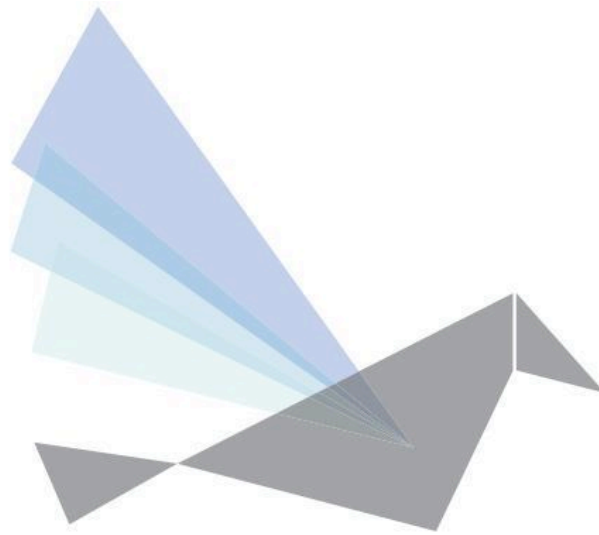


# Department of the Intergovernmental Organizations



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## 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.

# Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation

## Committee Staff

Director                      Angela Merriam  
Rapporteur                  Tan Jia

## Agenda

1. Responding to the Effects of Natural Disasters and Enhancing Emergency Preparedness
2. Regional Economic Integration and a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP)
3. Global Health Epidemics: Threats to Agriculture, Trade and Tourism

## Resolutions adopted by the committee

| <b>Document Code</b> | <b>Topic</b>  | <b>Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)</b> |
|----------------------|---|--|
| APEC/DRS/1/1         | Responding to the Effects of Natural Disasters and Enhancing Emergency Preparedness | Acclamation                                |
| APEC/DRS/1/2         | Responding to the Effects of Natural Disasters and Enhancing Emergency Preparedness | Acclamation                                |
| APEC/DRS/1/3         | Responding to the Effects of Natural Disasters and Enhancing Emergency Preparedness | Acclamation                                |
| APEC/DRS/1/4         | Responding to the Effects of Natural Disasters and Enhancing Emergency Preparedness | Acclamation                                |
| APEC/DRS/1/5         | Responding to the Effects of Natural Disasters and Enhancing Emergency Preparedness | 15/0/3                                     |

## Summary Report

The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items: Responding to the Effects of Natural Disasters and Enhancing Emergency Preparedness; Regional Economic Integration and a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific; Global Health Epidemics and Threats to Agriculture, Trade, and Tourism.

The session was attended by representatives of 19 Member Economies and one observer non-governmental organization.

The session opened up with adoption of the agenda in the aforementioned order after a discussion on topic order.

On Wednesday, delegates discussed various issues within the topic Responding to the Effects of Natural Disasters and Enhancing Emergency Preparedness and then divided into groups to draft working report segments. One working report segment was officially submitted before the suspension of the Wednesday evening session and two were seen by the Director.

A total of nine working papers were submitted to the dais, the contents ranging from post-disaster recovery, climate change, national action and adaptation strategies, to the creation of an emergency Network and Disaster Relief Investment Fund.

After considerable negotiations, delegates condensed the working papers into five draft report segments on the sub-topics of National Action and Adaptation Strategies, Climate Change and Sustainable Recovery Strategies, APEC Network of Emergency Preparedness Data Sharing, Disaster Relief Investment Fund, and Physical and Technological Infrastructure. On Friday afternoon the body adopted by acclamation the draft report segments 1.1 through 1.4, and the draft report segment 1.5 passed with 15 votes in favor and 3 abstentions.

After voting early Friday afternoon, the delegates spent the remaining time working on two working papers regarding a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific. While the two resulting draft report segments were not passed by the body due to two objections, these documents outlined a fruitful discussion.

Committee: Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

Subject: Responding to the Effects of Natural Disasters and Enhancing Emergency Preparedness

1 **I. Introduction**

2  
3 **A. NATIONAL ACTION AND ADAPTATION STRATEGIES (NAAS)**

4  
5 1. The United Nations Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015) A/CONF.206/6, the World  
6 Conference on Disaster Reduction A/CONF.206/6, the United Nations International Strategy for  
7 Disaster Reduction A/RES/65/157 and the United Nations Development Program have  
8 established a precedent for dealing with challenges arising from natural disasters. In addition,  
9 there are many already existing regional frameworks which address disaster management such as  
10 the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre  
11 (ADPC), and Asian Disaster Risk Reduction Centre (ADRC).

12  
13 2. NAAS are pertinent to maintaining a strong economy, reducing death tolls, the number of  
14 victims or injured persons, the number of internally displaced persons, reducing damage to  
15 infrastructure and increasing communication at the local, national and regional levels.

16  
17 **B. CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABLE RECOVERY STRATEGIES**

18  
19 3. The increased severity of natural disasters has a debilitating effect on the economic well-being  
20 of APEC Member Economies. We recognize the underlying risk factor presented by climate  
21 change as outlined in the fourth priority of The Hyogo Framework of Action A/CONF.206/6 and  
22 reaffirm the asymmetric impact of these natural disasters on least developed economies and  
23 small island economies as outlined in the Barbados Programme of Action A/CONF.167/9. We  
24 also acknowledge that disasters in the region provide an unprecedented opportunity to  
25 reconstruct infrastructure. This opportunity allows for less developed Member Economies to  
26 pursue innovative sustainable solutions for economic growth without the reluctance to dismantle  
27 existing infrastructure.

28  
29 **C. APEC NETWORK OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS DATA SHARING (ANEDS)**

30  
31 4. APEC realizes the importance of early warning systems as mentioned in United Nations  
32 International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) resolutions A/54/219 and A/56/195.  
33 APEC Member Economies call for improving the five priority procedures outlined in the Hyogo  
34 Framework for Action in the region.

35  
36 **D. DISASTER RELIEF INVESTMENT FUND**

37  
38 5. APEC recognizes the difficulties developing and developed nations face in both allocating  
39 sufficient resources towards rebuilding in the aftermath of a natural disaster and being able to  
40 save, manage, and grow large enough funds to be able to accomplish this goal.

41

## **E. PHYSICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

6. Infrastructure improvement and development has long been highlighted by the international community as a key to effectively mitigate the effects of natural disasters. The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and the fifth priority action of the Hyogo Framework for Action seek to strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response, which includes creating more resilient infrastructure.

7. After the devastating earthquake in Haiti of 2010, many of the emergency reporting and response systems failed, proving less resilient than was anticipated. Because Haiti had implemented a system that mapped the regions through text messages, it was able to quickly respond to survivors and direct the necessary resources to those persons who needed them most. Live-mapping is a proven solution that could be implemented without large costs and increased technology sharing and cooperation would allow for more effective emergency response.

## **II. Mandate**

### **General Background**

#### **A. NATIONAL ACTION AND ADAPTATION STRATEGIES (NAAS)**

8. The Cancun Adaptation Framework 1/CP.16 was referenced in order to establish a process which will enable Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to formulate and implement NAAS. In establishing the Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness and Response 2008/SOM3/TFEP/012 alongside the APEC Emergency Management CEO's Forum, APEC has presented a strong supplement to the United Nations international framework. This strategy takes into account the Three Pillars of APEC so as to ensure that any proposed measures are within the scope of APEC's activities. The strategy also highlights the importance of the creation of a national action and adaptation plan.

9. In 2011, the APEC High Level Policy Dialogue on Disaster Resiliency Statement laid out general guidelines for Member Economies to help strengthen businesses and communities to prepare for and respond to natural disasters. Additionally, The Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness and Response in the Asia Pacific Region 2009-2015 details several key strategies for disaster management, including the assessment of natural disaster damage and risks, improving early warning systems, writing teaching strategies for disaster preparedness, investigating the viability of sharing information, and pilot programs to reduce disaster uncertainty for businesses. This APEC strategy further addresses business continuity and details the need for the formulation of long term recovery plans for businesses, reducing the reliance on external resources for small to medium-sized enterprises, engaging in hazard mapping and building support from international organizations for natural disasters and donations in such an event.

10. In accordance with NAAS, several Member Economies have successfully implemented Lifeline Groups which are closely interlinked networks between governments and main enterprises essential for local infrastructure in case of a natural disaster, such as energy, water,

88 transportation and telecommunication. These groups concentrate on being prepared to respond to  
89 disasters through employee training and drill, all in close cooperation through regular meetings,  
90 to ensure the maintenance of basic infrastructure. Utilizing local resources or local emergency  
91 response groups such as Ambulan 118, a non-governmental local response group, will allow  
92 Member Economies to ensure the effective implementation of the national strategies.

93

## 94 **B. CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABLE RECOVERY STRATEGIES**

95

96 11. The 2011 APEC Honolulu Declaration embodies our green growth goals, which discourage  
97 inefficient energy use and aim to reduce energy intensity. The APEC Principles on Disaster  
98 Response and Cooperation provides a framework from which to establish sustainable  
99 redevelopment in the region.

100

## 101 **C. APEC NETWORK OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS DATA SHARING (ANEDS)**

102

103 12. The APEC Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness and Response  
104 core objectives state the need for the improvement upon prior knowledge sharing and best  
105 practices strategies for natural disaster risk reduction, and the realization of the gaps in disaster  
106 risk reduction. APEC recognizes that voluntary cooperation of all involved parties is integral to  
107 the implementation of necessary improvements upon the current framework for natural disaster  
108 prevention. APEC should seek to continually improve upon the aforementioned emergency  
109 preparedness plan which facilitates the reduction of the economic impact of natural disasters.

110

## 111 **D. DISASTER RELIEF INVESTMENT FUND**

112

113 13. APEC recognizes that the rebuilding process in the aftermath of a natural disaster is of  
114 concern to all APEC Member Economies, but is often not subjugated to sufficient follow up. As  
115 a result, developed and developing countries face extreme difficulties when attempting to put  
116 aside funds in order to be able to stimulate their economies and rebuild damaged infrastructure in  
117 the wake of a natural disaster. APEC thus understands that allowing national governments to  
118 have access to greater funds is conducive towards a stronger and faster recovery.

119

## 120 **E. PHYSICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

121

122 14. Principle 13 of the APEC Principles on Disaster Response and Cooperation highlights that  
123 the status of toxic and nuclear materials must be considered during natural disasters to reduce the  
124 risk of triggering disastrous chain reactions that would further complicate Member Economies'  
125 recovery processes.

126

127 15. Principles 6 and 24 of the APEC Principles on Disaster Response and Cooperation state that  
128 science and technology sharing and public awareness are essential in effectively responding to  
129 natural disasters and cooperating in order to mitigate their effects. Additionally, the Hyogo  
130 Framework for Action identified the use of knowledge and innovation to build a culture of safety  
131 and resilience at all levels in its third priority action. APEC has also long utilized the  
132 Telecommunications and Information Working Group (TEL) in order to promote information  
133 and communication technologies (ICT) growth and strengthen Member Economies' ICT

134 infrastructure. The use of cellular technologies is in line with not only APEC's priorities for  
135 disaster response and cooperation, but also its long-term goals of ICT development.

136

### 137 **III. Conclusions and Recommendations**

138

#### 139 **A. NATIONAL ACTION AND ADAPTATION STRATEGIES (NAAS)**

140

141 16. Due to regional particularities, the issues in response to natural disasters and emergencies  
142 must be addressed at the national as well as the international level using a multi-stakeholder  
143 approach. APEC therefore strongly promotes the extension of National Action and Adaptation  
144 Strategies (NAAS) to all Member Economies.

145

146 17. APEC proposes the combination of aspects from three successful NAAS of APEC Member  
147 Economies in order to prepare a guideline for all Member Economies. This guideline will help  
148 solidify the manner in which national policies are created and implemented.

149

150 18. APEC has identified gaps in the Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency  
151 Preparedness and Response in the Asia Pacific Region 2009 – 2015, which include the need to  
152 strengthen public and private sector partnerships, development of “bottom-up” national disaster  
153 management policies, further detailing business continuity strategies, strengthening vulnerable  
154 sectors of the economy and improving the accessibility of natural disaster education.

155

156 19. Despite regional particularities regarding the occurrence and extent of natural hazards, all  
157 Member Economies have expressed their deep conviction that only a common approach  
158 including the sharing of knowledge and expertise concerning natural hazards through open  
159 forums and databases can allow for an optimal solution.

160

161 20. APEC is convinced that a comprehensive approach including international institutions, non-  
162 governmental organizations, businesses, public and private partnerships, and government  
163 authorities will lead to an effective approach for managing disaster risk reduction and emergency  
164 preparedness.

165

166 21. It has been noted that in many rural areas, certain necessary measures and services are  
167 lacking. Infrastructure in these areas is underdeveloped compared to urban centers. There is a  
168 need for improved cooperation between the local response teams and the national coordination  
169 offices. This includes education and training for the local populace, including men, women and  
170 children, local response teams and other relevant authorities. Furthermore, national authorities  
171 should consider delegating power required to effectively respond to disasters to local authorities  
172 where necessary, so as to promote a “bottom up” approach. Member Economies are encouraged  
173 to utilize preexisting local infrastructure to implement face-to-face training programs on disaster  
174 response to be conducted by local leaders.

175

a. Training should include emergency evacuation drills for the purpose of  
176 ensuring that all individuals are competent in their understanding and are  
177 effectively trained in their emergency procedures.

178

b. Training should be led by those designated by their respective Member  
179 Economies including first-aid procedures to help prepare individuals for the



180 specific natural disasters that may affect their Member Economy, for  
181 example, the School Earthquake Safety in APEC Economies Reducing Risk  
182 and Improving Preparedness.  
183

184 22. APEC emphasizes that the creation and development of NAAS should be led by national  
185 governments and their central ministries, as well as the local authorities and subnational  
186 governments. This proposed developmental structure will allow for the coordination of donors  
187 and ensure support from every level of authority. Special emphasis should be placed on national  
188 and local particularities and those natural disasters to which they correspond, while maintaining  
189 coordination within the region.  
190

191 23. APEC strongly recommends that each NAAS be a set of principles and guidelines rather than  
192 a strict template. Due to the varying disaster areas and disaster type, flexibility is paramount to  
193 ensure optimal and effective response.

- 194 a. The disparity of education levels between rural and urban sectors will be  
195 addressed through education and training of local officials and response teams.
- 196 b. Furthermore, these guidelines will concentrate on the education of the local  
197 populace, beginning with primary and secondary schools on the hazards of  
198 disasters. They are designed to prepare the youth for a situation to the best of  
199 our abilities, to minimize the effects of natural disasters and emergencies.
- 200 c. NAAS promotes the development of common APEC Security Guidelines on  
201 Safety Precautions for Companies on the basis of best practice and information  
202 and technology sharing.
  - 203 i. For the establishment of these security guidelines, APEC proposes close  
204 collaboration with the APEC Emergency Management CEO's Forum  
205 to utilize a multi-stakeholder approach.
  - 206 ii. These guidelines shall concentrate particularly on safety training for  
207 employees and regulations on seismically safe buildings.
  - 208 iii. Furthermore, businesses should be encouraged to implement disaster-  
209 response training for business employees and owners; this could  
210 include training to maintain business functionality in situations in  
211 which significant portions of the working staff have been  
212 incapacitated.
- 213 d. Moreover, already existing NAAS should be strengthened through task forces  
214 using gap analysis, which should hold regular sessions to reassess their  
215 strategy. Once risks have been assessed properly, local, national and regional  
216 priorities can be better measured.; therefore, steps should be taken to identify  
217 gaps in current business disaster-readiness and assess needs. Private  
218 businesses should be responsible for carrying out such assessments within the  
219 guidelines established by Member Economies' governments.  
220

221 24. APEC encourages all Member Economies to create a national coordination body for disaster  
222 and emergency management, requesting the technical and logistical aid of the United Nations  
223 Development Program and regional development banks.

