarding border control
56 cooperation,
- 57
- 58 iii) Incorporating and gaining financial support from existing programs provided by
59 the UN and United Nations Development Program (UNDP), such as the
60 Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People (PAPP) and the Palestinian
61 Economic Council for Development and Reconstruction (PECDAR),
62
- 63 iv) Aiming towards a peaceful negotiation between Israel and Palestine as to a future
64 means of access between the Gaza Strip and West Bank;
- 65
- 66 4) *Calls for* the creation of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Arab
67 Microcredit Finance Initiative (EAMFI) in order to provide Sharia compliant microcredit
68 loans to independent entrepreneurs within the ESCWA region;
- 69
- 70 5) *Endorses* the EAMFI to work in accordance under the IsDB, PAPP, and with the full
71 compliance of ESCWA;
- 72
- 73 6) *Authorizes* the EAMFI to directly administer funds to individual entrepreneurs within the
74 ESCWA region with special emphasis upon Palestinian citizens and refugees;
- 75
- 76 7) *Recommends* that projects financed by EAMFI focus on developing infrastructure within
77 the ESCWA region where development is an absolute necessity, such as within Palestine
78 and for surrounding refugee populations;
- 79
- 80 8) *Calls upon* all ESCWA Member States and international lenders to capitalize the EAMFI
81 in order to provide sufficient funds to all individual entrepreneurs;
- 82
- 83 9) *Designates* the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee (AHLC) to provide EAMFI support to free
84 market economy which promotes social and economic growth as established in the
85 Foundational Principles of the thirteenth government;
- 86

- 87 10) *Asks* that all ESCWA Member States independently lower tariffs on importation and
88 exportation with Palestine in order to further build Palestinian infrastructure;
89
- 90 11) *Affirms* that all previously mentioned operatives be expediently set forth given the dire
91 need to improve upon the situation within Palestine.

Code: ESCWA/1/3

Committee: The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Subject: *Economic and Social Reconstruction in Palestine*

1 *Recognizing* the importance of the Palestinian Economic Council for Development and
2 Reconstruction (PECDAR) due to its expertise in allocating resources in Palestine and its
3 successful implementation of programmes in Palestine since receiving their mandate in 1993,
4

5 *Emphasizing* the right of all peoples to a modern and developed State as stated in Article 22 of
6 the United Nations (UN) African Charter on Humans and Peoples Rights and the Declaration on
7 the Right to Development and as reaffirmed by the Vienna Declaration and the Program of
8 Action,
9

10 *Deeply disturbed* by high levels of youth unemployment in the Economic and Social
11 Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) region and especially in the construction, health care
12 and education sectors,
13

14 *Noting* the importance of easy access to education as stated in Millennium Development Goal
15 (MDG) Two which focuses on universal primary schooling,
16

17 *Noting further* the need for the development of health care facilities as emphasized in the MDGs,
18

19 *Recognizing* the importance of the Red Crescent in providing emergency assistance throughout
20 the ESCWA region,
21

22 *Reaffirming* the importance of universal access to transportation as stated in the report
23 E/ESCWA/SDPD/2009/WP1 on transport for sustainable development in the Arab Region,
24

25 *Acknowledging* the need for Palestinians to have access to a secure and sustainable source of
26 energy for their development,
27

28 *Bearing in mind* the need for Palestine to actively trade with its neighbours through the opening
29 of its borders in order to facilitate sustainable economic development,
30

31 *The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,*
32

- 33 1. *Calls for* the development and rebuilding of primary and secondary education facilities
34 including but not limited to the:

- 35
36 a. Reconstruction of fifty primary schools by 2025,
37
38 b. Reconstruction of thirty-five secondary and vocational schools by 2025,
39
40 c. Consideration of the logistics of the aforementioned goals by the Economic and
41 Social Council (ECOSOC);
42

