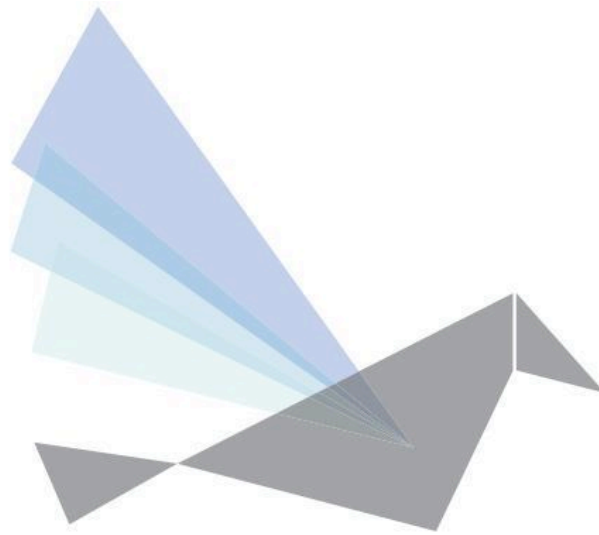


Department of the Intergovernmental Organizations



HOPE
FOR LASTING PEACE

National Model United Nations Sheraton Venue

April 1 – April 5, 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 Rubai Aurora

Chair/Rap Nicollete Teta

Agenda

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

Report segments adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)
APEC/1/1	Responding to the Effects of Natural Disasters and Enhancing Emergency Preparedness: Capacity-Building (NGOs & Businesses)	17/0/0/0
APEC/1/2	Responding to the Effects of Natural Disasters and Enhancing Emergency Preparedness: Public Sector Emergency Preparedness Initiatives	16/0/1
APEC/1/3	Responding to the Effects of Natural Disasters and Enhancing Emergency Preparedness: Enhancing Response Capabilities	Acclamation

Summary Report

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

The session was attended by representatives of 18 Member Economies. The agenda was adopted at the start of the first session in the order of 1, 2, 3.

Three draft report-segments were developed by the committee. The first report segment titled: "Enhancing Emergency Preparedness by Building Capacities of NGOs, and the Private Sector" called for technical expertise and cooperation between researchers, national and local government bodies, and private stakeholders to develop and invest in climate change and disaster risk efforts. Additionally, coordinating activities between NGOs and Member Economies for increasing capacities related to risk assessment, damage assessment, and the improvement of relationships between national governments and civil society.

The second report segment on "Public Sector Emergency Preparedness Initiatives" Encourages the establishment of community education programs directed by local authorities in both schools and public forums to educate local populations on emergency preparedness and response given that rural communities are most deeply affected in the event of natural disaster. Additionally, it recommends the Emergency Preparedness Working Group (EPWG) be responsible for the creation and development of transnational workshops targeted at improving response to natural disasters by local authorities to develop standards in emergency preparedness training procedures amongst Member Economies.

The third report segment titled: "Helping Economies Alleviate Life-Threatening Hazards with Immediate Emergency Response" focused on Coordinating between disaster-relief experts and national authorities across the region to exchange best practices, conduct joint training maneuvers, and allocate funds for disaster-response preparation and creating a voluntary APEC Disaster-Relief Expedited Entry Program in order to issue permits and expedite the process for NGOs who are relief and aid-oriented.

The body went into voting block during the final committee session. Draft Report Segment 1/1 was adopted by a roll call vote with all 18 members voting in favor. Draft Report Segment 1/2 was adopted by a roll call vote with only one abstention. Finally, Draft Report Segment 1/3 was adopted by acclamation.

The committee moved in to speeches and informal debate on the second topic of Regional Economic Integration and a Free Trade Area of the Pacific (FTAAP) for the remainder of the session.

The committee overall engaged in detailed discussions and debates to establish lasting policy recommendations for securing Member Economies response systems in the event of a natural disaster. The committee was dedicated to building consensus on the proposed report segments to ensure their adoption by all Member Economies.

ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION

RESPONDING TO THE EFFECTS OF NATURAL DISASTERS AND ENHANCING EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

I. Introduction

A. ENHANCING EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS BY BUILDING CAPACITIES OF NGOS AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR

1. The Asia-Pacific region is the most disaster sensitive region in the world; between 2000 and 2009, 85% of those affected by natural disasters were people located in the Asia-Pacific region. The large rural population of the Asia-Pacific Region and continuing economic development of Member Economies magnifies the affects of natural disasters in our region. Additionally, the effects of climate change bring a new dimension to natural disaster preparation that Member Economies must be active in resolving. Recent natural disasters in the region highlight the importance of reducing the risk of political, economic, and social harm to Member Economies.

B. PUBLIC SECTOR EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS INITIVES

2. APEC was established in 1989 with the intent of ensuring the economic growth and prosperity of all Member Economies. Natural Disasters are a constant threat to Member Economies' economic development and expansion as well as a threat to the APEC region's presence in the global economy. Due to the vulnerability of the Asia-Pacific Region and the fact that 70% of natural disasters worldwide occur in our region we stress the importance of addressing this issue immediately. The APEC members recognize that it is imperative for Member Economies to enhance the preparedness of the public sector, specifically local governments, in the face of a disaster. We believe the cooperation and unification of all emergency response teams as well as the preparation of local communities especially those in rural communities is paramount for effective preparedness and the safety of the region.

C. HELPING ECONOMIES ALLEVIATE LIFE-THREATENING HAZARDS WITH IMMEDIATE EMERGENCY RESOPNSE

3. The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) is a forum for multilateral cooperation among a diverse group of economies, with the goal of enhancing economic growth in the region and strengthening the Asia-Pacific community. While APEC does not aspire to be a major disaster relief provider, the APEC recognizes the importance of working together to prepare for and respond to natural disasters so that the negative impact on economic activities is minimized. Considering the recent natural disasters that have wreaked havoc on Member Economies, it is paramount that national governments have sound policies for immediate response in order to mitigate the initial devastation caused by the disaster and to begin recovery efforts.