- 224 a. Under the auspices of this authority, local response teams consisting of local  
225 representatives and skilled volunteers will be able to quickly respond and  
226 provide citizens and businesses with easily accessible contact persons.  
227 b. This national coordinating body can organize the spread of information  
228 materials among businesses and local citizens, including: hazard fact sheets,  
229 household emergency plans and emergency survival kits.  
230 c. The respective bodies should oversee that hospitals are encouraged to  
231 establish Hospital-Continuity Plans, exactly like Business-Continuity Plans  
232 (as discussed below), specific to the needs of medical services. Hospitals of  
233 Member Economies shall therefore store up emergency stocks of supplies and  
234 medicine to last seven post-disaster days, store up fuel and electric generators  
235 in order to continue to operate life-saving devices, and help hospitals draw up  
236 long-term contingency plans for times when they must be self-sufficient for  
237 longer than seven days.  
238

239 25. APEC proposes that the national coordination body established by each respective Member  
240 Economies should encourage the development of Responding Effectively and Collaborative  
241 Tactics (REACT).

- 242 a. Based on the model provided by existing Lifeline Groups present in various  
243 Member Economies, REACT is an APEC guideline intended to provide a  
244 framework for Business-Continuity Plans (BCPs). APEC's role in the  
245 implementation of BCPs through REACT is to serve as a platform through  
246 which Member Economies can collaborate, share information, and follow up on  
247 progress and shortcomings in enacting the program.  
248 i. REACT permits flexibility and adaptation, allowing for Member  
249 Economies to follow the guidelines and make adjustments based on their  
250 specific circumstances. REACT is not intended to replace current  
251 domestic projects but to provide a framework within which Member  
252 Economies can work. REACT implementation should involve  
253 representatives from governments and businesses, with voices from all  
254 enterprises deemed essential for effective disaster response. Such  
255 enterprises would focus on the transport of food, electricity, water,  
256 sanitation services, and all other enterprises that the government of the  
257 respective Member Economy deems to be necessary.  
258  
259 b. Ideas already put forth in the 2011 APEC High Level Policy Dialogue on Disaster  
260 Resiliency are intended to fit within the framework of NAAS. In helping private  
261 corporations to prepare Business-Continuity Plans, Member Economies should  
262 consider the following guidelines:  
263 i. The Member Economies should encourage their businesses, in planned  
264 evacuation areas, to stockpile surplus resources in a "buffer inventory",  
265 such as electric generators, merchandise, and medical supplies so as to  
266 maintain functionality in the wake of a disaster, at least for a time, when  
267 outside aid is unable to reach disaster areas;  
268 ii. Member Economies should encourage businesses located in disaster zones  
269 to maintain a stock of surplus resources required during a natural

- 270 disaster, such as electric generators, medical supplies and emergency  
271 food supplies, so as to maintain the functionality in the event outside aid  
272 is unable to reach the disaster affected area.
- 273 iii. Member Economies in need of capital to help establish BCPs are  
274 encouraged to make use of regional financial institutions including but  
275 not limited to the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American  
276 Development Bank;
- 277 iv. Member Economies of APEC are cognizant of least developed economies.  
278 Such economies, particularly those of small island developing  
279 economies face an asymmetric economic impact by natural disasters. In  
280 particular, BCPs and Hospital Continuity Plans do not wholly address  
281 the concerns and needs of least developed economies because such  
282 economies consist primarily of small private businesses and subsistence  
283 farmers, who live outside the economic realm to which BCPs and HCPs  
284 apply. Furthermore, Member Economies should strive to engage in  
285 economic policies which direct investment at those least able and most  
286 impacted by natural disasters.  
287

## 288 **B. CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABLE RECOVERY STRATEGIES**

- 289
- 290 26. APEC is convinced that global climate change has resulted in an increase in the frequency  
291 and impact of natural disasters, and urges members to rebuild damaged areas with an emphasis  
292 on sustainability through targeted investments in infrastructure.  
293
- 294 27. The integration of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction should be discussed  
295 within an APEC framework due to the increasing vulnerability of members, and urges the  
296 inclusion of these topics in the agenda for APEC 2013 in Indonesia.
- 297 28. Member Economies should remain cognizant of the increased risk and economic impact  
298 faced by low-lying coastal lands and small island economies, and other at-risk economies within  
299 their membership due to climate change.  
300
- 301 29. APEC recognizes and asserts the need for a flexible approach to disaster risk reduction,  
302 seeking to incorporate climate change and other environmental considerations into all planning  
303 and development programs, utilizing bilateral and multilateral channels.  
304
- 305 30. We have concluded it is necessary that post-disaster recovery and rebuilding efforts are  
306 conducted in a manner compliant with:  
307
- 308 a. national sovereignty;  
309 b. the economic capabilities of individual members;  
310 c. long-term sustainability as a method to decrease the economic and infrastructure  
311 impact of future disasters;  
312 d. energy conservation and management through implementation of environmentally  
313 sound technologies;  
314 e. planning efficacious transport and shipping routes, in combination with infrastructure  
315 to assist in the movement of people, resources, and aid for future disasters;

316 f. furthering the principles of corporate accountability.  
317

318 31. Reconstitution of residential areas need to emphasize the following:

319 a. rebuilding in locations which account for traffic flow patterns aiming to discourage  
320 energy inefficiency in commuting;

321  
322 b. appropriate regard to regional natural disaster risks in addition to standard construction  
323 practices to ensure constructions are resistant to these natural disasters.  
324

### 325 **C. APEC NETWORK OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS DATA SHARING (ANEDS)** 326

327 32. APEC Member Economies will explore the creation of an APEC Network of Emergency  
328 Preparedness Data Sharing (ANEDS) through which meteorological, seismological, and other  
329 earth-monitoring data can be shared as deemed appropriate by Member Economies. The goal is  
330 to improve the capacity of all Member Economies to respond quickly and efficiently to all  
331 natural disasters and emergencies.  
332

333 a. APEC will conduct a study to determine the plausibility of the network, the costs  
334 associated with such an endeavor, as well as the needed infrastructure to implement  
335 the network, including but not limited to determining which parties contribute to the  
336 network such as researchers, national monitoring agencies, and scientists. APEC  
337 recommends that Member Economies implement the stated policies in a timely and  
338 efficient manner. APEC will study data and information sharing mechanisms of the  
339 relevant regional network to encourage data sharing among Member Economies  
340 aiming to:  
341

342 i. Include raw data from meteorological satellites, including but not  
343 limited to weather, cloud cover, infrared, and ocean currents, as well  
344 as seismological sensor stations and other terrestrial earth-monitoring  
345 sensor stations, would be encouraged to be shared efficiently with  
346 APEC member economies;

347  
348 ii. Ensure accessibility of the contributed data to all Member Economies  
349 of APEC;

350  
351 iii. Utilize the example of the bilateral mechanisms and agreements for  
352 information sharing such as the Science and Technology Research  
353 Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS) between Japan  
354 and Peru.  
355

356 b. The findings from this study will be presented at a symposium which will be planned  
357 and hosted by APEC's Emergency Preparedness Working Group (EPWG). Also, the  
358 APEC EPWG and the relevant experts will provide suggestions on how the network  
359 will operate. Furthermore, the study will include an estimate for an approximate  
360 budget. The symposium will also allow for the sharing of information, ideas, and  
361 concerns as well as promoting education and knowledge awareness. The proposed

362  
363  
364

outcome of this symposium will be a call to action to develop the network within a prospective timeframe.

365 **D. DISASTER RELIEF INVESTMENT FUND**

366

367 33. APEC recommends that Member Economies explore the possibility of creating a voluntary  
368 investment strategy for post-disaster relief. This investment strategy would involve participating  
369 Member Economies paying into a fund, which could then provide help to those countries  
370 participating in the fund in the event of a natural disaster. APEC suggests that the Member  
371 Economies collaborate with the Committee on Trade and Investment in performing an  
372 exploratory review of this idea, which would assess the feasibility and effectiveness of this  
373 project, given the realities of its Member Economies and possible limitations in APEC's legal  
374 framework. The findings of this review would then be presented by the Committee on Trade and  
375 Investment to all the interested Member Economies, and further action would be decided at that  
376 point. This exploratory review would include, but would not be limited to:

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- a. Determining the overall feasibility of this project;
- b. Determining what kind of structural capacity would be required to manage the fund, acknowledging that this project might be outside APEC's mandate, but that collaboration outside APEC is also a possibility;
- c. Determining how much financial capacity the fund would require in order to operate effectively, acknowledging that:
  - i. It would be necessary to determine how much coverage by this fund would cost annually, or biannually.
  - ii. The fund should be created in such a way that allows participation by APEC Member Economies, specifically those that may have financial limitations.
- d. Assessing committees, such as the Business Advisory Committee, that could provide additional advice or expertise to this review, acknowledging the financial expertise required in overseeing the growth of funds put aside for these types of eventualities;
- e. Evaluating in what fashion and time frame the funds could be administered;
- f. Gauging possible stipulations as to how the money will be administered in terms of what types of projects the fund would support and how the project would be monitored.

398 **E. PHYSICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

399

400 34. APEC recognizes that the resilience of physical infrastructure in each Member Economy  
401 enables them to minimize the effects of natural disasters. Therefore, APEC encourages the  
402 improvement of new and existing infrastructure, especially in those facilities that handle  
403 hazardous materials.

404

405 35. In order to best address the needs of Member Economies regarding infrastructure  
406 improvement, APEC encourages:

407

408

409

410

- a. The organization of a workshop on advancing building standards to be hosted within an APEC Member Economy by the end of 2013. Member Economies are invited to send their representative experts, including engineers, to this workshop;

- 411           b. These experts to give special priority to facilities handling any highly hazardous  
412 materials as classified by the United Nations Globally Harmonized System of  
413 Classification and Labeling of Chemicals to enable them to resist severe natural  
414 disasters and earthquakes up to magnitude 9.0 on the Richter scale;  
415           c. Member Economies to apply those plans as new national design standards for those  
416 specific facilities and, when national capacity is lacking, utilize APEC Partners for  
417 Progress projects to facilitate infrastructure development.  
418

419 36. APEC recognizes that ICTs can be used to facilitate a timely response in the event of a  
420 natural disaster. APEC calls for utilization of telecommunications technology to more effectively  
421 respond to specific needs in post disaster areas. The ultimate goal of APEC with regard to the  
422 spread of ICT technology is that every village, even in the most remote areas, has direct  
423 communication in the event of a disaster. In order to accomplish this aim of effective use of ICTs  
424 in the wake of such disasters, APEC recommends that Member Economies utilize technology in  
425 the following ways:  
426

- 427           a. Utilization of existing cellular technologies and infrastructure, where national capacity  
428 allows, in order to implement live-mapping systems. These live-mapping systems utilize  
429 text messages sent by disaster victims in order to communicate where they are and  
430 indicate their needs. Use of these technologies should be prioritized to populated areas  
431 that are at high risk of natural disasters. Furthermore, such systems are effective in  
432 ensuring that marginalized groups are not forgotten in relief efforts.  
433           b. Effective use of public-private-partnerships in order to ensure the availability of  
434 communications in the immediate aftermath of a natural disaster. In rural and remote  
435 areas where implementation of cell phone towers and infrastructure is not within the  
436 capacity of the Member Economy, consideration should be given to providing satellite  
437 phones to necessary government, private, and non-governmental entities where  
438 necessary.  
439           c. APEC also encourages the utilization of radio technology in those countries that cannot  
440 implement the above recommendations. Such technology includes shortwave, Ultra High  
441 Frequency (UHF), and Very High Frequency (VHF) radios which are reliable and  
442 inexpensive to implement, have a proven track record over the past century, and require  
443 little power or physical infrastructure to implement.

# African Union

## Committee Staff

Director                      Doug Arseneault  
Assistant Director        Moritz Mueller  
Chair                            Caroline Matthews  
Rapporteur                  Huan Ju

## Agenda

1. Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development
2. Responding to the Famine in Somalia
3. Addressing the Use of Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict

## Resolutions adopted by the committee

| <b>Document Code</b> | <b>Topic</b>                                 | <b>Vote<br/>(Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)</b> |
|----------------------|--|--|
| AU/1/1               | Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development | 36/1/2/2                                       |
| AU/1/2               | Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development | 37/0/3/1                                       |
| AU/1/3               | Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development | 37/1/1/2                                       |
| AU/1/4               | Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development | 18/7/13/3                                      |



## Summary Report

At this year's session of the General Assembly of the African Union, delegations were faced with a provisional agenda of three topics: Responding to Famine in Somalia; Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development; and Addressing the Use of Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict. After a few introductory words held by the Director and the Assistant Director, the delegates held several speeches regarding the setting of the agenda in their desired order. Delegations expanded these discussions within a couple of informal sessions. The agenda was eventually set in the order of 2-1-3. Immediately following the adoption of the agenda, delegations moved into substantive debate discussing issues surrounding Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development.

On Wednesday morning, the delegates held multiple substantive speeches covering every single aspect of the topic before moving into a long informal session. Six working groups addressed the entire breadth of the topic. Working papers were submitted on Thursday and ranged from proposals for restructuring of current programs, emphasizing post conflict development, to the creation, implementation, and financing of new programs aimed at various areas such as medical and mental rehabilitation, the inclusion of women, and infrastructure development. Throughout Thursday, the six working papers submitted had been reduced to four, as working groups merged their papers. All four working papers were accepted into draft resolutions by midday on Friday. The committee entered voting bloc in the final session on Friday, voting on all four draft resolutions.

The first draft resolution focused on south-south cooperation by streamlining the progression between the three stages of the NEPAD framework for post-conflict reconstruction development and was passed with a vote of 36 for, one against, and two abstentions. The second draft resolution passed with 37 for, no opposition, and three abstentions. This resolution created the program REBIRTH, which aims to stabilize post-conflict Member States through democratic transition, rehabilitation and reintegration, and economic growth and development. The third draft resolution included proposals for upgrading the NEPAD Governance, Peace and Security Programme by creating a new post-conflict development model that ensures secure and sound institutions which, in return, secure investments. This draft was passed with 37 in favor, one opposition, and one abstention. Finally, the fourth draft resolution incorporated ideas such as the creation of an African Common Market, encouraging Member States to develop a trans-boundary water resource system in states along the Nile River, and the creation of an initiative to direct the promotion of a communal agriculture industry with the goal of economic advancement. This draft resolution passed with eighteen in favor, seven opposed, and thirteen abstentions. In the remaining hour of committee, delegates briefly discussed the second topic, addressing the Famine in Somalia, and began formulating working papers.