- 43 2. *Recommends* the further development of health care facilities in order to provide easy
44 access to health care professionals through the:
45
46 a. Construction of a minimum of ten new hospitals by 2025,
47
48 b. The creation of mobile health care units to be equipped with medical essentials
49 and emergency medical supplies, to be supervised by the Palestine Red Crescent
50 Society in conjunction with the World Health Organisation (WHO),
51
52 c. The allocation of funds from the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee (AHLC) to achieve
53 the previously stated goals;
54
55 3. *Encourages* the development of independent solar power energy systems in conjunction
56 with ESCWA's Committee on Energy;
57
58 4. *Calls upon* the Middle East Quartet to encourage the careful monitoring of the goods
59 allowed in and out of Palestine according to criteria established by the United Nations
60 Relief Works Agency (UNRWA);
61
62 5. *Requests* that the UN General Assembly (GA) considers the construction of United
63 Nations Air Strips in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank for the purpose of relief aid and
64 infrastructure development;
65
66 6. *Expresses its belief* that the reconstruction of infrastructure in the Gaza Strip and the
67 West Bank will improve the labor market situation by creating jobs through the
68 employment of residents of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank in the construction and
69 staffing of the above facilities;
70
71 7. *Requests* the creation of Information and Communication Centers by the World Bank
72 Integrated Community Development Program (ICDP), implemented by PEC DAR and
73 supported by ESCWA's Technical Committee in order to:
74
75 a. Develop sustainable models for community media communication centers in the
76 West Bank and Gaza Strip,
77
78 b. Evaluate the impact of these centers on social, economic and cultural
79 development;
80
81 8. *Urges* the development of new roads in order to ensure the expedient delivery and travel
82 of commercial goods, peoples, and essentials such as food, water and medical supplies;
83
84 9. *Further urges* that logistics for the construction of new roads be considered by ESCWA's
85 Transport Committee;
86
87 10. *Supports* the development and implementation of new initiatives aimed at the
88 reconstruction of East Jerusalem such as the rebuilding of infrastructures and the

89 renovation of buildings, roads and the sewage system with the aim of guaranteeing
90 unrestricted access of UN personnel and Palestinian citizens;

91

92 11. *Asks* that ESCWA will endeavor to remain actively involved in these matters.

Code: ESCWA/2/1

Committee: The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Subject: *Addressing Youth Unemployment in the ESCWA Region and Arab World*

1 *Reaffirming* the United Nations (UN) Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees's
2 (UNRWA) Microfinance Portfolio and the UN standard defining youth as ages 15 to 24 and
3 young professional as ages 25 to 35,

4
5 *Noting* that youth involvement in policy-making results in the ability to create a prosperous
6 environment for youth employment,

7
8 *Acknowledging* the ramifications of youth disenfranchisement and exclusion in relation to
9 political stability and security in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region as noted in
10 the UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) Arab Youth Employment
11 Report,

12
13 *Fully aware* of the unfavorable economic conditions confronting unemployed youth as stated in
14 ESCWA's Integrated Social Policy Report IV,

15
16 *Recognizing* the need of a coordinated approach concerning youth leadership and policy-making
17 to ensure youth empowerment with the aim of developing lasting change,

18
19 *Noting with satisfaction* the progress and achievements of the World Programme of Action for
20 Youth (WPAY) as demonstrated in a number of Member States including Yemen and Lebanon,

21
22 *Recalling* the success of the UNRWA Stakeholder Conference in Brussels on "Engaging Youth"
23 which provided young people with an opportunity to voice their concerns on topics directly
24 affecting youth of the region,

25
26 *Noting with satisfaction* the 2011 Economic and Social Development Summit Arab Youth Forum
27 and its commitment to eradicating youth unemployment and fostering empowerment,

28
29 *Reaffirming* the integral role that youth plays in society as highlighted in the United Nations
30 International Year of Youth 2010/2011,

31
32 *The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,*

33
34 1) *Calls upon* members of the MENA region to create a Ministry of Youth Affairs:

- 35
36 a. At a state level,
37
38 b. With leadership and organization that shall be determined by each Member State,
39
40 c. Supported by and in conjunction with ESCWA's Committee on Social
41 Development;
42