42 **II. Mandate**

43

44 **A. ENHANCING EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS BY BUILDING CAPACITIES OF**
45 **NGOS AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR**

46

47 4. The guiding principles of APEC mandate this committee to address the societal
48 contributions to climate change through the progress of the private sector, such as
49 businesses, corporations and other for-profit organizations. Additionally, to ensure capacity
50 building programs of NGOs involved in the field of natural disaster preparedness and
51 response. The APEC Emergency Preparedness Working Group (EPWG) was established as
52 a primary medium through which Member Economies coordinate activities and policies that
53 enhance emergency preparedness. In 2008, the EPWG released the Strategy for Disaster
54 Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness and Response in the Asia Pacific Region
55 (SDRR); this document provides the principles and priorities that will guide activities
56 concerning emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction. The EPWG provides a
57 multi-disciplinary approach to the issues surrounding emergency preparedness, including the
58 role of the private and public sector. The members of APEC have pledged in November
59 2011 to increase private sector engagement in our disaster preparedness agenda in order to
60 revitalize our commitments to the Hyogo Framework for Action for 2005-2015.

61

62 **B. PUBLIC SECTOR EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS INITIVES**

63

64 5. Drawing from the Strategy for Emergency Preparedness and Response in the Asia-Pacific
65 for 2009 to 2015 created in the Task Force on Emergency Preparedness Meeting in Peru on
66 the 15th, August 2008, Member Economies acknowledge the importance of regional support
67 in order to maintain a good environment for the development of their economies. Taking
68 into account that sharing experiences and expertise is fundamental for preparedness.
69 Furthermore, APECs Framework for Capacity Building Initiatives on Emergency
70 Preparedness underscores the need to further develop preventative and responsive measures
71 in terms of natural disasters. It is critical for member economies to focus on developing
72 effective training and education mechanisms in an effort to improve their existing
73 emergency preparedness responses when facing a disaster.

74

75 **C. HELPING ECONOMIES ALLEVIATE LIFE-THREATENING HAZARDS WITH**
76 **IMMEDIATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

77

78 6. The review of the implementation of the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines
79 for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation and its Plan of Action in 2005
80 identified shortfalls in government strategies regarding the assessment of weaknesses and
81 risks in current strategies as well as the sharing of best-case practices across the region.

82

83 7. The APEC Framework for Capacity Building Initiatives on Emergency Preparedness
84 emphasizes the importance of improved information sharing to strengthen region-wide
85 disaster prevention and response capabilities.

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8. In 2008, *APEC Principles on Disaster Response and Cooperation* recognized the necessity for an increase in preventive measures to prepare for disaster-related illness as well as national emergencies through the implementation of educational and awareness programs to promote cooperation in sharing best practices on disaster risk reduction.
9. The Hyogo Framework for Action Mid-Term Review in 2010 stated that the vulnerability of isolated communities constituted an underlying risk factor to mitigating the devastation of natural disasters on these regions.
10. The APEC High Level Policy Dialogue on Disaster Resiliency in 2011 has recognized the importance of facilitating the movement of goods during a disaster.

III. Conclusions and Recommendations

A. ENHANCING EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS BY BUILDING CAPACITIES OF NGOS AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR

11. Given the goals of this body and our responsibility to improve the capacity of Member Economies through enhancing emergency preparedness, APEC can meet the security needs of the region by working in conjunction with NGOs and businesses/corporations. APEC is committed to the further advancement of the previous initiatives set out by the United Nations, other regional bodies and APEC Member Economies that build the capacities of NGOs and businesses/corporations that aim at addressing climate change related issues. Although we recognize the improvements made by Member Economies, we also realize the shortfalls in the development towards the implementation of the Hyogo Framework and our own Disaster Reduction Strategy.
12. APEC recommends continuing the activities under the Hyogo Framework for Action and the Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and strengthening capacities in initiatives concerning climate change and disaster risk reduction. APEC also encourages cooperation between NGOs and the private sector to coordinate relief efforts during a natural disaster.
13. Technical expertise and cooperation between researchers, national and local government bodies, and private stakeholders need to be developed under climate change and disaster risk efforts. The APEC Policy Support Unit should expand its research efforts to include disaster risk reduction in order to provide Member Economies with information regarding the exacerbation of natural disasters due to the effects of climate change.
14. We encourage research efforts by NGOs, working in the field of natural disasters, and by businesses/corporations to assist the APEC Policy Support Unit in their research efforts. The APEC Support Fund – Sub A: Human Security should prioritize funding for these research efforts.

- 129 15. APEC recommends that all Member Economies encourage their corporate sectors through
130 incentive programs, such as tax breaks and grants, in order to promote efforts at reducing
131 their environmental impact through sustainable development.
132
- 133 16. Member Economies should coordinate activities with NGOs for increasing capacities related
134 to risk assessment, damage assessment, and the improvement of the relationships between
135 national governments and civil society. Individual Member Economies should accredit
136 reputable NGOs that would be allowed unhindered access to engaging in relief/aid efforts in
137 the event of a natural disaster. We encourage NGOs to collaborate with local
138 businesses/corporations in order to facilitate sustainability of relief efforts.
139
- 140 17. APEC suggests that Member Economies provide incentives, such as grants, to small and
141 medium enterprises, based on the fact that they provide 90% of all commercial activity and
142 employ 60% of the workforce of APEC Member Economies. These incentives would aid in
143 disaster preparation and response based on the national policies of Member Economies.
144
- 145 18. In order to help countries implement the policies outlined under the Strategy for Disaster
146 Risk Reduction, APEC recommends the Emergency Management CEOs' Forum to monitor
147 the progress of capacity building initiatives by Member Economies. The Emergency
148 Management CEOs' Forum will convene under APEC's Emergency Preparedness Working
149 Group and use peer review mechanisms to assess disaster risk reduction.
150

151 **B. PUBLIC SECTOR EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS INITIVES**

152

- 153 19. This body acknowledges that rural communities are often the most affected in the event of a
154 natural disaster. The lack of communication, knowledge, and education on proper disaster
155 preparedness and response by local communities can exacerbate the effects of a natural
156 disaster. APEC also recognizes that not all local authorities and communities have the
157 capacity to effectively communicate in the event of a natural disaster.
158
- 159 20. A lack of information sharing regarding not only techniques, experiences, and information,
160 but costs incurred by disasters and demographic information that allows for aid to be
161 effectively provided has hampered recovery in the past. Moreover, there is a great need for
162 qualified individuals to be on site in the event of a disaster to further ensure that citizens are
163 well aware of the circumstances and protected.
164
- 165 21. Member Economies are deeply conscious that women are more vulnerable to natural
166 disasters due to socially constructed roles. Additionally, that there is a need for local
167 communities to involve women in both planning and response systems for natural disasters.
168
169