Code: AU/1/1  
Committee: African Union  
Subject: Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development

1 *Affirming* the Constitutive Act of the African Union, particularly Article three and the African  
2 Declaration on Human and People's Rights which recognizes the challenges faced in upholding  
3 these rights in times of post-conflict,  
4

5 *Noting with satisfaction* AU Decision 302, which requests the African Union Commission to  
6 continue its cooperation with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa in  
7 undertaking joint activities, projects, and programs for Africa's development,  
8

9 *Stressing* A/RES/62/275, which states that the responsibility for peace and security in Africa lies  
10 primarily within African countries, while recognizing the necessity of continued support within  
11 the international community,  
12

13 *Recalling* the Agenda for Peace report of former Secretary General Boutros-Boutros Ghali  
14 defining the actions that Member States must take in ending conflict as well as defining  
15 peacekeeping, peacemaking and preventative diplomacy,  
16

17 *Keeping in mind* the responsibility of each AU Member State to strive to meet the United  
18 Nations Millennium Development Goals, specifically Goal One, eliminating extreme poverty  
19 and hunger, Goal Two, universal education, Goal Three, gender equality and empowerment of  
20 women, and Goal Seven, ensuring environmental sustainability, before the 2015 deadline,  
21

22 *Noting with approval* A/RES/57/7, the Busan Partnership, and the African Peer Review  
23 Mechanism that stresses the importance of global partnerships, national development plans, and  
24 South-South cooperation,  
25

26 *Recognizing* A/RES/63/1 the Political Declaration on Africa's Development Needs which  
27 defines many of the greatest needs of African states through increasing African trade and  
28 investment,  
29

30 *Reaffirming* the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights as the African continent's main  
31 instrument to promote and protect the basic rights and freedoms of the African people, including  
32 the right to water accessibility,  
33

34 *Acknowledging* the creation of the New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development  
35 (NEPAD) Post Conflict Reconstruction Framework and its shared similarities with the goals  
36 created at the formation of the African Union (AU) including socioeconomic development and  
37 the raising of the standard of living,  
38

39 *Reiterating* the joint initiative between NEPAD and the United Nations Educational Scientific  
40 and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on PCRD, Technical and Vocational Education and  
41 Training Framework, which stresses basic education and enhances effective vocational training,  
42 combining literacy programs with livelihood skills, training presents the best approach to skills  
43 development in post-conflict areas,

44  
45 *Noting* Security Council resolution 1325, which calls on international actors to implement peace  
46 agreements that address the rehabilitation of women victimized by gender-based crimes,  
47  
48 *Recognizing* the roles of the World Health Organization (WHO) in promoting the reintegration  
49 and social growth of citizens into post-conflict communities,  
50  
51 *Acknowledging* the role of UN Human Settlements Program (UN Habitat) in improving living  
52 conditions of urban dwellers through enhanced physical infrastructure, housing capacities, water  
53 and sanitation conditions,  
54  
55 *Guided by the belief* that bridging economies and markets through regional integration provides  
56 greater opportunities that will aid in economic development as stated in the Economic  
57 Commission for Africa Boosting Intra-Africa Trade Report and AU Assembly Declaration  
58 1(XII),  
59  
60 *Considering* United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and  
61 Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER), as it is one of the most technologically innovative early  
62 warning mechanism to track and respond to humanitarian crises, as recommended by General  
63 Assembly Report A/AC.105/94 and A/RES/61/110,  
64  
65 *The African Union,*  
66  
67 1) *Approves* of the abilities of UN-SPIDER to be expanded to PCRD in Africa to better  
68 respond to humanitarian crises by:  
69  
70 a) Dedicating UN-SPIDER resources to the AU;  
71 b) Recommending the training of AU officials by United Nations officials concerning  
72 the use of UN-SPIDER;  
73  
74 2) *Calls upon* Member States to utilize programs such as, UNESCO's Technical Vocational  
75 Educational Training Program, in order to reintegrate vulnerable populations and to  
76 expedite the process of reintegration by focusing on the creation of employment in the  
77 fields of:  
78  
79 a) sustainable agricultural practices and water resource management;  
80 b) modernized transportation infrastructure;  
81 c) renewable energy and green job creation;  
82  
83 3) *Encourages* increased cooperation between Member States to expand microcredit  
84 financial services such as entrepreneurial financing, insurance, and personal savings,  
85 through programs including, but not limited to, the Arab Fund for Technical Assistance  
86 to African Countries and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa;  
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- 4) *Invites* all willing and able Member States to increase and continue financial contributions, personnel, and technical resources to the African Standby Force for peacekeeping and peace-building based on the individual needs of that state;
  - 5) *Endorses* UN Habitat's Water and Sanitation Programme for the development of basic water and sanitation infrastructure to guarantee health and sanitary living in the aftermath of conflict for low-income urban dwellers who do not have access to safe drinking water as funded by the Water and Sanitation Trust Fund;
  - 6) *Further encourages* Member States to increase investments in the construction of physical transportation infrastructure in rural areas facing emergency post-conflict situations to ensure efficient access to basic resources such as food, water, shelter and medical facilities;
  - 7) *Calls for* aid and assistance to be delivered by the World Food Programme's (WFP) Emergency Operations for immediate food relief in post-conflict situations, especially to vulnerable populations through funding by donors and through the WFP's Immediate Response Account;
  - 8) *Requests* the WHO to provide emergency resources to those worst affected by conflict and grant increased access to psychological treatment through the WHO's Mental Health Initiative;
  - 9) *Affirms* the utilization of UN Habitat, in conjunction with the African Development Bank's Urban Poverty Reduction Program Support Project, to provide sustainable electricity and sanitation in urban structures;
  - 10) *Calls upon* the AU Specialized Committee on Social Affairs to work with Member States to promote continental access to education by developing and maintaining improved education policies, including the elimination of school fees at the primary and secondary levels, providing incentives for school attendance, utilizing funds provided by UNESCO and UNICEF such as:
    - a) UNICEF's School Garden Program;
    - b) World Food Programme's School Feeding Initiative, which works to provide proper nutrition;
  - 11) *Expresses its hope* that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries increases contributions to the UN Fund for South-South Cooperation to aid in the global south initiatives facilitated by Member States to develop post conflict reconstruction and development;
  - 12) *Urges* AU Member States to increase intra-African trade through the utilization of NEPAD's Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program (CAADP) and the CAADP Multi Donor Trust Fund by:

- 134 a) building transportation infrastructures such as roads, harbors, and railway systems, to  
135 allow for greater market access;
- 136 b) increasing the use of agricultural markets in AU Member States;
- 137 c) utilizing CAADP's Improved Regional Trade in Food Staples, which provides start up  
138 funding from the World Bank and aims to improve regional food production and  
139 achieve overall food security through trade;
- 140
- 141 13) *Underlines* the importance of increased coordination and involvement of Member States  
142 in the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), especially the involvement  
143 of women in the DPKO, to work with the African Women's Committee on Peace and  
144 Development to facilitate the increased role of women in peacekeeping and state building  
145 processes as well as the transitional justice and political dialogue;
- 146
- 147 14) *Requests* willing Member States to work with the AU Peace and Security Council  
148 subsidiary bodies in conjunction with the UN Rule of Law Unit as well as the Rule of  
149 Law Coordination Group to promote good governance, capacity building, and the  
150 strengthening of transitional governments by:
- 151
- 152 a) creating an effective local police force in the hope of fostering an environment in  
153 which states cannot regress back to a setting of conflict;
- 154 b) expediting reestablishment of a functioning judiciary system in the efforts of  
155 combating the detrimental effects of conflict on all aspects of society, including  
156 future recovery and the upholding of the universal rights of citizens;
- 157
- 158 15) *Reiterates its call upon* the creation of national development plans in coordination with  
159 the AU to create better strategies for overall social, economic, and political development  
160 to meet the specific needs presented by each Member State to promote accountability,  
161 attract foreign direct investment, and recover from conflict.

Code: AU/1/2  
Committee: African Union  
Subject: Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development

1 *Affirming* Article Three of the Constitutive Act of the African Union, which includes the  
2 objectives of the promotion of peace, security, stability, democratic principles and institutions,  
3 good governance and human rights,  
4

5 *Recalling* Article Two subsections one and seven of the Charter of the United Nations in  
6 affirming all states as sovereign equals, and stating that the United Nations shall refrain from  
7 intervening in affairs that lie within a Member State's domestic jurisdiction,  
8

9 *Recognizing* the New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development's (NEPAD) Post-Conflict  
10 Reconstruction and Development Framework, which promotes emergency, transitional, and  
11 development phases of post-conflict reconstruction and development,  
12

13 *Acknowledging* the efforts within Article 43 of NEPAD's Post-Conflict Reconstruction and  
14 Development Framework, which draws attention to the need for resource mobilization through  
15 increased cooperation between internal and external actors,  
16

17 *Emphasizing* that approaches to post-conflict reconstruction must be mindful to the specific stage  
18 of a State's post-conflict reconstruction and development,  
19

20 *Noting with appreciation* the recommendations of the Secretary General contained in A/65/152  
21 on his report on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable  
22 development in Africa,  
23

24 *Declaring* that rehabilitation and reintegration of civilians is essential in enabling post-conflict  
25 communities, societies, and Member States to emerge as peaceful and thriving entities,  
26

27 *Underlining* Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states that the will  
28 of the people is the basis of authority of government and that such will is expressed through  
29 genuine, periodic, free, and fair elections,  
30

31 *Declaring accordingly* that the programs established under the United Nations Trust Fund for  
32 Electoral Observation (UNTFEO) and the Electoral Assistance Division of the Department of  
33 Political Affairs of the Secretariat (EADDPAS) are important programs for democratic  
34 development,  
35

36 *Further recalling* A/RES/64/155, A/RES/62/150, A/RES/60/162, and A/RES/60/164, which  
37 stress the importance of democratization, the enhancement of periodic and genuine elections, and  
38 the respect for the diversity of democratic systems in electoral processes as important for the  
39 promotion and protection of human rights,  
40

41 *Reaffirming* AU/Dec. 302(XV) which promotes increased cooperation between the African  
42 Union Commission and United Nations Economic Commission for Africa to increase programs  
43 for African development,

44  
45 *Stressing* the vital role of the African Union in addressing post-conflict reconstruction and  
46 development, in addition to the valuable contribution of sub-regional groups,  
47

48 *Appreciating* the contribution of official development assistance by international donors in  
49 financing development in Africa,  
50

51 *Bearing in mind* that the primary responsibility for African development lies with AU Member  
52 States and that national policies and plans are vital to a Member State's post-conflict  
53 reconstruction and development,  
54

55 *The African Union,*  
56

- 57 1) *Recommends* the establishment of Rebuilding and Instructing to Recover the Harmed  
58 (REBIRTH) that will:  
59 a) be implemented as a strategy to be implemented under the PCRD Unit of the African  
60 Union in close collaboration with:  
61 i) AU Member States,  
62 ii) civil society,  
63 iii) relevant United Nations programs and organs,  
64 b) be funded in part by the African Development Bank,  
65 c) receive further funding from sub-regional banks including:  
66 i) the Bank of Central African States,  
67 ii) the Central Bank of West African States,  
68 iii) the Development Bank of Southern Africa,  
69 iv) the East African Development Bank,  
70 v) the Islamic Development Bank,  
71 d) further welcome funding from Breton Woods Institutions,  
72 e) aim to stabilize Member States at the end of a conflict and prevent them from  
73 relapsing into violence,  
74 f) consist of three pillars:  
75 i) democratic transition,  
76 ii) rehabilitation and reintegration,  
77 iii) economic growth and development,  
78 g) refrain from infringing on State sovereignty by requiring consent of the Member State  
79 Government to be implemented within its own borders,  
80 h) welcome all African Union Member States as members in the program,  
81 i) be African-created and African-led, but shall also encourage support from  
82 international donors and organizations, if and when appropriate;  
83
- 84 2) *Suggests* international donors increase their contributions by one percent from current  
85 contributions to the African Development Fund, in order to provide financial support for  
86 REBIRTH;  
87

- 88 3) *Requests* that donors fulfill the commitments made in the Monterrey Consensus of  
89 contributing 0.7 percent of gross national income in Official Development Assistance in  
90 order to promote development in African states;  
91
- 92 4) *Urges* the African Union to replicate the UNTFEO and EADDPAS for the purpose of  
93 establishing the African Union Trust Fund for Electoral Observation and the Electoral  
94 Assistance Division of the Department of Political Affairs of the AU in order to assist  
95 Member States who are seeking democratic transition to:  
96 a) promote electoral transparency with the aim of holding free and fair elections  
97 throughout the democratic process by:  
98 i) providing adequate funding for election monitoring programs that:  
99 (1) seek to eliminate electoral fraud,  
100 (2) promote voter participation by ensuring ballots are accessible to all  
101 populations,  
102 ii) ensuring personnel are adequately trained to ensure elections are free and fair;  
103 b) improve democratic institutions by:  
104 i) ensuring that best practices are established to improve the democratic process,  
105 ii) offering the resources necessary to improve human rights in developing countries,  
106 iii) increasing civil society engagement,  
107 iv) promoting decentralization in government for the purpose of enabling local  
108 government involvement,  
109 v) securing peaceful transitions of power by sharing best practices through the  
110 Africa Democracy Forum,  
111 c) ensure that African Union initiatives aimed at promoting the democratization process  
112 in Africa follow a culture-specific model;  
113
- 114 6) *Encourages* REBIRTH to collaborate with United Nations organizations, including the  
115 UNTFEO, EADDPAS and the AU Electoral Assistance Division, as well as non-  
116 governmental organizations (NGOs), to plan and implement awareness programs to  
117 educate populations of their international legal, civil, and human rights and further  
118 recommends that:  
119 a) such campaigns fit the needs and characteristics of specific communities through:  
120 i) translation of national and international laws and explanations of their  
121 implementation into the main tribal languages of the country,  
122  
123 ii) distribution of pamphlets,  
124 iii) using radio campaigns in order to reach populations who lack literacy skills,  
125 b) such campaigns request funding from the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and  
126 Cultural Organization (UNESCO);  
127
- 128 7) *Emphasizes* the need for post-conflict Member States to provide justice, reconciliation,  
129 and reintegration for marginalized communities and ostracized victims of conflict,  
130 including the use of:  
131  
132 a) truth and reconciliation commissions that draw attention to human rights violations,  
133 mass atrocities and victims' experiences in conflict in order to promote reconciliation,



- 134 b) psychological rehabilitation services for all persons affected by conflict,  
135 c) physical rehabilitation of persons who experience conflict-related injuries, including  
136 the distribution of prosthetics and other appropriate rehabilitation services,  
137 d) initiatives that engage tribal leaders and community elders to hold community forums  
138 on behavior towards issues, such as sexual violence, tolerance, reintegration of former  
139 combatants, and unique community experiences in conflict;  
140
- 141 8) *Requires* all willing and able Member States to contribute to the United Nations Action  
142 Against Sexual Violence Multi-Donor Trust Fund in order to provide financing for victim  
143 support initiatives, such as:  
144 a) existing rehabilitation programs and psychological counseling services  
145 b) the construction of new national rehabilitation centers  
146
- 147 9) *Proclaims* that REBIRTH, in collaboration with relevant UN and AU programs including  
148 but not limited to the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Entity  
149 for Gender Equality (UN Women), the United Nations Development Programme  
150 (UNDP), and the African Women’s Development Fund assist in the establishment of  
151 special rehabilitation facilities in post-conflict states for victims of conflict-related sexual  
152 violence that shall provide:  
153 a) psychological counseling and medical services,  
154 b) group therapy, group discussions, and outlets for expression such as, inter alia, dance,  
155 theater, and storytelling,  
156 c) education, self-defense training, and vocational training;  
157
- 158 10) *Underlines* the need to promote immediate post-conflict economic growth by providing  
159 workforce training for youth in areas such as, inter alia, agriculture, infrastructure,  
160 construction, and transportation;  
161
- 162 11) *Endorses* the use of the Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility to develop post-  
163 conflict states, in collaboration with the African Development Bank;  
164
- 165 12) *Further recommends* the use of the Infrastructure Strategic Action Plan (ISAP) and the  
166 NEPAD Spatial Development Programme as a baseline for development of post-conflict  
167 states;  
168
- 169 13) *Approves* of increasing trade among African Union Members through:  
170 a) Reducing barriers to trade within the African continent,  
171 b) Promoting free and fair trade within subregional economic communities through free  
172 trade agreements in order to promote peaceful relations between Member States,  
173 c) Engaging in South-South trade with other regions,  
174 d) Supporting North-South trade between African States and the developed world;  
175
- 176 1) *Supports* collaboration between the African Union and developed states to facilitate the  
177 transfer of technology and expertise through bilateral agreements and partnerships, with  
178 the objective of eventual complete African stewardship of development initiatives, to

179 invest in sectors such as, inter alia, agriculture, mining, renewable energy, and domestic  
180 water management.