- 43 2) *Invites* the States of the MENA region to use the aforementioned Ministry to guide the
44 development of initiatives such as:
45
46 a) Non-partisan youth think-tanks with the purpose of facilitating dialogue surrounding
47 relevant issues such as job placement, youth disenfranchisement and other pertinent
48 matters,
49
50 b) Annual MENA symposia for youth to engage the leaders of tomorrow in the political
51 discourse in subjects such as:
52
53 i. Educational reform,
54 ii. Youth unemployment,
55 iii. Political engagement of youth,
56 c) The use of secondary school and university student organizations for the development
57 of political policies which aim to have a lasting impact through:
58
59 i. Local and statewide simulations of governmental bodies,
60 ii. Seminars on diplomatic, parliamentary and political procedures,
61 iii. Hosting key diplomats and political figures for discussion panels;
62
63 3) *Encourages* States from the MENA region to develop young professional networks to
64 create continuity between youth organizations and professional, economic and political
65 spheres;
66
67 4) *Calls for* the integration of youth into recognized political parties through the
68 establishment of a quota system to be determined by each Member State;
69
70 5) *Expresses its hope* that existing Youth National Action Plans be improved and that
71 Member States that have yet to adopt such Plans do so with expedience.

Code: ESCWA/2/2

Committee: The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Subject: *Youth Unemployment within the ESCWA Region and Arab World*

1 *Alarmed* by the high rate of youth unemployment within the Economic and Social Commission
2 for Western Asia (ESCWA) region,

3
4 *Guided* by the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Employment Policy Department which
5 defines youth as being between the ages of 15 and 24 or from the end of schooling to one's first
6 career,

7
8 *Deeply disturbed* by ESCWA's Integrated Social Policy Report IV and its exposure of the fact
9 that the vast majority of unemployed youth within the region have obtained a college degree or
10 higher but lack the appropriate skills that the global market demands,

11
12 *Welcoming* the support of the Youth Employment Network (YEN) as cited within A/RES/54/120
13 in regards to its assistance to ESCWA Member States in order to increase youth employment,

14
15 *Referring* to the proposal Promoting the YEN in the Arab Region by the ILO, which states that
16 66 million young people are unemployed,

17
18 *Emphasizing* the necessity for children to be given access to education and other necessary
19 resources so that they may grow and develop in society as stated within the Convention on the
20 Rights of the Child,

21
22 *Recalling* A/RES/65/312 and its call for Member States to provide economic opportunity for
23 youth,

24
25 *Drawing attention* to the World Bank report on Youth Employment in the Middle East and North
26 Africa (MENA) Region and its discussion of the high unemployment rate and different needs of
27 ESCWA Member States to alleviate youth unemployment,

28
29 *Recognizing* A/RES/64/130 which aims to integrate youth into society,

30
31 *Further recognizing* the Youth Loan Fund as an initiative based on engaging the private and
32 public sectors in order to promote large scale job creation, entrepreneurship and access to capital
33 for young people,

34
35 *Emphasizing* the right to work for all peoples as guaranteed within the General Assembly
36 resolution 2200A (XXI) and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

37
38 *Affirming* the importance of Technical and Vocational Education (TVE) as seen in countries such
39 as Germany and South Korea,

40
41 *Recognizing* the social and economic opportunities created by the Schengen Agreement allowing
42 free movement between European Union States,

43

44 *Commending* the strides taken by Oman towards youth employment through the adoption of
45 Omanization Ratios that require specific numbers of citizens to be employed in industry,
46

47 *Noting with regret* the current deficiency of appropriate job training and education in the Arab
48 world,
49

50 *Noting with satisfaction* the INJAZ programme founded within Jordan and its necessary support
51 to ESCWA regional youth since 1999,
52

53 *Drawing attention* to the ILO's Decent Work Country Programmes which are conducting work
54 around the globe to advance youth employment and involvement in the economy,
55

56 *Stressing* the importance of entrepreneurship for the ESCWA region as a means for building
57 infrastructure amongst the youth generation,
58

59 *Fully believing* that the collaboration with the ESCWA Arab Microcredit Finance Initiative
60 (EAMFI) can foster entrepreneurship amongst the youth,
61