170 **Local Communities**

- 171
- 172 22. Member Economies would greatly benefit from an increased role of local communities in
173 the response to natural disasters. In this direction, this body encourages all Member
174 Economies to establish community education programs directed by local authorities in both
175 schools and public forums to educate local populations on emergency preparedness and
176 response that would:
- 177
- 178 a. Inform locals on proper and practical measures to be taken to prepare and to respond to a
179 natural disaster through information sessions, training exercises, workshops, or whatever
180 measures the local authorities deem appropriate.
- 181
- 182 b. Attempt to promote a culture of safety and awareness within each Member Economy to
183 ensure long-term commitment to the goals of natural disaster risk reduction.
- 184
- 185 23. This body encourages the creation of local programs designed to provide support in the form
186 of supplies, equipment and associated services necessary for disaster prevention and
187 response. Additionally, APEC encourages using the EPWG to assess the coping mechanisms
188 of local communities to give them insight into what measures they should take to reduce the
189 adverse effects of natural disasters.
- 190
- 191 24. Women should be further included through training simulations that would be provided
192 based upon gender dynamics to allow for full preparation. These processes should take into
193 account the work of the UN gender network and all national work pertaining to gender.
194 Cultural diversity should be respected and each Member Economy has the right to educate
195 women as they see fit.
- 196
- 197 25. This body recommends the implementation of a hotline within individual Member
198 Economies available to both authorities and citizens so that contact may be established to
199 get any additional information that may be needed regarding a natural disaster. The exact
200 design of the hotline would be determined by the Member Economy depending on their
201 particular disaster management structure.
- 202
- 203 26. An increase in all forms of communication and information sharing must occur both
204 internationally and within each Member Economy through all mediums. This body
205 recommends the establishment a database on the costs incurred by Member Economies in
206 disaster preparedness and recovery to assist Member Economies in realizing the costs so
207 they are fully informed to deal with the issue. This body also encourages the foundation of a
208 centralized database that would be available for the Member Economies as well as the
209 approved Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) with information regarding socio-
210 economic and demographic statistics to allow for the most appropriate response capacity by
211 any Member Economies seeking to provide aid.
- 212
- 213

214 **Disaster Relief Training Workshops for Local Authorities**

- 215
- 216 27. APEC recommends the Emergency Preparedness Working Group (EPWG) be responsible
- 217 for the creation and development of transnational workshops targeted at improving response
- 218 to natural disasters by local authorities.
- 219
- 220 28. The primary goal of these workshops will be to develop standards amongst Member
- 221 Economies in emergency preparedness training procedures. Developing uniform training
- 222 practices for local authorities' first response teams is crucial in order to guarantee Member
- 223 Economies are prepared to respond in times of disaster.
- 224
- 225 29. Based on their logistical and financial capacities, each Member Economy shall contribute
- 226 emergency management personnel from the following three (3) categories for training:
- 227
- 228 c. Medical personnel (Doctors, nurses, paramedics, etc.)
- 229
- 230 d. Search and Rescue teams (K-9 units, fire service, mountain rescue, coast guard, etc.)
- 231
- 232 e. Technical experts (Port authority/Air Traffic Control, communication and technology
- 233 professionals, etc.)
- 234
- 235 30. Logistical financial support for the regional training workshops will come from the existing
- 236 APEC Emergency Preparedness Working Group Budget, as managed by the APEC Budget
- 237 and Management Committee. Each member economy will be responsible for funding the
- 238 participation of its own representatives. This body fully recognizes the sovereignty of all
- 239 Member Economies and takes note that according to APEC document *2008/CSOM/020*
- 240 *Agenda item VI* point 16: "the disaster hit member economy has the primary responsibility
- 241 to provide prompt and effective humanitarian assistance to its disaster victims
- 242

243 **C. HELPING ECONOMIES ALLEVIATE LIFE-THREATENING HAZARDS WITH**

244 **IMMEDIATE EMERGENCY RESOPNSE.**

245

- 246 31. At present, certain Member Economies are more able than others to respond effectively to
- 247 the health crises resulting from natural disasters. In order to strengthen disaster response
- 248 capabilities, as they relate to the health of the region as a whole, we stress the importance of
- 249 cooperation and coordination between disaster-relief experts and national authorities across
- 250 the region. More specifically, we encourage Member Economies to exchange best practices,
- 251 conduct joint training maneuvers, allocate funds for disaster-response preparation exercises
- 252 and coordinate information sharing in order to improve national policy.
- 253
- 254 32. Many Member Economies have developed their own early warning systems; however, more
- 255 could be done to improve coordination and collaboration between the different systems. We
- 256 urge Member Economies to work more closely to share data gathered by these systems in
- 257 order to enhance the early warning capabilities of the region as a whole.
- 258
- 259