Code: AU/1/3  
Committee: African Union  
Subject: Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development

1 *Conscious* of the fact that conflict continues to ravage all regions of the Africa continent and that  
2 the Member States suffer from ongoing spill-over effects, such as growing internal and  
3 international refugee population, militia skirmishes along political borders, and human  
4 trafficking,

5  
6 *Desiring* to establish a sense of peace and confidence in Africa's future, as expressed by United  
7 Nations (UN) Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali in his Agenda for Peace,

8  
9 *Stressing* the need for regional strategies on institution building to ensure independent, self-  
10 reliant development and allow the formulation of domestic strategies that take into account  
11 national characteristics and conflict history,

12  
13 *Affirming* its support of the New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)  
14 African Post-Conflict Reconstruction Policy Framework (2005) and its assertion that political  
15 stability and economic security are mutually dependent,

16  
17 *Supporting* the AU Policy Framework Document on Post-Conflict Reconstruction and  
18 Development (2006) as a mechanism to stimulate national and regional peace and security,

19  
20 *Emphasizing* that post-conflict reconstruction and development (PCRD) is the key to lasting  
21 peace and stability in Africa,

22  
23 *Reaffirming* its commitment to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of  
24 all Member States as a naturally given right,

25  
26 *Noting with satisfaction* the support given during the International Conference on Financing for  
27 Development for African states in assuming primary responsibility for their economic, social,  
28 and political development, while also using international aid effectively,

29  
30 *Deeply concerned* with the slow recovery in Southern Sudan and Sierra Leone, facing enormous  
31 challenges in relation to post-conflict reconstruction, and acknowledging the need for specific  
32 support for the democratic transition in the North African countries affected by the Arab Spring,

33  
34 *Recalling* A/RES/57/7 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for  
35 the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for NEPAD, as well as A/RES/58/233  
36 (2003), A/RES/59/254 (2004), A/RES/60/222 (2005), A/RES/61/229 (2006), A/RES/62/179  
37 (2007), A/RES/63/267 (2009), and A/RES/64/258 (2010) which report on the progress of  
38 implementation,

39  
40 *Recalling further* Security Council resolutions 1809 and 2033 on the development of effective  
41 partnerships between the United Nations and regional organizations, in particular the African  
42 Union,

43

44 *Reaffirming* its full support for the implementation of NEPAD through a united vision between  
45 the African Union, regional economic committees (RECs), Member States, civil society and the  
46 financial and private sector in Africa, as well as the various international institutions, agencies,  
47 governments, NGOs and private contractors that are part of the post-conflict reconstruction  
48 mechanism,

49  
50 *Bearing* in mind the necessity of tailor-made approaches for each country's transition from  
51 conflict to peace,

52  
53 *Taking note* of the support of NEPAD in A/RES/65/284 (2011) entitled "New Economic  
54 Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support,

55  
56 *Realizing* the limitations of the Post Conflict Reconstruction and Development Unit, due to its  
57 lack of necessary funding,

58  
59 *The African Union,*

- 60
- 61 1) *Declares* that security is the key indicator for the implementation of constructive and  
62 comprehensive processes across all phases of PCRDR;
  - 63  
64 2) *Draws attention to* the tremendous importance of institution-building in social and  
65 political transformation and reorganization taking place in the North African region;
  - 66  
67 3) *Emphasizes* the need for the re-establishment and strengthening of the capacity of  
68 security institutions, including defense, police, correctional services and border controls  
69 and customs throughout the continent;
  - 70  
71 4) *Encourages* national governments to design Member State-specific strategic  
72 frameworks, in order to implement effective plans for their reconstruction and  
73 development needs;
  - 74  
75 5) *Expresses its belief* that national strategies should be embedded in a regional  
76 framework to effectively address transnational obstacles to development, such as human  
77 trafficking, illicit trade of small arms and light weapons, illicit trade of illegal drugs, and  
78 the ecological and physical damage caused by natural disasters;
  - 79  
80 6) *Stresses* the need for sufficient financing of institution-building and encourages all UN  
81 Member States to contribute to the UN Peacebuilding Fund;
  - 82  
83 7) *Recommends* upgrading the NEPAD Governance, Peace and Security Programme by  
84 creating a new model for post-conflict development called Security and Sound  
85 Institutions for Securing Investments (SASSI) that corresponds to the existing three-  
86 phase system by committing to the following principles:  
87
    - 88 a. security is required to progress from the emergency phase of post-conflict  
89 reconstruction to the transition phase and shall:

- 90 i. consist of a necessary cease-fire and mediation of violence before  
91 any development actions can be started,  
92 ii. be aided by the education of persons affected by the conflict on  
93 human rights violations to assess whether crimes or violations were  
94 committed during the conflict and prevent future crimes with guidance by  
95 joint efforts between the United Nations Human Rights Council and  
96 UNESCO under the leadership of the ruling authority;  
97
- 98 b. sound institutions adhere to the rule of law, in order to implement effective  
99 capacity building during the transitional phase, by establishing:
- 100 i. a common set of laws recognized throughout the affected territory  
101 and allow for amendment of these laws through processes decided by a  
102 transitional government or power;  
103 ii. laws that reflect the identity, ideals, and beliefs of the people they  
104 govern;  
105 iii. a government structure within the Member State that ensures  
106 stability and the enforcement of the newly created laws;  
107 iv. means for enforcement of laws by a police force or other officially  
108 recognized authority or authorities;  
109 v. a structure that should protect all political, social and civil rights,  
110 as well as promote education, in order to empower women and youth and  
111 promote the free flow of information with the aim of encouraging  
112 entrepreneurship, creativity and establishing a foundation for growth;  
113 vi.  
114
- 115 c. securing investments by maintaining AU Member States' sovereignty, by  
116 establishing:
- 117 i. factor conditions, such as land use infrastructure, that lay the  
118 groundwork for future economic growth and investment opportunities,  
119 ii. states as the motivating factor to change these conditions and retain  
120 control over the new conditions,  
121 iii. investment opportunities that are equal partnerships between  
122 investors and investees;  
123  
124
- 125 8) *Requests* the Peace and Security Council (PSC) and the African Development  
126 Bank (AfDB) to jointly create a modest specialized African Funding and Response Unit  
127 (AFRU) which will:  
128
- 129 a. be comprised of two members from the PSC and two member from the AfDB,  
130 b. request funding from the AfDB,  
131 c. coordinate, upon approval of the membership of the PSC and AfDB, accessibility  
132 to information and communication database supported by each body.  
133
- 134 9) *Establishes* that AFRU's main objectives shall be:  
135

- 136 a. working between the PSC and AfB to ensure that the AU Post-Conflict  
137 Reconstruction and Development Unit is fully funded and prepared for immediate  
138 action in emergency situations, in order to avoid problems connected to with the  
139 frequent time delay before national citizens, residents and visitors, including refugees,  
140 receive aid,  
141 b. facilitating communication and coordination with the intent to increase efficiency  
142 and eliminate redundancy,  
143 c. helping the PSC and AfB in their efforts to effectively communicate with state  
144 and local governments,  
145 d. work with the PSC and AfB to encourage and assist Member States in progressing  
146 between the emergency, transition and development phases;  
147

148 10) *Calls* for the creation of a Joint Committee (JC) between the Post-Conflict  
149 Reconstruction and Development (PCRD) Unit and the NEPAD Planning and  
150 Coordinating Agency to implement and address the challenges posed by conflict by:  
151

- 152 a. establishing security, in conjunction with the PSC and the UN Security Council,  
153 during the initial critical three-month period following a ceasefire agreement, in order  
154 to halt all hostilities through the good offices of mediation;  
155  
156 b. ensuring that a humanitarian corridor is made available to all affected states in  
157 order to coordinate suitable relief efforts, in coordination with the PSC and the UN  
158 Security Council;  
159  
160 c. unifying and coordinating donor resources directed at conflict-affected states,  
161 while taking into consideration the unique conditions of every Member State and  
162 avoid donor malpractice under the auspices and funding of NEPAD;  
163  
164 d. advising reconstruction efforts between civil society and local stakeholders to  
165 develop a 100-day plan, including but not limited to:  
166  
167 i. infrastructure development,  
168 ii. utilities, including but not limited to, water, sewage, gas and  
169 electricity,  
170 iii. police restructuring and deployment of the security sector,  
171 iv. development of effective decentralized governance through  
172 improved administration in the municipalities by involving local groups  
173 on the grass root level,  
174 v. providing, on a voluntary basis, data on best practices for post-  
175 conflict reconstruction and development accessible for national  
176 governments, NGOs and regional organizations,  
177 vi. offers guidance to national governments willing to implement the  
178 SASSI framework on institution-building and establish a set of laws  
179 applicable to internal and external investors to promote stability and attract  
180 investment;  
181

- 182 f. Working with Member States to assist and provide expertise beyond the 100-day  
183 period, on a voluntary basis, to implement long-term PCRD goals, including but not  
184 limited to:  
185
- 186 i. re-establishment and strengthening of national security institutions,  
187 such as defense, police, correctional services, border controls and customs,
  - 188 ii. bilateral and regional coordination and cooperation, including the  
189 conducting of joint training programs for police forces,
  - 190 iii. providing sufficient resources for capacity-building in the law  
191 enforcement sector,
  - 192 iv. establishing monetary and economic expertise within national  
193 governance structures,
  - 194 v. re-establishment of small and medium enterprises (SMEs),
  - 195 vi. achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), such  
196 as eradicating poverty, increasing literacy rates and reducing infant  
197 mortality;
- 198
- 199 h. assessing post-conflict needs and priorities and coordinating multi-level efforts  
200 between the international community, AU, Member State and local communities in  
201 implementing the AU Policy on PCRD;  
202
  - 203 i. Coordinating regional cooperation for the exchange of best practices and  
204 assistance, such as funding of national institution-building regarding border controls  
205 and immigration policies;  
206
- 207 11) *Requests* the AfDB to assist in funding the work of the Joint Committee, in order to  
208 attract foreign direct investment (FDI) particularly among private microcredit  
209 institutions;  
210
- 211 12) *Calls upon* Member States to contribute to the funding of the Joint Committee, in order  
212 to ensure an effective implementation of the PCRD Draft Policy Framework;  
213
- 214 13) *Tasks* the Joint Committee to advise, upon request, the Peace and Security Council, the  
215 Panel of the Wise, a Continental Early Warning System, the African Standby Forces, the  
216 Military Staff Committee and the Peace Fund;  
217
- 218 14) *Considers* the establishment of a Joint Committee headquarters situated in Addis Abbaba  
219 to facilitate cooperation with other AU institutions;  
220
- 221 15) *Further requests* the Joint Committee to establish close cooperation and regular  
222 information exchange with the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) through  
223 biannual meetings;  
224
- 225 16) *Calls upon* Member States to commit to the inclusion of civil society and local  
226 governments, including but not limited to regional governance bodies and municipalities,  
227 in peace building negotiations and reconstruction efforts, in order to better represent local

- 228 groups and directly address their needs, in working toward the goal of national unity and  
229 state sovereignty:  
230
- 231 a. encouraging the attendance and active participation of local government officials  
232 at peace building negotiations and other relevant reconstruction decision making  
233 events, and  
234
  - 235 b. supporting civil society organizations in the aid distribution role;  
236
- 237 17) *Encourages* multilateral negotiations between Member States, the UN, international  
238 organizations, sub-regional organizations, the AfDB, the international donor community  
239 and local government officials in aid distribution processes.



Code: AU/1/4  
Committee: African Union  
Subject: Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development

1 *Alarmed by* the millions of lives lost due to intra-African conflict,  
2  
3 *Noting with regret* that extreme poverty in African Union (AU) Member States is a severe  
4 obstacle to the development phase of post-conflict reconstruction and development (PCRD)  
5 efforts,  
6  
7 *Fully aware* of the contributions made to the African continent by the United Nations (UN),  
8  
9 *Emphasizing* the need for increased cooperation between the African Union and the UN,  
10  
11 *Recalling* the goals of the 1991 Abuja Treaty, which established the African Economic  
12 Community (AEC) to implement vital tools for a stronger economically-developed continent,  
13 including free trade areas, custom unions, a central African bank and a common African  
14 currency,  
15  
16 *Approving* of the integration of the New Economic Partnership for African Development  
17 (NEPAD) into the AU structure to facilitate resources for project mobilization,  
18  
19 *Recalling* the NEPAD PCRD Framework, which emphasizes the need to address unique  
20 challenges during the emergency, transitional and stability phases of PCRD;  
21  
22 *Recognizing* that the creation of permanent jobs is a vital step in the PCRD process by deterring  
23 conflict and internationally- and domestically-illicit activities, as well as stimulates local,  
24 national and international economies,  
25  
26 *Affirming* that the AU, with support from the UN, can develop concrete and viable solutions to  
27 Africa's problems,  
28  
29 *Confident* that, with an Afro-centered approach to PCRD, Africa will have the capacity to  
30 achieve both its short-term development goals and long-term economic growth initiatives,  
31  
32 *Reiterating* the need for improved infrastructure throughout the continent, while recognizing the  
33 benefits of such projects for individual African states, their regions and Africa as a whole,  
34  
35 *Emphasizing* the necessity of a multilevel innovative financing plan for infrastructure projects  
36 that includes Member States, regional development banks, relevant NGOs, UN bodies and  
37 members of civil society,  
38  
39 *Fully alarmed* that microcredit plays a significant role in economic development, and advocates  
40 for more international focus, development and support paid to the importance of undiscovered  
41 resources,  
42

43 *Expressing its satisfaction* with recent developments by the African Union Mission in Somalia  
44 (AMISOM) in addressing the conflict in Somalia, and confident that similar efforts can be  
45 successfully implemented in addressing arising and outgoing conflicts,  
46

47 *Believing* that investment in Africa should be implemented responsibly in a manner that  
48 preserves and protects common interests and the needs of the African Union,  
49

50 *Stressing* the document A/RES/65/284 (2011) entitled “New Partnership for Africa’s  
51 Development” progress in implementation and international support,  
52

53 *The African Union,*  
54

55 1) *Draws attention to* its continued marginalization by the international community;  
56

57 2) *Recommends* that Member States play a more active role in AU affairs in order to ensure  
58 the smooth transfer of power from external actors to themselves and fellow Member States;  
59

60 3) *Calls upon* NEPAD to continue its work in conjunction with the African Advisory Board  
61 to ensure that the economic needs and priorities of Member States are being met;  
62

63 4) *Requests* the creation of an African Common Market, through:  
64

65 a. intra-African investment that increases economic interdependence between AU  
66 Member States,  
67

68 b. adoption of a preliminary import-substitution program to encourage the growth of  
69 domestic industries and exports,  
70

71 c. increased market access in accordance with Pillar II of NEPAD’s  
72 Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Plan (CAADP),  
73

74 d. encouraging the standardization of industrial and agricultural prices and regulations in  
75 order to increase the consumer purchasing power of African citizens, residents and  
76 visitors,  
77

78 e. ensuring the inclusion of both urban and rural areas in economic programs;  
79

80 5) *Encourages* Member States to create a skilled labor and strong national economy by  
81 utilizing funds allocated from the African Development Bank (AfDB) to train workers to be  
82 self sufficient;  
83

84 6) *Further encourages* investment by Member States, international organizations and non-  
85 governmental organizations (NGOs) in the creation and expansion of major transportation  
86 infrastructure projects, such as the Trans-African Highway and the establishment of rail and  
87 road corridors, in order to:

- 88 a. create jobs in post-conflict communities suffering from high unemployment rates and  
89 long-term poverty  
90
- 91 b. provide humanitarian aid workers with more efficient and effective avenues to reach  
92 states affected by conflict, and  
93
- 94 c. promote trans-African trade;  
95
- 96 7) *Recommends* that the AfDB implement the Manpower Training Initiative (MPI), which  
97 would:  
98 a. provide funding to Member States for building trades training programs, and  
99 b. utilize trainees to construct critical land use infrastructure projects;  
100
- 101 8) *Further recommends* a continued commitment to developing regional energy  
102 infrastructure, in order to:  
103 a. further the long-term AU goal of African integration;  
104  
105 b. create trans-regional electricity and gas networks in order to meet Member States'  
106 energy needs;  
107
- 108 9) *Encourages* Member States to implement permanent drip irrigation systems that  
109 minimize the use of water and enable the efficient injection of fertilizers for the purpose of  
110 growing healthier and disease-resistant crops;  
111
- 112 10) *Urges* Member States along the Nile River to develop a trans-boundary water resource  
113 system of underground pipelines using AfDB funding, in order to increase public access to  
114 water;  
115
- 116 11) *Further encourages* the development of information and communications technologies  
117 (ICT), in particular the establishment of a trans-African fiber-optic cable network that will  
118 increase communication on local, national, and trans-African levels;  
119
- 120 12) *Notes with deep regret* the exploitative nature of agricultural processes that continue to  
121 use the Terminator Gene;  
122
- 123 13) *Requests further* the implementation of culturally-specific microcredit programs  
124 administered by NGOs, which:  
125
- 126 a. provide entrepreneurial guidance and connection to initial capital;  
127
- 128 b. empower women and families affected by conflict;  
129
- 130 c. aid Africa in expanding its financial institutions;  
131
- 132 d. provide greater economic stability;  
133