62 *The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,*
63

- 64 1) *Calls for* the regional expansion of the INJAZ initiative under supervision of the ESCWA
65 Committee on Social Development (ECSD) in order to benefit all ESCWA Member
66 States;
67
- 68 2) *Decides that* the regional INJAZ initiative work diligently to:
69
 - 70 i) Ensure cooperation between individual Member States and the INJAZ initiative in
71 order to provide the most beneficial education regarding the current Member
72 States economic conditions and needs,
73
 - 74 ii) Encourage the regional INJAZ initiative use local entrepreneurs to provide
75 training programmes such as but not limited to:
76
 - 77 i. Seminars and workshops,
 - 78 ii. Internships,
 - 79 iii. Independent contracting;
80
- 81 3) *Calls for* the creation of the ESCWA Scholarship Programme (ESP) under the ECSD for
82 the purpose of funding students within all ESCWA Member States to travel
83 internationally in order to attend universities and vocational training programmes
84 otherwise not readily available;
85
- 86 4) *Authorizes* the ESP to provide scholarship funds for students to study internationally with
87 the requirements that the student:
88

- 89 i) Agree to return upon graduation for the purpose of training additional students
90 within the student's Member State of origin,
91
92 ii) Consent to return any funding from the ESP scholarship in the event that the
93 student does not fulfill the requirement to fully graduate and return within a year
94 after the completion of their programme in order to educate other students,
95
96 iii) Gain approval by the ESP and the corresponding national government in
97 accordance with application qualification process prior to allotment of funds to
98 the student,
99
100 iv) Submit biannual progress reports from individually enrolled programmes to
101 ensure that obligations are being successfully fulfilled;
102
- 103 5) *Suggests* educational institutions in the ESCWA region cooperate to create a consortium
104 allowing students to study at participating regional institutions in an effort to foster
105 regional growth and equal opportunity for the development of youth economic potential
106 in all ESCWA Member States;
107
- 108 6) *Endorses* the establishment of the ESCWA-wide Vocational Industrial Training
109 Association (EVITA) under the ECSD with offices in each ESCWA Member State in
110 order to widen the career prospects of ESCWA regional youth, with responsibilities such
111 as but not limited to:
112
- 113 i) Calling upon the ILO to provide the necessary financial resources to establish
114 EVITA,
115
116 ii) Introducing the youth of the region to EVITA as early as secondary school to
117 draw their attention to different employment perspectives,
118
119 iii) Encouraging private investors and sponsors to invest in vocational training
120 schemes leading to higher youth employment,
121
122 iv) Suggesting close involvement with private enterprises, governments, and public
123 offices in areas such as curriculum content and training,
124
125 v) Promoting the ongoing high-level training and mentoring in order to secure the
126 quality of the education and the motivation of the youth workforce,
127
128 vi) Proposing that EVITA qualifications are to be recognized within all Member
129 States of the ESCWA region,
130
131 vii) Establishing an ESCWA-wide social media platform for:
132
- 133 i. Increasing the outreach of the programme as to interact with the large
134 number of young people who use social media networks in daily life,

- 135 ii. Communication through mentors committed to answering individual
136 questions in forums concerning EVITA,
137 iii. Advertising via social media channels including, but not limited to,
138 Facebook, Twitter and Youtube,
139
140 viii) Offering online application processes and encouraging online theoretical
141 courses to be offered in rural areas in order to enable students to participate in the
142 EVITA programme regardless of their physical distance to urban areas,
143
144 ix) Organizing practical events such as career days and opportunity fairs;
145
146 7) *Calls upon* EAMFI to start the Youth with Independent Entrepreneurship Plans Initiative
147 (YIEPI) with the mission to:
148
149 i) Allow ESCWA youth who have a lack of financial assets to realize the creation of
150 enterprises,
151
152 ii) Improve employment rates for youth in the ESCWA region,
153
154 iii) Create sustainable enterprises for future generations;
155
156 8) *Encourages* distribution of the EAMFI budget according to business plan quality with
157 main focus on feasibility and sustainability of the idea;
158
159 9) *Further encourages* an Open Border policy for ESCWA Members States to promote the
160 free flow of capital along with a greater interdependence and economic cooperation
161 within the region;
162
163 10) *Recommends* that Member States independently implement strict employment standards
164 for corporations and companies within the region ensuring:
165
166 i) Equal opportunity employment of all individuals regardless of age, race, gender,
167 and religion,
168
169 ii) Equitable wages for all workers of ESCWA origin according to job specialization;
170
171 11) *Invites* all ESCWA Member States to offer tax incentives for corporations and
172 companies who employ a majority quota of citizens of ESCWA Member State origin as
173 determined by each individual Member State;
174
175 12) *Encourages* the efforts of corporations conducting business in the region to strengthen
176 the future regional workforce by offering opportunities for the youth including, but not
177 limited to:
178
179 i) Job fairs,
180

- ii) Internship programmes,
 - iii) Job training and specialization seminars,
 - iv) Education grants focusing on skills in Mathematics, Informatics, Natural Sciences, and Technology (MINT) fields,
 - v) Vocational curriculum development;
- 13) *Trusts* that cooperation between political, public, and private sectors will inevitably help guide our youth and economies in positive directions towards successful future.