- 260 33. Disaster-response awareness campaigns and education programs are often delivered on the
261 local or regional level and are not always uniform on a national level. We urge Member
262 Economies to standardize the content of their emergency response awareness efforts in order
263 to ensure consistency on a national level by utilizing the suggested framework for
264 information sharing as outlined in APEC Principles on Disaster Response and Cooperation.
265
- 266 34. Different regions are prone to different types of disasters. We encourage Member
267 Economies to assess the natural disasters that they are most at risk for as well as the type of
268 post-disaster illnesses that are most likely to affect local populations. We suggest that
269 Member Economies utilize existing World Health Organization research regarding the
270 communicable diseases that are most likely to intensify in their region after a natural disaster
271 in order to develop effective national post-disaster disease control strategies.
272
- 273 35. After a natural disaster, remote areas may often be physically cut off from the outside
274 world. Efforts to restore transportation routes in order to deliver medical aid and personnel
275 to these areas may take several days. We therefore encourage national governments to
276 collaborate with local authorities in isolated areas to develop a post-disaster medical aid self-
277 sufficiency plan that will allow local health agencies to administer medical attention to those
278 affected by the disaster until national authorities are able to respond. National governments
279 should determine the period of self-sufficiency necessary given their ability to respond after
280 a disaster and the particularities of the region.
281
- 282 36. In past natural disasters, relief personnel have faced delays and obstacles in acquiring entry
283 documents to the disaster zone. The increased demand for visas also strains the resources of
284 national immigration officials. Furthermore, in past disasters, priority access was not given
285 to relief personnel based on the needs of the country. Inspired by the model used for the
286 APEC Business Travel Card, we call for the creation of the APEC Disaster-Relief Expedited
287 Entry Program. The program would allow disaster-stricken countries to expedite the
288 standard visa-issuing process and issue entry permits for relief and aid oriented NGOs.
289 Through the newly established APEC-accredited NGO lists, Member Economies would be
290 free to choose in advance which NGOs would be able to participate in this program.
291
- 292 37. After the 2010 Haiti earthquake, national custom officials did not have the capacity to
293 process efficiently all the relief aid and supplies received. This led to unnecessary supply
294 shortages as aid was held up at the border. Certain Member Economies have signed bilateral
295 preclearance agreements with one another that allow custom officials of the destination
296 country to pre-clear the shipment of goods in the country of origin. We encourage Member
297 Economies to sign bilateral preclearance agreements with each other and to include a special
298 provision for the preclearance of disaster-relief supplies.

African Union

Committee Staff

Director Cara Wagner
Assistant Director Jennifer Villagomez
Chair Lydia Hammond
Rapporteur Karli Broglio

Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote
AU/1/1	Responding to Famine in Somalia	Acclamation
AU/1/2	Responding to Famine in Somalia	34-1-5
AU/1/3	Responding to Famine in Somalia	Acclamation
AU/1/4	Responding to Famine in Somalia	Acclamation
AU/1/5	Responding to Famine in Somalia	Acclamation
AU/1/6	Responding to Famine in Somalia	Acclamation

Summary Report

The African Union held its annual session to consider the following agenda items: Responding to Famine in Somalia, Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development, and Addressing the Use of Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict.

The first session was attended by representatives of 45 Member States.

The first session opened with several statements concerning the adoption of the agenda. At its first meeting, The African Union adopted the agenda in the natural order of 1, 2, and 3 and decided to proceed with its work in Working Groups. Over the next several committee sessions, Working Groups formed to work on several working papers, including both short and long term action plans for responding to the famine in Somalia; options for suppression or pacification of Al-Shabab; securing the Indian Ocean off the coast of Somalia to quash piracy and, therefore, Al-Shabab funding; as well as the introduction of education programs for engineering, agriculture and medicine.

By the end of the second day, one working paper was submitted for review by the dais. This paper hoped to provide funding to Somalia through Member States, and non-governmental organizations, creating infrastructure and capacity building for farmers and civilians in Somalia.

The third day was attended by a range of representatives of 42-45 Member States at any given time, and discussion of Responding to Famine in Somalia continued. The start of the sixth session brought many speeches on cooperation and coherent summaries of working papers in progress. Great progress was made focusing in on the most important issues of each paper, as the body arrived at a collection of comprehensive solutions. Eventually six working papers were submitted, offering a wide variety of goals and recommendations on these issues. Working papers evolved to address the concerns of all present Member States. Goals of the working papers included providing funding for Somali aid, developing infrastructure, addressing food security, establishing technical agriculture education programs, microfinancing for farmers, combating illegal fishing, assuring the basic needs of refugees are met, and political stabilization.

After a productive final day refining working papers, six draft resolutions were accepted by the dais and discussed by the body. Draft Resolution 1/1 highlighted the need to secure the Somali coast line from piracy in order to cut off funding to Al-Shabab and put an end to illegal fishing and waste dumping. Draft Resolution 1/2 addressed providing funding and regional expertise to Somalia for the purpose of infrastructure development, water distribution and agricultural education programs. Draft Resolution 1/3 expounded on agriculture education programs, as well as microloans for farmers. Draft Resolution 1/4 noted the need for unification of the security troops in Somalia, coordination of AU committees currently aiding Somalia financially, establishment of a centralized military structure, and extension of the AMISOM mandate. Draft Resolution 1/5 called for political stabilization, specifically through election monitoring and economic stabilization initiatives. Draft Resolution 1/6 hopes to assure the needs of refugees are met through long term reintegration programs.

In our final session, the committee entered voting bloc and adopted all six resolutions, five of which were adopted by acclamation. The dais was very pleased with the performance of the delegates, and the framework put in place by the great resolutions regarding the issues surrounding responding to famine in Somalia.

Code: AU/1/1
Committee: African Union
Subject: *Responding to Famine in Somalia*

1 *Recognizing* the importance of a response to the famine in Somalia,

2

3 *Understanding* that piracy in the Indian Ocean is a key inhibitor of access to and
4 transport of resources and aid to Somalia, and also prevents Somalis from using their
5 waters for fishing, further increasing the severity of the famine in the region,

6

7 *Acknowledging* United Nations Security Council resolution 1976 (2011), highlighting
8 that the incidences of piracy along the Somali coast are exacerbating the famine and
9 instability throughout Somalia,

10

11 *Taking note of* the naval contributions of existing organizations and states such as: North
12 Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the European Union (EU), China, and the United
13 States (US) in combating piracy,

14

15 *Realizing* that the lack of protection of the waters and coasts extends beyond piracy and
16 results in exploitation of the Somali exclusive economic zone (EEZ) by other groups in
17 the form of illegal fishing and dumping of toxic wastes,

18

19 *Recalling* the previous resolutions on the situation in Somalia, in particular the recent
20 United Nations Security Council resolution 2036 (2012) and its efforts to increase the
21 levels of forces, as well as funding for the African Union Mission in Somalia
22 (AMISOM),

23

24 *Noting* United Nations Security Council resolutions 1976 (2011) and 2015 (2011),
25 addressing severe overcrowding issues in prisons located in Puntland and Somaliland,
26 which results in the inability to sufficiently prosecute and contain pirates and other
27 criminals,

28

29 *The African Union,*

30

31 1) *Encourages* the aide of the international community in maintaining and increasing
32 patrols of the Indian Ocean to ensure that the aide transported through the Indian
33 Ocean reaches Somalia;