- 134 e. encourage competition within the private sector;  
135  
136 10) *Recommends* that the purview of NEPAD be expanded to include a greater advisory role  
137 for Member States and intra-national institutions on the implementation of the NEPAD Post-  
138 Conflict Reconstruction and Development framework;  
139  
140 12) *Invites* short-term aid regulated by the AU, to ensure:  
141  
142 a. the interests and opinions of African Member States are upheld and recognized,  
143  
144 b. the stipulations of donor UN Member States and international bodies are aligned  
145 with the priorities and needs of receiving states,  
146  
147 c. sources of aid other than monetary contributions are considered, including  
148 volunteer medical, social, and educational services and resources, and  
149  
150 d. other tools that promote Member State self-sufficiency, in a timely manner  
151 following the end of conflict;  
152  
153 13) *Urges* Members States, NGOs and intergovernmental aid organizations to support the  
154 transition of post-conflict zones from dependency on a single industry to a diversified  
155 economy by:  
156 a. educating local populations on oil and natural gas extraction and processing,  
157  
158 b. enabling Member States to directly benefit from their natural resources, including  
159 their human resources;  
160  
161 14) *Requests further* that the AEC implement the Natural Resource Training Initiative, which  
162 would:  
163 a. coordinate training of African citizens by foreign investors in oil or natural gas  
164 extraction and processing in Member States territories;  
165 b. ensure that training included environmentally safe methods for extraction and  
166 processing;  
167 c. gradually build a civilian population educated and equipped to extract and process  
168 oil without foreign investment,  
169 d. set the African continent on a path toward self-sufficiency in oil extraction,  
170 processing and trading;  
171  
172 15) *Calls for* the AfDB to fund an intra-African peer review monitoring commission to:  
173  
174 a. consist of a representative from all Member States;  
175  
176 b. ensure Member State arising from conflict efficiently and effectively meet the  
177 NEPAD benchmarks by developing thresholds for economic development and growth,  
178 based on:  
179

- 180 i) infrastructure development,  
181  
182 ii) growth in new industrial sectors that increase purchasing power of the  
183 consumer,  
184  
185 iii) net export trade,  
186  
187 c. determine a percentage of Member States' GDI that should be contributed to the  
188 AfDB upon reaching these economic development and growth thresholds, in order to  
189 ensure capital circulation through the AU;  
190  
191 d. evaluate the extent that potential foreign companies, investment firms and aid  
192 projects comply with AU economic and social objectives and African Economic  
193 Community objectives;  
194  
195 e. advise the Peace and Security Council, upon a vote of no confidence by at least  
196 two-thirds of participating Member States, to reduce or eliminate the role of non-  
197 complying foreign entities in AU and AEC activities;  
198  
199 16) *Suggests* the creation of the African Economic Development Initiative, overseen by  
200 NEPAD and funded by the AfDB, with the purpose of:  
201  
202 a. directing Member States towards the utilization of natural resources for the  
203 promotion of a communal agricultural industry with the goal of economic advancement,  
204  
205 b. reforming the Race to the Bottom initiative through a standardized and regulated  
206 body of rules and procedures to ensure equal access to economic growth,  
207  
208 c. ensuring the benefit of Member States and the AfDB through an agreement that  
209 an established percentage of profits will be returned to the bank from the beneficiaries;  
210  
211 17) *Calls for* the creation of an independent Joint Financial Management Board (JFMB) to  
212 serve as an auditing structure for the public funds of Member State arising from conflict,  
213 which would be:  
214  
215 a. integrated into the AU financing infrastructure,  
216  
217 b. tasked with monitoring public revenue collection and allocation, in order to  
218 increase transparency and accountability among transitional governments,  
219  
220 c. comprised of all Member States to ensure state sovereignty is upheld,  
221  
222 18) an advisory organ for the AfDB to assist in determining fair AfDB funding to Member  
223 States facing PCRD.

# Organization of American States

## Committee Staff

Director                      Colin Hale  
Assistant Director        Natalie Keller  
Chair                            Lincoln LaGrotteria

## Agenda

1. Migrant Workers: Protection of Labor Rights
2. Integrated Water Resource Management in a Changing Environment
3. The Role of Culture in Promoting Social Inclusion and Economic Development

## Resolutions adopted by the committee

| <b>Document Code</b> | <b>Topic</b>                                  | <b>Vote<br/>(Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)</b> |
|----------------------|---|--|
| OAS/1/1              | Mobile Labor Rights Information Centers       | 15/0/10/1                                      |
| OAS/1/2              | Expansion of MINPET                           | 21/3/1/1                                       |
| OAS/1/3              | Regularize Legal Status for Migrant Workers   | 12/7/6/1                                       |
| OAS/1/4              | Educational Opportunities for Migrant Workers | 13/7/5/1                                       |
| OAS/1/5              | Remittance Reform & Readjustment              | 21/0/4/1                                       |
| OAS/1/6              | Labor Rights for Women Migrants               | 16/3/6/1                                       |

## Summary Report

During the first committee session the agenda was set at: Topic 1: Migrant Workers: Protection of Labor Rights; Topic 2: Integrated Water Resource Management in a Changing Environment; and, Topic 3: The Role of Culture in Promoting Social Inclusion and Economic Development. In the second committee session the delegations expressed their positions regarding the protection of migrant workers' labor rights, and how these rights can be abused by home, transit, and host countries and employers. Two main working groups were initially formed. The first working paper was submitted to the dais during the third committee session. The two working groups eventually split into three with the intention of narrowing the broad ideas and removing generalizations.

During Thursday morning's session, a motion to set the speaker's time at 90 seconds failed, with working papers returned and reviewed. In the fifth committee session working groups clarified working papers on the conflict of ideas of migrant workers' specific protections stipulated in the new proposals. A motion to set the speaker's time at 90 seconds passed later on. During Thursday evening's session, the dais instructed working groups that re-submitted papers to specify ideas on the Mobile Labor Rights Information Centers (MoLRICs), the expansion of the MINPET database to include information regarding labor rights, and various issues regarding reforming remittance systems. With four working papers in development, one working group decided to create three separate ones to specifically attack the problems of gender discrimination and remittances for families that are supported by migrant workers.

Friday morning's seventh committee session began with the dais returning working papers submitted the previous night. Topics such as the family protection of migrant's rights, state-wide infrastructure and developmental assistance, women's rights, remittances policies, and employment practices regarding the accessibility of information were accepted as draft resolutions, with other working papers still on the floor had yet to be approved. The eighth and final committee session resulted in the acceptance by the dais of 6 draft resolutions, as the final working paper, assuring women equal opportunity for employment, was completed. When the speaker's list was exhausted, the committee moved into voting procedure. There was one friendly and two unfriendly amendments for the first draft, but one amendment failed and was therefore not included in the draft resolution. Though for every draft resolution on the floor there was a motion to adopt by acclamation, they failed. There were two placard votes and four roll-call votes. All 6 draft resolutions were adopted by the committee with 15 yes, 0 no, and 10 abstentions for resolution 1/1, 21 yes, 3 no, 1 abstention for resolution 1/2, 12 yes, 7 no, 6 abstentions for resolution 1/3, 13 yes, 7 no, 5 abstentions for resolution 1/4, 21 yes, 0 no, 4 abstentions for resolution 1/5, and 16 yes, 3 no, 6 abstentions for resolution 1/6.

Code: OAS/1/1  
Committee: Organization of American States  
Subject: *Migrant Workers: Protection of Labor Rights*

1 *Respecting* the sovereignty of all Member States of the Organization of American States  
2 (OAS) as outlined in the OAS Democratic Charter, Article 3B, and the Charter of the United  
3 Nations, Article 2.1,

4  
5 *Understanding* that the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants is  
6 essential in order to reap the benefits of international migration, as stated in A/RES/65/170,

7  
8 *Referring* to Article 8.2 of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Multilateral  
9 Framework on Labour Migration, which states that information should be provided to  
10 migrant workers of their human rights and obligations and to assist them with defending their  
11 rights,

12  
13 *Taking into account* the special expertise of local NGOs in identifying areas most in need of  
14 informational distribution, as identified in Economic and Social Council Resolution 1996/31,  
15 and Article 71 of the Charter of the United Nations,

16  
17 *Guided by* the Santiago Plan of Action from the Second Summit of the Americas, which  
18 reaffirms the need to protect all migrant workers and their families from exploitation through  
19 information campaigns that promote awareness of labor rights for migrant workers as  
20 contributing members of society,

21  
22 *Expressing its satisfaction* for the programs and policies regarding national labor rights of  
23 migrant workers, including best practices, cooperation between countries of origin, transit,  
24 and destination, and the special needs of vulnerable groups of migrants, available from the  
25 Inter-American Program for the Promotion and Protection of the Human Rights of Migrants,  
26 including Migrant Workers and their Families,

27  
28 *Observing with regret* that many migrant women are especially vulnerable to abuse and  
29 exploitation, and that many migrant women are employed in jobs where they may be more  
30 vulnerable because of poor pay and inadequate social protection, according to UN  
31 A/RES/66/128,

32  
33 *Taking into consideration* Article 34I of the OAS Democratic Charter, which outlines the  
34 need for medical care for migrant workers, and the Declaration of Port of Spain, which  
35 declares that Member States will work together to provide healthcare with labor awareness,  
36 especially to vulnerable groups,

37  
38 *Realizing* the effectiveness of social networking websites with spreading information and  
39 awareness, as outlined in the ILO Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration, Article 11.7,  
40 which states that governments should strengthen channels of information exchange to  
41 address migration issues,



42  
43 *Noting* the Promotion by the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission of  
44 Cooperation for the Development and Dissemination of Information and Communication  
45 Technologies (ICTs) in the Americas, which states that the OAS supports the incorporation  
46 of ICTs into national development plans,  
47

48 *The Organization of American States,*  
49

- 50 1. *Requests* the creation of Mobile Labor Rights Information Centers (MoLRIC) by the  
51 OAS Committee on Migration Issues to disseminate information regarding national  
52 labor rights to migrant workers:  
53
- 54 a. By seeking a partnership among the ILO, local NGOs, and the respective  
55 ministers of labor of the Member States, to coordinate execution of the program;  
56
  - 57 b. With the understanding that these MoLRIC will be mobile units that provide a  
58 comprehensive collection of information, services, and assistance, including  
59 universal human rights, national labor rights, gender based counseling, and  
60 referral to legal and medical assistance, while guaranteeing anonymity;  
61
  - 62 c. Requiring a report of the effectiveness of the MoLRIC system to be submitted to  
63 the Permanent Council of the OAS after a period of five years, which will allow  
64 time to spread awareness and for distribution of the materials and services;  
65
  - 66 d. Further requiring that the length of operation of this program will depend on the  
67 assessment of the progress, after which the Committee on Migration Issues will  
68 take appropriate action;  
69
  - 70 e. Urging Member States to donate directly to the MoLRIC project, which would  
71 count towards developed Member States' commitment of 0.7% of their Gross  
72 National Income (GNI) to Official Development Assistance (ODA), and  
73 developing Member States' commitment of 0.15% to 0.2% of their GNI to ODA,  
74 as reaffirmed in the Least Developed Countries Conference in Istanbul in 2011,  
75 as this is an achievable goal that would allow for full development of the  
76 Millennium Development Goals;  
77
  - 78 f. Where the donations to the MoLRIC project will contribute to the fulfillment of  
79 the previous commitment regarding 0.7% and 0.15% to 0.2% of the Member  
80 States' GNI for ODA, but not to exceed this level;  
81
  - 82 g. Welcoming logistical support to the MoLRIC program from NGOs in the OAS  
83 region;  
84
- 85 2. *Requests* that the Inter-American Program for the Promotion and Protection of the  
86 Human Rights of Migrants, including Migrant Workers and their Families, work  
87 together with the OAS Committee on Migration Issues and the Executive Secretariat

- 88 on Integral Development to develop pamphlets written in non-legal terms and in  
89 Member States' languages to provide migrant workers with access to the information;  
90
- 91 3. *Encourages* the development by the OAS Committee on Migration Issues of an  
92 internet campaign using social networks, with the purpose of disseminating  
93 information relating to the rights of migrant workers:  
94
- 95 a. Including the incubator project from World Bank's infoDEV, a cooperative  
96 among non-profits, universities, private companies, and Member States to  
97 improve technological infrastructure to promote economic development through  
98 the distribution of ICTs within rural areas of the Americas that do not currently  
99 have access to the internet.

1 *Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that labor rights are also  
2 human rights, particularly Articles 23, which promotes free choice of employment, just and  
3 favorable working conditions, and the right for equal pay for equal work,  
4

5 *Acknowledging* the principles of the Inter-American Program for the Promotion and Protection of  
6 Human Rights of Migrants, including Migrant Workers and their Families, particularly objectives  
7 1, 2, and 10, which promote the exchange of best practices concerning migration management  
8 and the educating of human rights,  
9

10 *Guided by* the International Labor Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and  
11 Rights at Work, and concerned that migrant workers are often subjected to unfair labor conditions  
12 and barred from collective bargaining and forming labor unions with their employers, according  
13 to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work,  
14

15 *Believing* in the Interactive Map of Temporary Employment Programs for Migrant Workers  
16 (MINPET) which provides information about temporary employment programs for migrant  
17 workers in search of better employment opportunities in Member States,  
18

19 *Bearing in mind* the First Report of the Continuous Reporting System on International Migration  
20 in the Americas, in order to collect more information on the migrant workers situation which will  
21 better policies choices and standards,  
22

23 *Noting* with satisfaction the Temporary Protected Status Program between the United States and  
24 El Salvador that granted certain rights to Salvadorian workers, promoting legal migration on a  
25 bilateral basis, and offered a temporary protected status (TPS) to migrant workers,  
26

27 *Keeping in mind* the ILO Convention 87 in 1948, particularly on freedom of association and  
28 protection of the right to unionize which ensures that workers and employers may exercise freely  
29 the right to organize,  
30

31 *The Organization of American States*,  
32

33 1. *Recommends* the expansion of MINPET, a regional network within the OAS for the  
34 purpose of establishing safe mechanisms to legally hire migrant workers under the Special  
35 Committee on Migration Issues (CEAM), where:  
36

37 a. Potential and current migrants can upload their resume onto a step-by-step  
38 application and this network which can be accessed by any participating employer  
39 in the OAS region;  
40

41 b. Employers can upload profiles, job postings, and availabilities;  
42

- 43 c. Access to personal data shall be guaranteed to employers and national  
44 governments and employment agencies;  
45
- 46 d. Information on how to receive proper documents needed for legal migration and  
47 information about the labor rights of migrant workers already existing in host  
48 countries in every OAS language shall be provided;  
49
- 50 e. Profiles should be gender non-specific in order to avoid gender discrimination;  
51
- 52 f. Information on how to form and join labor unions is provided;  
53
- 54 g. The Migration and Development Program of the Department of Social  
55 Development and Employment should oversee MINPET to ensure that  
56 international labor standards are upheld;  
57
- 58 2. *Encourages* all Member States to share best practices on data collection procedures  
59 concerning the flow of migrant workers and their working and living conditions in order  
60 to ensure more reliable and timely information of labor market trends;  
61
- 62 3. *Calls upon* Member States to cooperate and establish migrant worker programs through  
63 bilateral agreements between the host countries and countries of origin in order to increase  
64 the number of legal migrants;  
65
- 66 4. *Recommends* to all Member States to allow migrant workers to form labor unions and  
67 collectively bargain with employers, similar to the International Farm Labor Committee's  
68 Reynolds Campaign, which strengthens and protects labor rights of migrant workers by  
69 providing them with higher wages and public awareness in host countries.