Code: ESCWA/2/3

Committee: The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Subject: *Youth Unemployment within the ESCWA Region and Arab World*

1 *Recalling* that 90 percent of the five hundred thousand individuals entering the labor market in
2 the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) region each year are youth,

3
4 *Acknowledging* the need to utilize existing skills within the Middle East and Northern Africa
5 (MENA) region and foster future skills that meet the infrastructural, social and economical needs
6 within the region,

7
8 *Fully believing* in Article 13 of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam that highlights
9 the right to work,

10
11 *Taking note* of A/RES/65/312 and its efforts towards a solution to satisfy the demand for skilled
12 manpower,

13
14 *Aware of* the vital role educators play in implementing the Mathematics, Information
15 Technology, Natural Science and Technology (MINT) subjects,

16
17 *Realizing* the benefits to be gained by collaborating diverse opinions of the ESCWA region,

18
19 *Emphasizing* the necessity for teachers to be equipped with a correct understanding of the MINT
20 subjects,

21
22 *Guided by* “Media and Information Literacy: Curriculum for Teachers” that was released by the
23 United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to serve as a model
24 for future regional cooperation in regards to education,

25
26 *Recalling* the achievements and progress made by the Education for Employment Initiative of
27 the World Bank that endeavors to identify ways educational programmes can be used to address
28 employment needs,

29
30 *Acknowledging* the successes achieved by the youth ministries in ESCWA Member States such
31 as Oman, Sudan and Yemen,

32
33 *The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,*

- 34
35 1) *Calls* for the creation of a Regional Education Programme in MENA (REPM) by an
36 expert panel consisting of business experts working collaboratively with educational
37 professionals to identify regional employment opportunities and how current curriculum
38 can adapt to better serve these needs that will serve as a regional framework;
39
40 2) *Designates* the framework to serve as a general source of reference that outlines goals
41 and objectives in order to direct focus of education and existing curricula to address the
42 region’s needs;
43

- 44 3) *Emphasizes* that the MREP will serve as an optional framework and regional source for
45 the purpose of providing:
46
47 a) Guidance of the development of curriculum for Member States within the MENA
48 region in hopes of further developing their own primary and secondary curricula,
49
50 b) Education within the MINT subject,
51
52 c) An expert body for the purpose of consulting the region on educational affairs
53 regarding construction of future schools as well as the development of curricular
54 material,
55
56 d) Teachers with the necessary training that will allow them to better understand and
57 promote the regional framework,
58
59 e) An annual report about the progress;
60
61 4) *Recommends* steps be taken to educate teachers about the established framework within
62 the region including:
63
64 a) Providing optional classes by Member States regarding the framework and its best
65 implementation on local levels,
66
67 b) Creating a programme by which teachers can travel unrestricted between states and
68 streamline better communication and knowledge exchange;
69
70 5) *Expresses* its hope that the Advisory Committee in ESCWA will reside over and work in
71 conjunction with the expert panel in an annual meeting of diverse individuals that shall be
72 designated considering the following:
73
74 a) Two representatives appointed by each Member State,
75
76 b) The incorporation of diverse expertise including but not limited to teachers and
77 business leaders;
78
79 6) *Desires* that Member States understand the importance of funding educational
80 programmes as a means to ensure the stability and security of the region;
81
82 7) *Calls upon* cooperation between ESCWA Member States to financially support the
83 programmes suggested by MREP whilst expecting each State to take responsibility over
84 the individual enactment of each programme on a national level;
85
86 8) *Endorses* the usage of the Kuwait Fund in order to establish the expert body and promote
87 the development of the framework described;
88
89 9) *Has resolved* that ESCWA will actively remain engaged.