34

35 2) *Requests* continued naval support to ensure the practice of piracy is eradicated as
36 previously called for in United Nations Security Council resolutions 1976 (2011)
37 and 2015 (2011);

38

39

40 3) *Calls for* the aforementioned naval forces to prevent the exploitation of Somalia's
41 exclusive economic zone (EEZ) in order to ensure that:

42

- 43 a. Somali fishermen have access to their own waters;
44
45 b. Somali fishermen can focus their efforts on fishing rather than defending
46 the coast from pirates;
47
48 c. Toxic wastes aren't dumped into Somali waters or surrounding areas in
49 the Indian Ocean;
50
- 51 4) *Urges* that AMISOM troops focus on pirate bases in order to prevent pirates from:
52
53 a. Recruiting vulnerable populations in refugee camps;
54
55 b. Expanding operations by committing acts of piracy in the Indian Ocean;
56
- 57 5) *Stresses* the need for continued prosecution and imprisonment of those found
58 guilty of piracy as prescribed in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the
59 Sea (1982);
60
- 61 6) *Supports* the continued construction of prisons in Puntland and Somaliland to
62 ensure adequate infrastructure to accommodate those convicted of piracy to allow
63 for:
64
65 a. Immediate employment opportunities for Somalis;
66
67 b. A culture of safety for Somalis with the knowledge that pirates and other
68 criminals will not be released from prison due to overcrowding.

Code: AU/1/2
Committee: African Union
Subject: *Responding to Famine in Somalia*

1 *Noting with regret* the continuing humanitarian crisis in the Horn of Africa,

2

3 *Recognizing* the complexity of current and past events taking place in Somalia,

4

5 *Encouraging* the use of African specialists within the African continent,

6

7 *Recalling* the framework of the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 2000 and its
8 importance in alleviating the world from extreme hunger and lack of sanitation and water
9 resources,

10

11 *Guided by* mutual respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Somalia,

12

13 *Emphasizing* the importance of sustainable and local agricultural capacity as a crucial
14 part of preventing future famines and water scarcity crises in Somalia,

15

16 *Fully aware of* the importance of short-term as well as long-term actions in famine relief,
17 such as strengthening the provision of agricultural education in effected regions in
18 Somalia,

19

20 *Further recalling* United Nations General Assembly resolution 64/292 (2010) and
21 General Comment No. 15 by the Economic and Social Council, which recognizes the
22 human right to water and sanitation,

23

24 *Noting with approval* the values of the New Partnership for Africa's Development
25 (NEPAD) framework concerning famine relief, with particular regard towards its
26 commitment to safe and adequate water supply and food security,

27

28 *The African Union,*

29

30 1) *Emphasizes* that efforts to deliver clean, potable water to Somalia are a priority
31 and suggests that these measures include:

32

33 a. Repairing, maintaining, and building of new water storage facilities and
34 pipelines in partnership with Somali contractors;

35

36 b. Building a system of irrigation including purification of draw-wells to prevent
37 water-borne diseases;

38

39 c. Suggesting that existing non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in
40 collaboration with the UN seek the financial support of the African
41 Development Bank (AfDB) to investigate the feasibility of the creation of an
42 aqueduct system in Somalia to provide clean water;

- 43
- 44 d. Oversight, technical and logistical support from NEPAD, which has already
- 45 been actively involved in water sanitation and distribution projects such as the
- 46 Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility (IPPF);
- 47
- 48 2) *Proposes* to employ programs similar to the Nigerian model of Technical Aid
- 49 Corps (TAC), in order to send volunteer-based, trained medical and educational
- 50 personnel to support crisis regions in Somalia, and invites all Member States to
- 51 contribute to further similar aid program designs by:
- 52
- 53 a. Suggesting that Member States send volunteer personnel coordinated under
- 54 the existing TAC framework in accordance with each state's individual
- 55 resources;
- 56
- 57 b. Encouraging volunteer efforts which focus on recruitment of volunteers with
- 58 specializations in agriculture, sustainable technologies, and youth education;
- 59
- 60 c. Suggesting to implement this decision by the conclusion of the next session of
- 61 the African Union (AU);
- 62
- 63 3) *Calls upon* all Member States of the AU to share their experience of sustainable
- 64 farming with Somalia, especially in the realms of water resource management
- 65 through the following avenues:
- 66
- 67 a. Strengthening the exchange of ideas through both diplomatic dialogue and
- 68 active local participation in order to encompass regional expertise;
- 69
- 70 b. Supporting the adoption of increased funding and collaboration between
- 71 Member States and non-governmental organizations on the ground already
- 72 working towards this end of promoting agricultural education, such as the
- 73 Somali Agricultural Technical Group, and further suggests the following
- 74 initiatives:
- 75
- 76 i) Recommending the development of education regarding sustainable
- 77 agricultural practices, alternative crops, trade schools, and water
- 78 management;
- 79 ii) Recommending training in the following areas of expertise: crop rotation,
- 80 and the implementation of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) crops
- 81 due to their drought resistance, increased nutritional value, and vitamin
- 82 content;
- 83 iii) Reinforcing the need for creating cooperative organizations for farmers
- 84 within the affected Somali territory;
- 85 iv) Calling for the trial implementation of New Rice for Africa (NERICA) in
- 86 the Somali regions that have been most severely affected by the current
- 87 famine due to the capability of this crop to withstand harsh conditions and
- 88 therefore further supporting the pursuit of sustainable agriculture;

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- 4) *Invites* the assistance of the AU Committee on Rural Economy and Agricultural Matters to assist in educational training and capacity building of Somali farmers by utilizing:
 - a. Scientific experts in local agricultural institutions to train farmers in the production of a specific crop such as NERICA;
 - b. And value chain experts in order to reduce the excesses and inefficiencies throughout the food production process, assuring that crop production is optimized and efficient;
 - 5) *Calls for* more effective famine warning systems to identify and prevent famine in Somalia in the future by:
 - a. Encouraging the use of existing meteorological satellites to predict droughts and floods, in coordination with regional aid groups, to prepare and deliver greater amounts of food aid in a shorter time when the possibility of famine is encroaching;
 - b. Instituting an AU-wide procedure for a more efficient and immediate response time for direct aid and preventative measures;
 - 6) *Further encourages* all Member States to actively participate in establishing regional food banks under the leadership of regional organizations such as the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in order to alleviate future food crises;
 - 7) *Suggests* future coordination between IGAD and the Somali government so as to further manage Somali monetary and food reserves;
 - 8) *Calls upon* Member States to support infrastructure and capacity building projects through a Somali development fund established under the mandate of the AU, and further designates that the resources from this relief fund shall be distributed based upon the judgement of the AU in conjunction with the Somali government;
 - 9) *Calls for* increased cooperation between Member States in order to ensure the success of the aforementioned efforts;
 - 10) *Further invites* the international community to continue its dedication to humanitarian aid in Somalia to ensure the success of both the short term and long-term solutions to famine.