Code: OAS/1/3

Committee: Organization of American States

Subject: *Migrant Workers: The Protection of Labor Rights*

1 *Fully believing* in the necessity to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political  
2 independence of Member States as stated in Chapter 1, Article 2.4 of the Charter of the United  
3 Nations (UN) and the Preamble and Article 3b of the Charter of the Organization of American  
4 States (OAS),  
5

6 *Recognizing* the spirit and provisions outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights  
7 (UDHR) as the basis for international dialogues on human rights, specifically the provisions set  
8 forth in Article 2,  
9

10 *Reaffirming* the provisions enshrined in the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of  
11 Man, particularly Article XIV, and the American Convention on Human Rights, particularly  
12 Chapter II, Article 5, which specifies that all people have the right to be treated humanely, as the  
13 foundation for regional dialogue on human rights,  
14

15 *Calling attention to* the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant  
16 Workers and Members of Their Families, which provides definitions for migrant worker and  
17 different types of workers as well as formalizes the connection between migration and human  
18 rights,  
19

20 *Recalling* the provisions in the Preamble of the Constitution of the International Labor  
21 Organization (ILO) that establishes basic labor rights and humane working conditions of  
22 individuals, especially in countries other than their own, in accordance with Article 23 of the  
23 UDHR,  
24

25 *Reaffirming* GA/RES/2920 that condemns discrimination against foreign workers and calls upon  
26 governments to end such practices and to improve reception arrangements for migrant workers,  
27

28 *Recognizing* that migrant workers fuel the economies and enrich the societies of the host  
29 countries, as stated by the Secretary-General of the OAS on International Migrants' Day of 2011  
30 and the Ramphal Commission, which acknowledges that international migration is an inevitable  
31 and structural feature of global economics, providing development dividends to both destination  
32 and origin countries,  
33

34 *Bearing in mind* the continued exploitation of marginalized groups in political and economic  
35 spheres as a result of our shared and common colonial history, as identified in the Declaration on  
36 Race and Racial Prejudice, the Regional Conference of the Americas Against Racism in Chile,  
37 the UN Declaration of Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the Institutionalization of Policy in the  
38 Caribbean,  
39

40 *Further recalling* the Declaration of Mar del Plata, which states that regardless of their  
41 immigration status, migrants should be accorded the full protection of human rights including  
42 those principles and labor rights outlined in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and  
43 Rights to Work,

44  
45 *Taking note* of previous efforts in the OAS to address the protection of rights of migrant workers  
46 including Resolution 2593, Article 9, and the Plan of Action Quebec, which calls for  
47 community-based approaches to protect families against exploitation and abuses,  
48  
49 *Commending* the efforts of the Department of International Law's Inter-American Program for  
50 the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights of Migrants, Including Migrants and Their  
51 Families for assisting family reunions of migrants as well as working to provide migrant workers  
52 with humane and dignified treatment,  
53  
54 *Applauding* the previous efforts by Member States to assist undocumented workers in moving  
55 towards regularizing their migratory status including the Agreement to Regularize the Work-  
56 related and Migratory Status of Ecuadorian and Peruvian Nationals in the Expanded Border  
57 Integration region,  
58  
59 Referring to the First Report on International Migration in the Americas (SICREMI 2011) which  
60 highlights Argentina's Patria Grandia Program with some Member States to regularize the  
61 migratory status of the citizens of those Member States in Argentina, and other programs in  
62 Colombia, Chile, and Mexico that allow undocumented workers to regularize their status,  
63  
64 *Noting* the history of labor and human rights abuses occurring against migrant workers,  
65 especially across host countries, as addressed in Protecting the Labor Rights of All Migrant  
66 Workers in the Americas, including humane working conditions and labor exploitation of  
67 migrant workers,  
68  
69 *Acknowledging* that long term policies are necessary to incentivize migrant workers to remain  
70 and work in home countries and that pull factors, including pursuit of refuge, better living  
71 conditions and financial opportunities, motivate workers to migrate illegally as stated in the  
72 Migrant Workers: Protection of Labor Rights and Labor Market Programs,  
73  
74 *Stressing* the need for protecting family unity as stated in the International Convention on the  
75 Rights of the Child and the International Convention on the Rights of the Child,  
76  
77 *Keeping in mind* the desires of Member States to reduce the number of undocumented migrant  
78 workers within their own borders and the benefits that documented migrant workers enjoy in  
79 host countries, including social security and welfare services similar to the Ibero-American  
80 Multilateral Agreement on Social Security between Ecuador and Uruguay,  
81  
82 *The Organization of American States,*  
83  
84 1) *Strongly believes* that the discrimination of rights against migrant workers due to gender,  
85 race, ethnicity, religion, legal status, and level of skill of labor are unacceptable;  
86  
87 2) *Calls upon* Member States to continue the promotion of legal residency for  
88 undocumented migrant workers within their borders by offering more opportunities to

89 regularize their legal status such as providing a legal pathway to obtain permanent or  
90 temporary legal residency within the host country by:

- 91
- 92 a) Offering undocumented migrant workers a time window and the possibility, as  
93 determined by the host country, to regularize their residency and working status with  
94 reference to existing programs such as The Agreement to Regularize the Work-  
95 related and Migratory Status of Ecuadorian and Peruvian Nationals in the Expanded  
96 Border Integration Region, Argentina's Patria Grandia Program, and other programs  
97 in Colombia, Chile, and Mexico reported in the First Report on International  
98 Migration in the Americas (SICREMI 2011);  
99
- 100 b) Allowing the application for legal status of undocumented migrant workers to be  
101 prioritized based upon:  
102 i) High-demand labor sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing and services;  
103 ii) Work experience, history, and productivity;  
104 iii) Vocational capabilities and skills;  
105
- 106 c) Assisting undocumented migrant workers throughout the legal process by providing  
107 adequate information, via host and home countries, regarding the legal process of  
108 obtaining permanent or temporary residency through:  
109 i) Printed materials translated into the language of the migrants;  
110 ii) Information sessions with interpreters to assist with the migrants' understanding  
111 of the process;  
112 iii) Legal referral services, if necessary;  
113
- 114 3) *Encourages* Member States to avoid, if possible, separating legal citizens with immediate  
115 family members who are undocumented migrant workers for the continued vitality of the  
116 family, mental health of the undocumented migrant workers, and to enrich the  
117 community with reference to existing programs such as the Plan of Action Quebec and to  
118 uphold Article 16, Paragraph 1 of the UDHR, the International Convention on the Rights  
119 of the Child, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;  
120
- 121 4) *Appreciates deeply* the efforts of individual Member States to establish programs,  
122 implement policies, and provide services for migrant workers within their borders such as  
123 the partnership between the Venezuelan government and Josefa Joaquina Sanchez  
124 Neighborhood Mothers Mission which recognizes the working women and their  
125 contributions to society;  
126
- 127 5) *Affirms* the continued need to actively pursue the protection of migrant workers' labor  
128 rights, such as the right against exploitation of workers and the right against violence to  
129 their persons regardless of their legal status as these are provisions enshrined in the  
130 UDHR, the constitution of many Member States, and the founding document of the ILO;  
131
- 132 6) *Encourages* all Member States that have yet to sign and ratified the International  
133 Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and the Members of  
134 Their Families to do so.

Code: OAS/1/4

Committee: Organization of American States

Subject: *Migrant Workers: Protection of Labor Rights*

1 *Reaffirming* the principles of Article II of the Charter of the United Nations (UN), which  
2 supports State sovereignty as it is the responsibility of individual Member States to enact and  
3 enforce labor rights,  
4

5 *Keeping in mind* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a fundamental pillar of the OAS,  
6 the importance of guaranteeing said rights to both documented and undocumented migrants  
7 should be stressed as necessary criterion for democratic development and social stability because  
8 inequality among people is a main cause of social unrest,  
9

10 *Referring to* the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers  
11 and Members of Their Families as the basis of trusteeship of migrant rights and its protection  
12 against discriminatory actions in order to promote legal egalitarianism among national and  
13 migrant workers,  
14

15 *Acknowledging* the goals of the Proposal for the Development for an Inter-American  
16 Cooperation Network for Migration (CE/AM 153/10) to advance and reiterate the  
17 communicative mission of this action plan, confirming the fact that migrant workers are at a  
18 disadvantage in the communication of their rights,  
19

20 *Guided by* the pillars of the Organization of American States (OAS) as underlined in  
21 AG/doc.5232/11 including the promotion of democracy, the defense of human rights, the  
22 development of a multidimensional approach to security, and the encouragement of integral  
23 prosperity in order to mitigate the impact of inter-regional and extra-regional labor flows,  
24

25 *Declaring* the promotion of the rights of migrant workers, stated in the Mar del Plata Fourth  
26 Summit of the Americas, which advocated for a decent standard for working conditions of  
27 migrant workers,  
28

29 *Modeling* after the International Labor Organization Convention 97 on Migration for  
30 Employment as a positive example of communication between states working towards  
31 safeguarding the conditions of migrant worker's employment,  
32

33 *Observing* the similar works of the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL)  
34 which supports the creation of telecommunication systems aiming at supplying a larger  
35 consumer base access to communication technology,  
36

37 *Seeking* that Member States initiate programs to further secure borders to limit undocumented  
38 migration in order to ensure that people migrate legally to obtain all labor rights available to  
39 them as the OAS Symposium on border management suggested in 2004,  
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42 *The Organization of American States,*

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- 1) *Calls upon* Member States to provide equal labor rights to documented migrant workers regardless of age, sex, race, nationality, and religious affiliations to work towards a void of discrimination among Member States and therefore further invites the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families to aid in the protection of labor rights for migrant workers;
- 2) *Encourages* the creation of a database funded after the model of the *Support and Technical Advisory Services for the Committees on Decentralization and Municipal Affairs of the Central American Parliaments* according to which Member States interested in accessing the database contribute 2% of the annual budget for the respective Foreign Affairs Ministries in order to:
  - a. document the progress of the Member States in the area of labor rights for documented migrant workers;
  - b. offer suggestions for improvements;
  - c. allow the Member States to exchange methods and information regarding the subject;
- 3) *Proposes* the continuation of the programs promoted by the International Organization of Migration (IOM) that are mentioned in AG/RES.2141(XXXV/O/05) Annex I and the development of a division for migrant workers for the purpose of reporting to the OAS on a regular basis to audit policy of Member States utilizing an international reporting center available in the States' national languages, which is accessible by:
  - a. Postal letters, written messages, radio messages, and advertisements to be able to reach the majority of migrant workers;
  - b. A call center and websites for the stated purpose including close cooperation with the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL) to decrease the digital divide in rural areas, as declared in AG/RES.2545 (XL-O/10);
- 4) *Suggests* providing education opportunities to promote awareness to migrant workers in Member States, such as:
  - a. Ground-level information materials which clearly define the labor rights of documented migrant workers for both workers and employers,
  - b. Collaborating with universities, city halls, or other public forums to host seminars and workshops and for documented migrant workers in order to improve efficiency and skill-levels,

87 c. Provide information through comprehensive media and communication  
88 instruments to undocumented workers for possible eligibility of becoming  
89 documented and receiving the same labor rights as documented workers;  
90

91 1) *Recommends* that Member States increase their state budget for border security by 4% in  
92 the period of the next 12 months in order to provide capacity building and training  
93 programs for the Federal Border Guard, to regulate legal migrant workers and minimize  
94 undocumented migration.

1 *Cognizant* of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that labor rights are human rights,  
2 specifically as articulated in Article 23, and the principles of the United Nations Convention on  
3 the Rights of Migrant Workers and their Families, and the International Labor Organization  
4 (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work,  
5

6 *Recalling* A/RES/65/170 that affirms the emphasis on the fundamental rights and benefits that  
7 come with international migration, including remittances, and observing that approximately  
8 US\$58.1 billion in remittances was received by Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in the  
9 Americas in 2010, according to the International Organization for Migration,  
10

11 *Affirming* that remittances serve as a fundamental source of income for LDCs according to the  
12 ILO report, *Protecting the Rights of Migrants Workers a Shared Responsibility: Migration in the*  
13 *Americas*,  
14

15 *Guided by* the set objectives of the Inter-American Program for the Promotion and Protection of  
16 the Human Rights of Migrants, Including Migrant Workers and Their Families expressed in  
17 AG/RES.2141 (XXXV-O-05), specifically with goals 15 and 19, which set objectives on  
18 remittances and the development and reintegration of migrants and their families to their country  
19 of origin,  
20

21 *Taking into account* the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States' Special  
22 Committee on Migration Issues report, *Proposed Methodology Thematic Meeting: Migration and*  
23 *Productive Remittances*, which calls attention to OAS members on the need of productive uses of  
24 remittances and the reduction of cost to transfer remittances,  
25

26 *The Organization of American States*,

- 27
- 28 1. *Recommends* the creation of an Inter-American Institute for Remittances (IAIR), with the  
29 technical assistance of the Inter-American Development Bank, in order to provide  
30 consultation and address the proper use of remittances for development in the OAS region  
31 to:
    - 32 a. Provide migrant workers more financial security, avoiding the loss of the earnings  
33 during the transfer process from the host country to the country of origin;  
34
    - 35 b. Fulfill the objectives of the Financing Facility for Remittances Program, overseen  
36 by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD);  
37
    - 38 c. Improve remittance transmission and access to remittance services;  
39
    - 40 d. Provide knowledge regarding safer locations for the investment and transfer of  
41 remittances and incorporate migrant workers into the financial sector;  
42

- 43 e. Push for remittance transfer at lower than current market values, since the power  
44 of remittance recipients is further eroded by inflation;  
45
- 46 f. Provide technical assistance to Member States through the Inter-American Council  
47 for Integral Development (CIDI) to implement their own development policies  
48 using these funds, in order to promote equal job opportunities for economic  
49 prosperity;  
50
- 51 g. Provide financial counseling for migrant workers by directing them to reliable  
52 financial institutions in their home countries for investment to further their  
53 chances of economic benefits;  
54
- 55 2. *Further requests* the OAS Department of Human Development, Education and Culture to  
56 develop an information booklet with the aim of advising migrants of the available options  
57 for the use of remittances that can be distributed to Member States to address access to  
58 educational opportunities for migrants such as information on the Rowe Fund and how to  
59 startup personal entrepreneurial ventures.

Code: OAS/1/6  
Committee: Organization of American States  
Subject: Migrant Workers: The Protection of Labor Rights

1 *In accordance with* the International Labor Organization Multilateral Framework on Labor  
2 Migration (ILO-MFLM), specifically clause 9.12, and UN Women and the Committee on the  
3 Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, which addresses the specific risks faced by  
4 women and where applicable promoting their opportunities in the workplace including maternity  
5 leave and equal opportunity,

6  
7 *Affirming* ILO-MFLM, clause 9.14, ensuring employers and worker's organizations should  
8 integrate those specific concerns of migrant women workers in collective bargaining processes  
9 and social dialogue emphasizing that men and women migrant workers have different needs in  
10 the workplace, in accordance with ILO-MFLM, clause 10.2,

11  
12 *Fulfilling* guideline 11.1 of ILO-MFLM, which urges the adoption and implementation of  
13 legislation and policies to prevent irregular labor migration and eliminate abusive migration  
14 conditions, including the trafficking of migrant workers,

15  
16 *The Organization of American States,*

- 17  
18 1) *Assures* women equal opportunity for employment, hours and wages and a sexual  
19 harassment free workplace:  
20  
21 a) Calls upon the Member States to reaffirm their commitment to the ILO-MFLM;  
22  
23 b) Urges all Member States who have not signed to do so immediately;  
24  
25 2) *Provides* pre-deployment education of women's rights by working with the Inter-  
26 American Commission for Women to educate women in their home countries regarding  
27 safety, basic rights, and resources in their host countries as outlined by the Universal  
28 Declaration of Human Rights;  
29  
30 3) *Recommends* that Member States adopt policies of maternity leave for a brief period to  
31 ensure women's health that:  
32  
33 a) Is specifically six weeks or more to ensure the health of mother and child;  
34  
35 b) Maintains fair wages comparable to that of an average weekly salary in accordance  
36 with UN Women recommendations;  
37  
38 c) Allows for easier access to basic child-bearing facilities, supported by the Inter-  
39 American Commission for Women and Pan-American Health Organization.

# Organisation of Islamic Cooperation

## Committee Staff

Director                      Clarissa Manning  
Assistant Director        Olesea Cojohari  
Chair                         Timothy Cason  
Rapporteur                Asadullah Sohail

## Agenda

1. Promoting Order for Regimes in Transition
2. The Humanitarian and Socioeconomic Impact of Israeli Settlements in Palestinian Quality of Life
3. Targeting Religious Intolerance

## Resolutions adopted by the committee

| <b>Document Code</b> | <b>Topic</b>                              | <b>Vote<br/>(Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)</b> |
|----------------------|---|--|
| OIC/1/1              | Promoting Order for Regimes in Transition | 38/1/9/0                                       |
| OIC/1/2              | Promoting Order for Regimes in Transition | 30/4/14/0                                      |
| OIC/1/3              | Promoting Order for Regimes in Transition | 36/1/11/0                                      |
| OIC/1/4              | Promoting Order for Regimes in Transition | 23/4/21/0                                      |
| OIC/1/5              | Promoting Order for Regimes in Transition | 34/4/10/0                                      |
| OIC/1/6              | Promoting Order for Regimes in Transition | 27/2/18/1                                      |

## Organization of Islamic Cooperation Summary Report

The Organization of Islamic Cooperation opened its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Targeting religious intolerance; 2. The humanitarian and socioeconomic impact of Israeli settlements in Palestinian quality of life; 3. Promoting order for regimes in transition.

The session was attended by delegations of 53 Member States. Several delegates gave opening speeches concerning the adoption of the agenda. Midway through the first meeting the organization adopted its provisional agenda with the topics in the order of 3, 2, and 1. By the end of the first day, Member States raised multiple issues concerning the topic of promoting order for regimes in transition and started their discussions in working groups. During the following sessions several speakers invited Member States to cooperate with each other in order to support governments facing political, social, and economic transition. Delegates cooperated on multiple working papers, focusing on state building, political participation, transparency, microfinance lending, empowerment of women and civil society, and economic support to transitioning governments. After numerous speeches and caucuses in which delegates encouraged each other towards further support and cooperation, several groups reviewed and merged their working papers and finally, six documents were approved by the dais as draft resolutions.

Draft resolution 1/1 established a mandate of OIC-Special Rapporteur in order to examine the situation of human rights in transitioning regimes, encouraged micro-credit financing and anti-inflation policies during transitions, and called for a conference to review and extend the Ten-Year Programme of Action (TYPoA) beyond its 2015 deadline. Draft resolution 1/2 established the Transitioning Regime Economic Development Fund (TREDF) to provide loans for infrastructural projects in Member States that experienced a violent regime transition. Draft resolution 1/3 provided a definition of a regime in transition so that aid can be appropriately directed towards states undergoing a transition in regime. Draft resolution 1/4 established the Economic Advisory Panel as a forum in which Member States can find practical solutions to deal with various economic issues, instituted a Plan of Action through Stability and Solidarity (PASS) coordinative board with the scope of channeling financial resources towards microcredit for private entrepreneurs, local initiatives, and subsidiaries as an incentive for foreign investment, and proposed the formulation of Humanitarian Assistance for Regimes in Transition (HART) which would provide aid to transitioning regimes. Draft resolution 1/5 established the Consultancy on Organizational Methods for Proliferation of Assistance on Sustainable Stability (COMPASS) to serve as a technical advisory consultancy for Member States which have undergone or are undergoing a transition and requested the creation of the Promoting Order in Regimes in Transition (PORT) monitoring system which would enable at-risk States to transition peacefully. Finally, draft resolution 1/5 endorsed the creation of the Islamic Facilitation Committee (ICF) to provide advisory assistance from experts in various fields to Member States undergoing a regime transition.

The six draft resolutions were voted upon and passed by the body via majority vote, finalizing a successful week of hard work and cooperation.

Code: OIC/1/1  
Committee: Organisation of Islamic Cooperation  
Subject: Promoting Order for Regimes in Transition

1 *Expressing concern* for the social, economic, and humanitarian difficulties currently faced by  
2 states going through transition,  
3  
4 *Recalling* Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which recognizes the equal  
5 rights of all individuals,  
6  
7 *Reaffirming* that all Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) Member States have signed the  
8 Cairo Declaration of Human Rights and Islam, which advocates what is good and right for our  
9 citizens,  
10  
11 *Observing* the recent creation of the OIC Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission,  
12 which focuses on the needs of regional populations in regards to human rights,  
13  
14 *Believing* that strengthening judicial systems and their representation of its people will ultimately  
15 promote human rights and social development,  
16  
17 *Realizing* that local governments play a vital role in the stability of Member States, and that the  
18 strengthening of localized efforts would help promote a peaceful and secure society,  
19  
20 *Applauding* the Regional Consultation on Transitional Justice, held in 2011, which brought  
21 together transitioning states to discuss and share best practices of promoting justice of human  
22 rights through local empowerment and awareness tools for transitioning states,  
23  
24 *Noting* Article 2 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which provides  
25 necessary constitutional reforms to improve rights to political participation,  
26  
27 *Acknowledging* the importance of General Assembly Resolution 64/12, which supports the  
28 efforts of transitional governments or its people to promote and consolidate new or reformed  
29 governments,  
30  
31 *Approving* of General Assembly Resolution 59/19, which states that increased engagement and  
32 cooperation between the United Nations and Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) will lead to better  
33 social development, human rights, and democratic ideals,  
34  
35 *Welcoming* the Arab Penal Reform Organization, which was established to provide legal support  
36 to individuals to defend human rights,  
37  
38 *Welcoming* the UN Summer Institute for Women, conducted by United Nations Development  
39 Programme (UNDP), UN Women, and iKnow Politics, which encourages women's involvement  
40 in the political system by training them with tools in campaigning and communicating with  
41 media and constituents,  
42



43 *Fully believing* that all citizens should hold equitable voice in their political, judicial, and socio-  
44 economic systems,

45  
46 *Guided by* the success of Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN) in recognizing individuals'  
47 rights through civil engagement, promoting human security, and increasing access to food,  
48 healthcare, and economic tools,

49  
50 *Stressing* the important role of the development of civil society in fostering human security,  
51 including economic resources and opportunities, access to food and water, healthcare, education  
52 access, and increased environmental security,

53  
54 *Realizing* that transitioning regimes often lack the capability to maintain durable peace and  
55 stability due to socio-economic challenges facing the population,

56  
57 *Deeply concerned* that instability increased by protests of faltering food supplies and surging  
58 food prices imposes a threat on the population,

59  
60 *Having examined* that preventing corruption, particularly within the food and commodity  
61 industries, promotes general welfare of the population that is at stake,

62  
63 *Keeping in mind* the Palestine Youth Parliament, which provides a comprehensive understanding  
64 of good governance, political rights, and local government structures to youth and contributes to  
65 societal education through civil society involvement,

66  
67 *Recalling* Security Council Resolution 2033, which recognizes the importance of partnerships  
68 between United Nations and regional organizations,

69  
70 *Recognizing* the importance of good governance at all levels of governments to ensure stability  
71 in Member States,

72  
73 *Affirming* the importance of consensus within the OIC, especially focusing on the Ten-Year  
74 Programme of Action (TYPoA),

75  
76 *Fully aware* that extensive regime changes have greatly inhibited the feasibility of achieving the  
77 TYPoA's 2015 implementation deadline,

78  
79 *The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation,*

80  
81 1) *Supports* Member States who use democratic ideals, as understood by the OIC  
82 Charter, to promote effective human rights practices and more stable human security;

83  
84 2) *Decides* to establish the mandate of OIC-Special Rapporteur, within the OIC  
85 Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission, in order to examine the situation  
86 of human rights in transitioning regimes;

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- 3) *Requests* the OIC to partner with the UNDP to hold a follow-up and then annual conference of the Regional Consultation on Transitional Justice in conjunction with OIC Member States;
  - 4) *Recommends* the Regional Consultation on Transitional Justice to take a greater focus on training justices for trust-building and transparency;
  - 5) *Urges* Member States to invest in micro-credit financing led by the Islamic Development Bank or other Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in accordance with the Islamic finance, in order to facilitate upward economic growth, community re-development, and provide an entrepreneurial approach to rebuild the economy;
  - 6) *Encourages* Member States to introduce anti-inflation policies during transitions to reduce the risk of hyperinflation in industries including, but not limited to, the food and commodities industry;
  - 7) *Commends* the work of domestic governments, which have partnered with local NGOs, such as the Egyptian NGO Arab Penal Reform Organization, to strengthen political participation, especially amongst particularly vulnerable populations;
  - 8) *Affirms* the importance of the advancement of the status of women, based on cultural values of Member States, through further incorporation into government and civil society by initiatives such as the UN Summer Institute for Women;
  - 9) *Requests* the promotion of inclusive dialogue between the citizenry and government by means of educating disadvantaged groups on election processes and regime transitions, through programs such as the Election Caravan in Tunisia, in order to guarantee wider transparency and accountability;
  - 10) *Encourages* the partnership between the OIC Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission and the UNDP Regional Consultation on Constitutional Dialogue in order for Member States to discuss the incorporation of human rights within domestic constitutional reform;
  - 11) *Endorses* the establishment of programs such as the AKDN, originally used in Kyrgyzstan, in other Member States;
  - 12) *Encourages* the expansion of food security programs, such as those successfully carried out by West African Economic and Monetary Union and Food and Agricultural Organization in West Africa, to populations in need of relief;
  - 13) *Further recommends* that Member States model their educational institutions after the good governance of NGOs such as Palestine Youth Parliament;
  - 14) *Calls upon* the Member States of the African Union, the Arab League, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Latin American and Caribbean Group,

134 and the Human Rights Council to work with Member States of the OIC in the  
135 implementation of the listed actions when regimes are in transition;

136  
137 15) *Recommends* increased cooperation with IPU in order to help transitioning regimes  
138 achieve the Ten-Year Program of Action to promote human development and human  
139 security of the people within Member States;

140  
141 16) *Calls upon* the Council of Foreign Ministers of the OIC to unite for an expanded  
142 extraordinary conference, to be held in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan on 5 June, 2012, in order  
143 to discuss extending the TYPoA beyond its 2015 deadline;

144  
145 17) *Further decides* to include heads of state, heads of government, senior diplomats, and  
146 senior development representatives of OIC Member States to participate in the  
147 conference;

148  
149 18) *Requests* the conference agenda to include:

150  
151 a. A comprehensive review of the TYPoA;

152  
153 b. A review of goals of TYPoA during transition;

154  
155 c. A discussion of a proper extension period put forth by the agreed upon needs  
156 of individual Member States;

157  
158 19) *Further calls* upon Member States to implement the agreed upon timeframe, in  
159 accordance with their respective needs.

Code: OIC/1/2  
Committee: Organisation of Islamic Cooperation  
Subject: Promoting Order for Regimes in Transition

1 *Bearing in mind* the stipulations put forth in Article 1(3) of the Charter of the Organisation of  
2 Islamic Cooperation (OIC), regarding the respect of sovereignty and right to self-determination  
3 of each Member State,  
4

5 *Deeply convinced* of the importance of facilitating economic development to promote stability in  
6 transitioning governments as stated in General Assembly Resolution 65/286,  
7

8 *Realizing* the efforts brought forth in Security Council Resolution 1546 in maintaining order in  
9 governments experiencing transition,  
10

11 *Alarmed* by the prevalence of corruption and lack of transparency in unstable political climates  
12 as mentioned in Security Council Resolution 1674,  
13

14 *Recalling* the General Agreement for Economic, Technical, and Commercial Cooperation  
15 Among Member States of the Islamic Conference and its stipulations regarding economic  
16 integration among Member States,  
17

18 *Affirming* the Ten Year Programme of Action and its efforts in encouraging the Islamic  
19 Development Bank (IDB) to expand business ventures and streamlining trade and investment,  
20

21 *Guided* by Article 1(9) of the Charter of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, which  
22 highlights the OICs commitment to strengthening intra-Islamic economic and trade cooperation,  
23

24 *Reaffirming* the guidelines protecting human rights of citizens mentioned in the Cairo  
25 Declaration on Human Rights in Islam,  
26

27 *The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation,*  
28

29 1) *Encourages* the establishment of the Transitioning Regime Economic Development Fund  
30 (TREDF) as a subsidiary organ of the OIC Islamic Development Bank (IDB) which will:  
31

- 32 a. Be structurally modeled after the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development  
33 and the IDB's Infrastructure Fund;
- 34 b. Provide loans to post-conflict transitioning Member States following the period of  
35 instability to fund infrastructural projects in the areas of transportation,  
36 telecommunication, reconstruction of public facilities, and financial services;
- 37 c. Require loan recipients to work towards transparency improvements, and agree to  
38 withhold TREDF funds from military related affairs;  
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- 2) *Urges* financial institutions such as, but not limited to the IDB, African Development Fund, and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, to provide funding to TREFD;
  - 3) *Recommends* the IDB to act as a mediator on the behalf of transitioning regimes to acquire additional lenders to bolster economic development by synchronizing services and demands between lenders and transitioning regimes, and by doing so will provide an optimal portfolio for Member States in need of financial assistance;
  - 4) *Further recommends* that the IDB provide financial experts to Member States receiving funds from TREFD;
  - 5) *Supports* the monitoring of the allocation of funds by a panel of financial experts within the IDB by:
    - a. Working closely with regional nongovernmental organizations, intergovernmental organizations, and other relevant entities working towards enhancing transparency by encouraging Member States to disclose quarterly reports on spending ventures to the IDB;
    - b. Upholding economic principles presented in the OIC Ten Year Programme of Action and the United Nations Convention Against Corruption;
  - 6) *Further encourages* the expansion of the General Agreement for Economic, Technical, and Commercial Cooperation Among Member States of the Islamic Conference to provide a commitment to maintain trade relations with Member States experiencing a regime transition;
  - 7) *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen their efforts in promoting human rights, economic development, good governance and Islamic principles in times of transition in a regime;
  - 8) *Suggests* that Member States work in conjunction with law enforcement agencies to increase security in financial institutions to provide safety to civilians.

1 *Recognizing* the impact of establishing a common understanding of “regimes in transition” given  
2 contemporary events in the region,  
3

4 *Emphasizing* the importance of common understanding in facilitating cooperation and unification  
5 among Member States as outlined in Article 1 (2) of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation  
6 (OIC) Charter,  
7

8 *Respecting* the sacred right of sovereignty among nations as stated in the Charter of the OIC  
9 Article 1 (3), and assisting regimes in transition to achieve order, stability, and lasting peace.  
10

11 *The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation,*  
12

13 1) *Authorizes* that the following definition applies, on a case by case basis, of Regimes in  
14 Transition:  
15

16 a. A government of a state subject to political acts of either the citizenry or political  
17 leadership wishing to bring about changes that improve economic, social and  
18 political conditions;  
19

20 b. The presence of terrorist acts, pursuant to the OIC Convention to Combat  
21 Terrorism, does not in and of itself constitute a transitioning regime;  
22

23 2) *Declares* the aforementioned definition only apply after a special emergency session is  
24 convened by the Secretary General of the OIC and will proceed as follows:  
25

26 i) A nomination for consideration of Regime in Transition status must be presented  
27 by a Member State, and approved by a simple majority vote to convene a Special  
28 Committee.  
29

30 ii) Member States will send a designated representative to the Special Committee to  
31 be held in the OIC Headquarters in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia;  
32

33 iii) The Special Committee will perform an assessment that will be on a case by case  
34 basis, after which the findings will be sent to the OIC Secretary General;  
35

36 iv) The Special Committee assessment will only stand if it is approved by a two-  
37 thirds majority vote of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers;  
38

39 3) *Further requests* that this vote, based on the objectives and principles of the OIC  
40 Charter, affirm that a regime of a State is in transition and allows various bodies of this  
41 organization to take appropriate and collaborative initiatives through, but not limited to  
42 providing economic stability through the Islamic Development Bank in order to foster

- 43 economic development and social progress of Member States and Muslim communities  
44 individually as well as collectively in accordance with the principles of the Shariah;  
45 4)  
46 5) Humanitarian action through the Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission to  
47 support national institutions in the arena of human rights by conducting research for the  
48 purpose of establishing humanitarian aid.