Code: AU/1/3
Committee: The African Union
Subject: *Responding to Famine in Somalia*

1 *Recognizing* the ongoing combination of high food prices, armed conflict and crop failure
2 in Somalia,

3
4 *Calling attention* to hunger and malnutrition killing more people than HIV and AIDS,
5 Malaria, and tuberculosis combined,

6
7 *Further recalling* the importance of a comprehensive approach to food and nutrition
8 security that incorporates availability of food and sustainability stressed by the United
9 Nations Committee on World Food Security,

10
11 *Reaffirming* the need of a mixture of short and long-term solutions,

12
13 *Inviting* the international community to participate in the efforts of the African Union in
14 aiding Somalia,

15
16 *Noting* the success of past micro-financing strategies,

17
18 *Referring* to the 2005 World Summit Outcome (2005) asserting each individual's right to
19 food,

20
21 *Reaffirming* the fundamental right to be free of hunger and have access to nutritious food
22 as stated in General Assembly resolution 178 (2010) on Agriculture development and
23 food security,

24
25 *The African Union,*

26
27 1) *Endorses* the Plan of Action Sustainable Environmental Education Development
28 (SEED), beginning with an 18 month pilot program which will:

- 29
30 a) Highlight the importance of education, focusing on farmers in rural areas and
31 Somalis in refugee camps;
32
33 b) Strengthen farmers and women working in the agricultural sector by:
34
35 i. Creating a series of educational programs which allow for women to be
36 taught by women, thereby aligning with their cultural circumstance;
37 ii. Proposing the use of viable, secure and farmable land within Somalia such
38 as Gedo for the purpose of practical training;
39 iii. Teaching alternative farming methods such as crop rotation and tunnel
40 farming, and introduce up to date agricultural technologies;
41

- 42 2) *Calls for* the initiation of a microfinancing strategy from Member States to assist
43 individuals in funding SEED by:
44
- 45 a) Inviting Member States to contribute to the microloan system through which
46 farmers will be given credit for sustainable agricultural purposes;
47
 - 48 b) Encourage the establishment of a committee made up of individuals from
49 African Union Member States to observe the progress and allocation of the
50 micro credits and the quality of the teaching programs;
51
- 52 3) *Emphasizes* the need to implement technical education and training in the
53 agricultural sector through the Alliance of Green Revolution in Africa and
54 Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program:
55
- 56 a) Train and familiarize farmers with tools and innovative technology for
57 sustainable food production through programs initiated by the African Union;
58
 - 59 b) Collect data and information about the specific agricultural conditions in
60 Africa and evaluate the needs of the region especially Somalia;
61
- 62 4) *Requests* funding by the African Development Bank, private funding from
63 African Union Member States and international donors;
64
- 65 5) *Calls for* the employment of preventative measures such as crop diversification,
66 which will sustain the soil and improve farmers and merchants' position in the
67 marketplace therefore making them more competitive.

Code: AU/1/4

Committee: The African Union

Subject: *Responding to Famine in Somalia*

1 *Recognizing* the importance of supporting the sovereignty and right to independent
2 national identity of Somalia and their government,

3
4 *Recognizing* the delicate balance and divisions of local populations in Somalia that must
5 be taken into account in any security solution,

6
7 *Noting* the importance of coordination within African Union (AU) committees in
8 channeling financial aid into Somalia,

9
10 *Supporting* the United Nations Security Council's (UNSC) call for new donors in order to
11 finance the African Mission in Somalia (AMISOM),

12
13 *Reiterating* its appreciation of the commitments and pledges of troops to the AMISOM,

14
15 *Recognizing* North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) assistance in Somalia, in light
16 of the 2007 AU request for financial and tactical assistance from allied partners and
17 NATO's recent acceptance of said request,

18
19 *Taking note of* the existing resources in Somalia, including AMISOM, the Somali
20 National Military, and other personnel deployed by fellow AU states employed to
21 combat the ongoing famine in Somalia,

22
23 *Reaffirming* the African Union's support and recognition of previous United Nations
24 resolutions addressing the current situation in Somalia regarding the protection of Somali
25 civilians in armed conflicts and insurgency movements, the security and efficiency of
26 food distribution, in particular United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolutions 2036
27 (2012), and 1910 (2010),

28
29 *The African Union,*

- 30
31 1) *Encourages* the integration of task forces, paramilitary forces, the Somali
32 National Army, and AMISOM personnel to enhance and expand operational
33 jurisdiction to assure the security of trade routes and delivery of aid in affected
34 locations in Somalia:
- 35
- 36 a) Emphasizes that this integration will fall under AMISOM's lead until the
37 expiration of its mandate, at which point leadership of force coordination will
38 transfer to the Somali government and Somali National Army;
- 39
- 40 b) Invites AMISOM to conduct cross-training to create a unified command
41 structure to coordinate the forces and tactical missions in regards to military
42 engagements;