Code: OIC/1/4  
Committee: Organisation of Islamic Cooperation  
Subject: Promoting Order for Regimes in Transition

1 *Recognizing* the rise of the people of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) towards the  
2 establishment of democratic principles,  
3  
4 *Affirming* the need to improve economic and social conditions of countries going through regime  
5 transition,  
6  
7 *Recalling* Article 10 of the OIC Ten Year Program of the Action (TYPoA) which plans the  
8 implementation of various priority projects and programmes particularly in the crucial sectors of  
9 intra-OIC trade, capacity-building, private sector-led development, and poverty alleviation,  
10  
11 *Convinced of* the complex and diverse nature of difficulties associated with transitioning  
12 regimes,  
13  
14 *Bearing in mind* the right of self-determination and non-interference in domestic affairs and the  
15 respect of sovereignty independence and territorial integrity of each Member State as stated in  
16 Article 1(3) of the OIC Charter,  
17  
18 *Keeping in mind* the notion of transitioning regimes as an ongoing contemporary phenomenon  
19 that has yet to be defined by the OIC,  
20  
21 *Reaffirming* the General Assembly Resolution 64/12 to promote and consolidate new or restored  
22 democracies,  
23  
24 *Affirming* the rights of each Member State to resolve conflicts while abiding by international  
25 laws, without infringement upon state sovereignty,  
26  
27 *Fully aware* of the need to restore the rights of transitioning states under occupied territories,  
28  
29 *Desiring* the need for the exchange of economic solutions to tackle the difficulties arising within  
30 transitioning regimes,  
31  
32 *Calling attention to* Article 8 of TYPoA, which encourages global awareness in the capital  
33 markets in OIC Member States,  
34  
35 *Emphasizing* the Agreement for Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments in which  
36 the OIC outlines the mutual interest of Islamic states to infuse capital and contractual agreements  
37 between different private sectors therefore safeguarding their own economies while building  
38 interdependence and facilitating economic growth,  
39  
40 *Taking into consideration* the Trade Cooperation and Promotion Program (TCPP) of the  
41 International Trade and Finance Cooperation which identifies the needs of trade development  
42 and prepares a road map for the implementation of trade programs in order to strengthen the  
43 competitiveness of OIC Member States,



44  
45 *Understanding* the legitimacy of human rights, and the implementation of more democratic  
46 principles within the OIC Member States,  
47

48 *The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation,*  
49

- 50 1) *Urges* all Member States to abide by Article 1(3) of the OIC Charter;  
51  
52 2) *Calls* for an Economic Advisory Panel (EAP) to be formed by the OIC Member States to  
53 find practical solutions to deal with economic issues such as lack of capital, deteriorating  
54 infrastructure, unemployment, gender inequities, and rising inflation within transitioning  
55 regimes, while respecting the sovereign rights of each Member State by:  
56  
57 a. Evaluating and assessing the economic needs of Member States;  
58  
59 b. Recommending measures through a report to resolve and stabilize the economic  
60 situations of the respective countries;  
61  
62 c. Submitting the report to the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers and the  
63 coordinative board;  
64  
65 d. Monitoring the money flow that will be provided to the coordinative board;  
66  
67 3) *Establishes* the Plan of Action through Stability and Solidarity (PASS) coordinative  
68 board, which will be audited by the Finance Control Organ of the OIC on an annual basis,  
69 that will channel the resources of non-governmental organizations, regional specialized  
70 agencies, the Islamic Development Bank Group, the International Islamic Financial  
71 Market, Grameen Bank, and the Islamic Financial Services Board to redirect monetary  
72 funding towards the targeted Member States recommended through the report by the EAP  
73 via means of:  
74  
75 a. Microcredit for private independent entrepreneurs;  
76  
77 b. Redirecting aid towards local initiatives;  
78  
79 c. Subsidiaries as an incentive for foreign investment in order to promote and  
80 encourage economic growth within the populace and private independent  
81 companies;  
82  
83 4) *Proposes* the formulation of Humanitarian Assistance for Regimes in Transition (HART)  
84 within the PASS that will be responsible for providing humanitarian aid using Red  
85 Crescent, a disaster information system, that shall:  
86  
87 a. Help spread medical assistance and food within violence stricken states;  
88  
89 b. Be funded and administered within PASS;

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96
- 5) *Invites* transitioning regimes to assess the successes of the TCPP that identifies the needs of Member States targeted by the EAP and outlines a road map for trade development and encourages heightened participation in global markets;
  - 6) *Encourages* the use of the General Agreement for Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation Among Member States of the Islamic Conference to help facilitate PASS.

Code: OIC/1/5  
Committee: Organisation of Islamic Cooperation  
Subject: Promoting Order for Regimes in Transition

1 *Reaffirming* Article 1(1) of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) Charter which states  
2 that the objectives of the OIC are to enhance and consolidate the bonds of fraternity, solidarity,  
3 and good governance among the Member States,  
4

5 *Referring* to Article 1(3) and 1(4) of the OIC Charter which emphasizes self-determination,  
6 independence, state-sovereignty, and territorial integrity of each State,  
7

8 *Deeply concerned* that there is a serious deficiency in international protocol for regimes in  
9 transition as evidenced in Tunisia, Libya, and Egypt with no formalized plan of action existing in  
10 the OIC,  
11

12 *Recognizing* the importance of good governance, rule of law, transparency, and promotion of  
13 human rights in accordance with past high-level cooperation between OIC and the Human Rights  
14 Council, all recognized as core principles of the Ten-Year Programme of Action from 2005,  
15

16 *Affirming* the collective action of the OIC in mediation efforts in Libya in 2011 and ongoing  
17 mediation efforts in Syria,  
18

19 *Further recognizing* Article 2(7) of the OIC Charter, which urges all Member States to uphold  
20 and promote, at the national and the international level, good governance, human rights,  
21 fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law,  
22

23 *Acknowledging* all Member States have unique political circumstances that are entrusted to their  
24 authority under Article 23 of the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam,  
25

26 *Concerned by* the potential for Western military intervention in an OIC Member State justified  
27 by the Responsibility to Protect doctrine established in paragraphs 138 and 139 of the 2005  
28 World Summit Outcome,  
29

30 *Recognizing* the 2005 Tunis Agenda, which identifies the sharing of technology and  
31 information communication technology sharing as pivotal to domestic peace and security,  
32

33 *Emphasizing* the necessity of internal and external communication for citizens to voice their  
34 legitimate grievances about their circumstances and the importance of a grass-roots approach that  
35 emphasizes clear lines of communication from affected citizens to the government and  
36 international community, as stated in General Assembly Resolution 64/161,  
37

38 *Noting with satisfaction* the engagement of civil society within nations that have successfully  
39 transitioned into a stable government,  
40

41 *Realizing* the importance of putting an end to practices of wielding control of media as a tool in  
42 political and civil conflict,  
43

44 *Recognizing* the necessity of an adequate proliferation of information to the population through a  
45 combination of national media outlets and independent social media services,  
46

47 *Acknowledging* the importance of reconciliation of various political, ethnic, and social groups  
48 that might have been marginalized and now seek representation on a national and international  
49 level,  
50

51 *Commending* General Assembly Resolution 50/172 which grants the inherent right of all States  
52 to self-determination and to policies of non-interference, advocating stringent limitations in the  
53 application of foreign intervention,  
54

55 *The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation,*  
56

57 1) *Establishes* the Consultancy on Organizational Methods for Proliferation of Assistance  
58 on Sustainable Stability (COMPASS) to serve as a technical advisory consultancy for  
59 Member States which have undergone or are currently undergoing a transition;  
60

61 2) *Designates* COMPASS to work under the OIC Islamic, Educational, Scientific and  
62 Cultural Organisation;  
63

64 3) *Asserts* that the COMPASS initiative will create the COMPASS Database of Experts  
65 (CDE) from different fields of expertise by:  
66

67 a. Calling upon Member States to contribute national experts to this database in  
68 accordance with their capabilities;  
69

70 b. Offering the contributing Member States recognition for their provision of services  
71 and the usage of their respective experts;  
72

73 c. Financing the services of the experts through the budget of COMPASS in order to  
74 assure their independent and unbiased work;  
75

76 4) *Further establishes* an administrative body in order to coordinate the CDE and the  
77 requesting states;  
78

79 5) *Suggests* that the process of providing expertise proceeds as follows:  
80

81 a. Initiation by a government in search of support approaching the COMPASS  
82 administrative body;  
83

84 b. Provision of a wide range of professional experts in requested fields of expertise via  
85 the COMPASS administrative body;  
86

87 c. Selection of the experts will be according to preferences and specific needs of the  
88 receiving state;  
89

- 90 d. Deployment of the favored experts to the requesting State;  
91
- 92 6) *Declares* that issues which need immediate expert assistance be dealt with on a priority  
93 basis;  
94
- 95 7) *Instructs* that host Member States be eligible to receive COMPASS consultancy after  
96 certain requirements are met, including:  
97
- 98 a. Recognition specifically by the OIC of the requesting government as the only  
99 legitimate representative of its people;  
100
- 101 b. Refraining from engaging in the use of military grade force against the civilian  
102 population by the legitimate representation;  
103
- 104 c. Acting in the best interest of a legitimate state to enforce law and public security;  
105
- 106 8) *Affirms* that all the advice given by COMPASS will be non-binding and the experts will  
107 be called on to work within host governmental framework, through the corresponding  
108 ministries and institutions, focusing on capacity building in order to maintain the  
109 principle of national ownership;  
110
- 111 9) *Requests* that COMPASS provide technical expertise in the following areas:  
112
- 113 a. Institution and state building, such as the rule of law and good governance principles,  
114 including anti-corruption measures, in line with principles laid out in the OIC  
115 Charter;  
116
- 117 b. Judiciary, such as transparency in political and electoral processes, as well as in  
118 drafting of constitution and amendments during and after transition;  
119
- 120 c. Civil society building, such as inclusive participation, education focusing on creating  
121 a culture of dialogue, including forums for reconciliation, training on the use of social  
122 media and media devices for the public, including public servants, to foster political  
123 participation and the professional handling of media;  
124
- 125 10) *Recommends* that COMPASS experts advise internal security services, emphasize human  
126 rights, and enhance law enforcement and police training to effectively address criminal  
127 elements within a transitioning state attempting to capitalize on instability;  
128
- 129 11) *Encourages* populations and governments to enhance communication through the  
130 professional partnership with private and public media outlets, including social media;  
131
- 132 12) *Requests* the fields of operation not to be limited to the aforementioned aspects of  
133 infrastructure and economic interests and put under revision when needed;  
134
- 135 13) *Proposes* that COMPASS be funded by:

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- a. Donations of individual States based on their economic capabilities;
  - b. An annual revision of contributors and the amount provided by them;
  - c. A cumulative contribution of the shares of the State of Qatar's Foundation, the Kingdom of Saudi-Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and the State of Kuwait limited to 49 % of the annual COMPASS budget;
  - d. Contributions of the requesting states according to their economic capabilities;
  - e. The Islamic Development Bank;
  - f. Other voluntary unstated sources that shall comprise the remaining funds;
- 14) *Calls upon* the OIC to continue pursuing further initiatives concerning the maintenance of order and stability in regimes in transition in order to promote solidarity in the Islamic community;
- 15) *Requests* the creation of the Promoting Order in Regimes in Transition (PORT) as a continuously functioning monitoring system within COMPASS, which will enable at-risk States to transition peacefully by providing a critical tool for OIC Member States in reducing conflict and destruction of infrastructure and economic assets by advising transitioning States on a variety of issues, such that upon implementation, the PORT monitoring system will:
- a. identify specific strategic risks which depend on the unique circumstances of the transitioning State as determined by experts in the PORT monitoring system;
  - b. function as a monitoring system, structured similarly to the Universal Periodic Review as stipulated under the Human Rights Council, producing a report annually, but pertaining to regional stability;
  - c. determine plans of action and recommendations on transitional Member States to other OIC Member States, according to the reports produced, suggesting details in foreign policy to best administer to the infrastructure and economic interests of the said State;
  - d. Provide relevant information to COMPASS operations;
- 16) *Requests* that the findings of the PORT monitoring system be applied to the continued role of the Islamic community in mediating regimes in transition and working towards making long term agreements between conflicting parties when possible;
- 17) *Suggests* that in cases in which regimes do not show significant and measurable efforts to adhere to those agreements with mediators during OIC sponsored negotiations, PORT

182 will, in a nonbinding, consensual, and strictly advisory capacity:

183

184 a. provide recommendations to relevant Member States on effective trade management,  
185 targeting volatile groups and commodities which will put appropriate pressure on  
186 those who are acting against the best interest of regional and national stability while  
187 maintaining an open-dialogue and communication with such groups;

188

189 b. advise, advocate, and coordinate states and relevant stakeholders to promote order,  
190 structural stability, and security in response to an intervention by the international  
191 community in and at the request of the OIC Member State;

192

193 c. consider coordination and cooperation supplementing but not emulating regional  
194 peacekeeping operations, such as the African Union missions in the Comoros or  
195 Somalia, possibly with additional leadership and advisement in alignment with PORT  
196 objectives from able and willing OIC Member States;

197

198 d. make every effort to affirm the importance of sovereignty and self-determination by  
199 acting in only the most dire circumstances.

Code: [Leave blank for dais.]

Committee: [The name of your committee. GA1, GA2, or GA3 is “General Assembly.”]

Subject: [This should be the name of the topic, as labeled in the background guides.]

Sponsors: [Sponsors should be in alphabetical order.]

Signatories: [Signatories should be in alphabetical order.]

1 *Noting* the importance of protecting citizens and their human rights as stated in General  
2 Assembly Resolution 64/161,

3  
4 *Recognizing* the objective to strengthen education through Muslim cooperation as stated by  
5 Article 4 of the Charter of Islamic Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO),  
6

7 *Realizing* the efforts made by the Aga Khan Development Network in their efforts to provide  
8 education and medical aid to developing Islamic states,  
9

10 *Affirming* the commitment to promote good governance and democracy as stated in the Charter  
11 of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC),  
12

13 *Reaffirming* deep gratification for the previous efforts of Al Urdun Al Jadid Research Center  
14 concerning election and good governance training,  
15

16 *Expressing* A/RES/64/12, which emphasizes transparency and accountability, to promote and  
17 consolidate new or restored democracies while acknowledging the diversity of political  
18 institutions and unique culture identity,  
19

20 *Believing* in the significance of ensuring human rights while respecting state sovereignty as  
21 defined in the Cairo Declaration on Human Rights in Islam,  
22

23 *Recalling* the OIC Ten Year Programme of Action which promotes strengthening the role of the  
24 Member States, to aid in conflict resolution,  
25

26 *Highlighting* Economic and Social Council Resolution 2009/3 which calls for an increase of  
27 humanitarian aid to developing countries,  
28

29 *Drawing attention* to A/RES/65/140, which underlines the desire for closer cooperation within  
30 the OIC and the respected bodies of the United Nations to establish mutual interest in order to  
31 strengthen the OICs international status,  
32

33 *The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation,*  
34

35 1) *Requests* the Islamic Relief Worldwide to expand their efforts in providing short term  
36 basic necessities in transitioning states, such as humanitarian relief, food security and  
37 access to sanitized water to ensure sustainability is carried out throughout the primary  
38 sensitive stages of transition;  
39

40 2) *Expresses its concern* that all civilians of states in transition should be provided with  
41 humanitarian aid such as vocational training to increase education and foster



42 employment opportunities with the aid of ISESCO, Aga Kahn Development Network,  
43 and the Islamic Development Bank in order to improve their current living conditions  
44 and increase economic stability;

- 45
- 46 3) *Encourages* local and regional Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as but  
47 not limited to the International Red Crescent and the World Health Organization to  
48 offer volunteer services, such as basic medical aid and emergency relief in times of  
49 conflict due to transitioning regimes;
- 50
- 51 4) *Urges* Member States to consider and respect the great diversity of religious and ethnic  
52 communities and guarantee fair representation in the process of political stabilization  
53 and institutional building;
- 54
- 55 5) *Endorses* the creation of the Islamic Facilitation Committee (IFC) within the OIC to  
56 provide advisory assistance to Member States in need of order;
- 57
- 58 6) *Decides* that the IFC will be comprised of professional advisors from the Member  
59 States of the OIC at the Islamic Summit chosen every three years;
- 60
- 61 7) *Urges* a first inaugural forum of IFC, which will take place in Algiers, Algeria in  
62 October 2012 with politically or financially stable Member States, to exchange  
63 experiences with all regions within the OIC;
- 64
- 65 8) *Strongly endorses* Member States and professional advisors to create transition  
66 guidelines which encompass:
- 67
- 68 a. Political participation of all social and economic classes and minority groups to  
69 encourage fair and free elections;
- 70
- 71 b. Institutional reform to achieve transparency, rule of law and responsiveness;
- 72
- 73 c. Protection and security for all citizens in transitioning regimes to ensure decent  
74 living conditions;
- 75
- 76 9) *Affirms* that each Member State will have the opportunity to select professional  
77 advisors within the IFC for the current situations, and encourages NGOs to cooperate  
78 and assist in line with the IFC mission;
- 79
- 80 10) *Enforces* the establishment of conferences every six months located by regions upon  
81 a rotating basis, in order to discuss the transition guidelines of the IFC, and reserves  
82 the right to hold emergency sessions as needed;
- 83
- 84 11) *Calls upon* the OIC and the United Nations Department of Political Affairs to engage  
85 in a desk-to-desk dialogue to improve the channels of communication and strengthen the  
86 international role of OIC further implementing the aims of the IFC.