- 43
- 44 c) Utilizes the pre-existing budget of AMISOM to facilitate this integration;
- 45
- 46 2) *Implements* coordinated communication and intelligence networks between the
- 47 leadership of various commands of troops to allow for information sharing and
- 48 mission coordination;
- 49
- 50 3) *Emphasizes* the necessity of working towards a security sector reform and a
- 51 smooth transition to a strengthened Somali National Army (SNA) and Somali
- 52 Police Force (SPF) in order to provide a self-sufficient and lasting means of
- 53 security in Somalia that does not rely on external assistance, specifically:
- 54
- 55 a) Moving towards a cessation of violent conflict;
- 56
- 57 b) Enacting successful training of Somali security-enforcement forces by
- 58 AMISOM;
- 59
- 60 c) Implementing a transfer of military leadership and primacy to an SNA that is
- 61 self-sufficient and capable of ensuring security by the AMISOM mandate
- 62 expiration in August of 2012;
- 63
- 64 d) Creating benchmarks for the new 12 week police training program initiated in
- 65 February 2012 and ending in the end of April 2012 with the aim of increasing
- 66 the officer preparedness and police coverage in population centers;
- 67
- 68
- 69 4) *Calls for* increased financial assistance from existing donors and the broader
- 70 international community in order to further develop Somali political stability
- 71 through AMISOM;
- 72
- 73 5) *Encourages* proactive measures to provide donor states with matriculation of their
- 74 investments by suggesting:
- 75
- 76 a) A sound plan that involves microfinance credit institutions and financial
- 77 assistance;
- 78
- 79 b) Preventing regional instability that threatens global anti-terror efforts, and
- 80 partnering with the international community to reduce instances of terrorism;
- 81
- 82 6) *Endorses* the extension of the African Union Committee on Monetary and
- 83 Financial Affairs mandate to oversee the coordination of funding provided by any
- 84 AU Member States contributing to Somali relief in order to streamline and
- 85 expedite the process of aid distribution under the following guidelines;
- 86

- 87 a) The committee shall meet at their traditionally appointed times and locations,
88 and shall attend a special assembly in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on May 15, 2012
89 to specifically address the Somali famine and to:
90
- 91 i) Establish specific procedure for the body in addressing Somali aid;
92
- 93 ii) Set a regulated timeline and agenda for the first year's meetings which
94 will:
95
- 96 (1) Allow for the option of calling additional special sessions dependent
97 on the necessities associated with the Somali famine;
98
- 99 (2) Permits the number of yearly special sessions to be amended at later
100 meetings, depending on the severity of the Somali famine and aid
101 needs;
102
- 103 b) Authorizes the creation of an annual report to be presented at the Assembly of
104 the AU on the status of aid and aid distribution in Somalia, in an effort to
105 increase transparency, involve AU Member States in further economic
106 assistance, and provide a model for aid distribution efforts in future crises;
107
- 108 c) *Emphasizes* the need for all security and policing forces to have expert
109 liaisons to effectively communicate with local populations in order to prevent
110 clashes, ensure safe passage for aid, and expedite aid distribution;
111
112
- 113 7) *Expresses* its hope that the UNHCR will meet its criteria of USD \$48 million in
114 2012, for aid and assistance to alleviate the Somali famine;
115
- 116 8) *Endorses* the meeting of the targeted AMISOM troop commitment as set by the
117 United Nations Security Council Resolution 2036 (2012);
118
- 119 9) *Calls upon* Member States of AMISOM and neighboring countries of Somalia to
120 renew their mandates in support of the Somali National Army;
121
- 122 10) *Encourages* consistent development of the African Standby Force while
123 bolstering the African Union Peace Fund.
124

Code: AU/1/5
Committee: African Union
Subject: *Responding to Famine in Somalia*

1 *Recalling* United Nations Security Council resolution 2036 (2012) and Communiqué
2 PSC/PR/COMM.(CCCVI) of 5 January 2012,

3
4 *Noting with regret* the continuing humanitarian crisis in the Horn of Africa and the role
5 that political instability plays in prolonging this crisis,

6
7 *Reaffirming* the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Somalia as an indivisible
8 state,

9
10 *Acknowledging* the complexity of current and past events taking place in Somalia,
11 highlighted by the current famine,

12
13 *Recognizing* the importance of the initiatives of the African Union (AU) in Somalia such
14 as African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and of international aid and
15 partnerships in fulfilling these initiatives while working toward self sustaining programs,

16
17 *Fully aware* of the importance of not only short-term solutions to famine but also long-
18 term actions to avoid future crisis, such as developing political and economic stability,

19
20 *Affirming* the nature of the AMISOM as a peacekeeping operation and recalling the need
21 to maintain AMISOM peacekeeping forces in Somalia until the expiration of the mandate
22 in August 2012 as established at the London Conference on Somalia of 23 February
23 2012,

24
25 *Expressing its appreciation* for the success of the Garowe Principles, which shall guide
26 and direct finalization of a draft constitution and the process of ending the transition for
27 the government, as a Somali-based endeavour,

28
29 *Noting with appreciation* the three step program agreed on at the London Conference on
30 Somalia, which included political independence and democratization, strengthening
31 AMISOM, and helping Somalia to train its own military and police forces,

32
33 *Guided by* the request from Somalia to South Africa to assist 30 delegated Somali
34 lawmakers in the constitution drafting process,

35
36 *The African Union,*

- 37
38 1) *Endorses* the expansion of programs such as the Police Component of AMISOM
39 and the European Union Training Mission, and further endorses the establishment
40 of training programs for military, police, and civil servant personnel in order to
41 facilitate future development efforts:

- 43 a. Under the supervision of African Union Member States who volunteer
44 personnel and expertise;
45
- 46 b. With the intent to strengthen the Somali armed and civil forces in order to
47 promote Somali national sovereignty, ownership and ability to create its
48 own future stability and security;
49
- 50 2) *Suggests* a follow up meeting to the London Conference within the presence of
51 the African Union Peace and Security Council (AU PSC) in order to:
52
- 53 a. Evaluate progress in creating governmental stability in Somalia;
54
- 55 b. Assess the need for advisors from voluntary Member States in assisting in
56 this endeavour within their capacity;
57
- 58 3) *Proposes* the establishment of a mediation panel under the AU PSC in order to
59 encourage a productive dialogue between all Somali conflict parties and
60 stakeholders to strengthen the development of democratic rule of law and
61 furthermore:
62
- 63 a. Suggests that these mediations take place after the upcoming election in
64 August 2012 in accordance with the Garowe Principles which set up
65 guidelines for the creation of a representative government;
66
- 67 b. Requests that aforementioned mediations will address the issue of Somali
68 constitution-making;
69
- 70 c. Endorses that this panel be constituted of the President of Somalia and
71 elected Member States from the AU PSC, to meet at the discretion of the
72 elected members;
73
- 74 4) *Draws attention* to the impending need for election monitoring systems to be put
75 in place in time for the elections in August 2012;
76
- 77 a. In order to ensure a peaceful transition of power;
78
- 79 b. Requests the help of Member States who recently held successful,
80 peaceful and transparent elections to aid in the monitoring of upcoming
81 Somali elections through the AU Democracy and Electoral Assistance
82 Unit;
83
- 84 5) *Supports* further developing trade between Somalia and other Member States to
85 strengthen partnership and economic stability, as well as to promote international
86 dialogue with the belief that a strong economy is an integral part of a strong and
87 stable government;
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- 6) *Proposes* the increase of transparency and accountability in the efficient use of public revenues and international aid through the Joint Financial Management Board proposed at the London Conference of 2012 in order to circumvent possible corruption in the upcoming government;
 - 7) *Draws attention to* the importance of establishing an inclusive and representative government that encompasses all tribes and political actors in order to render legitimacy to the governing body in Somalia;
 - 8) *Urges* all Member States to efficiently use the resources at hand in order to mobilize in the creation of a more stable government and draft constitution to tackle this humanitarian and political crisis.

Code: AU/1/6

Committee: African Union

Subject: *Responding to Famine in Somalia*

1 *Recognizing* the escalating numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) within the
2 Horn of Africa due to famine,

3
4 *Further recognizing* the efforts of The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner
5 for Refugees (UNHCR) to recommend a framework on refugees and IDP policy, revise
6 refugee and IDP statelessness legislation, national IDP and refugee policy that is
7 consistent with international and/or regional standards,

8
9 *Noting* the need to focus immediate attention and resources towards addressing the
10 challenges faced by IDP and refugees displaced as an effect of the Somali famine,

11
12 *Deeply concerned* by the inadequate infrastructure of humanitarian aid distribution in
13 Somalia,

14
15 *Acknowledging* the efforts of the current Quick Impact Programs (QIPs) in administering
16 aid to victims and refugees,

17
18 *Commending* the UNHCR framework policy and emphasizing the important work of its
19 famine emergency program, and distribution of enhanced assistance packages to the
20 affected population,

21
22 *Recognizing the role of* the Programme for Reintegration of Returning Refugees and
23 Displaced Persons in Somalia (PRRDPS) launched by IGAD, UNHCR and UNDP to
24 facilitate the reintegration of uprooted populations in the Horn of Africa,

25
26 *The African Union,*

- 27
28 1) *Recommends* the renewal and expansion of current frameworks, such as the
29 Framework For Durable Solutions for Refugees and Persons of Concern within
30 the UNHCR aimed at improving the efficiency of providing humanitarian aid to
31 refugee camps through:
32
33 a) Coordination between the Transitional Federal Government (TFG),
34 neighboring countries housing refugee camps, and the UNHCR to collect
35 statistical data in the Statistical Online Population Database to improve the
36 allocation of humanitarian aid in accordance with the needs of refugee camps;
37
38 b) The process of reintegrating refugees, establishing communication and
39 information sharing between the UNHCR database and the TFG in order to
40 transfer population statistics and maintain durable records of refugee and
41 internally displaced persons;
42

- 43 c) Developing an accountable and efficient chain of command for food
44 distribution within refugee camps as well as in between refugee camps;
45
- 46 2) *Calls for increased security in refugee camps for both humanitarian aid, food*
47 *distribution, and the protection of rights of displaced civilians, with a focus on the*
48 *prevention of violent crimes against women and disease control by:*
49
- 50 a) Encouraging the allotment of particular forces of AMISOM, the Somali
51 National Army (SNA), and participating national forces specifically for the
52 supervision and protection of the refugee and IDP camps;
53
- 54 b) Supporting the coordination of these forces with UNHCR representation in the
55 camps to prevent internal physical and sexual violence;
56
- 57 c) Recommending awareness campaigns within the camps to educate the
58 displaced populations on their human rights associated with abuse and sexual
59 violence, as well as ways to prevent said violence and protect themselves and
60 their families;
61
- 62 3) *Endorses the Program for Reintegration of Returning Refugees and Displaced*
63 *Persons in Somalia (PRRRDPS) led by the IGAD, UNHCR and UNDP and its*
64 *continuation during the transformation of the conflict and the evolution of the*
65 *famine situation in Somalia and further:*
66
- 67 a) Encourages the transition of QIPs from international supervision to the
68 relevant ministries in the TFG and future Somali government;
69
- 70 b) Draws attention to linking leadership of the QIPs to Somali ministry heads in
71 communication and joint training programs to assure an effective transfer of
72 leadership and organizational capacity;
73
- 74 c) Recommends the rejuvenation of the PRRDPS program by partnering with
75 non-governmental organizations such as Care-Cooperative Assistance and
76 Relief Everywhere, International Committee for the Development of People
77 and the Islamic Relief Worldwide to train and provide professionals to
78 participate in public sector services currently in place in the PRRDPS such as
79 infrastructure, social services, and economic activity;
80
- 81 4) *Encourages any African states with the capability and willingness to accept*
82 *Somali refugees to engage in active resettlement programs already in place by the*
83 *UNHCR;*
84
- 85 5) *Calls for community-based organizations with the help of former refugees with*
86 *first-hand experience to address the issues and needs of displaced peoples in order*
87 *to help with victim and IDP rehabilitation;*
88

- 89 6) *Further encourages* members of the international community outside of Africa to
90 expand their acceptance of Somali refugees through the UNHCR resettlement
91 program;
92
- 93 7) *Implores* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
94 (UNHCR) to acknowledge the ongoing travesties in regards to Somali refugees
95 and invites recommendations for funding relief programs;
96
- 97 8) *Reiterates* the need to remain engaged in vital issue of human security for IDPs
98 and refugees in the Horn of Africa.

Organization of American States

Committee Staff

Director	Nayab Khan
Assistant Director	Omar Torres-Vasquez
Chair	Philipp Schroeder
Rapporteur	Emma Deboeck

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

Document Code	Topic	Vote
OAS/1/1	Migrant Workers: Protection of Labor Rights	Passed by Acclamation
OAS/1/2	Migrant Workers: Protection of Labor Rights	14/3/7

Summary Report

The Organization of American States (OAS) held its annual meeting with the first session attended by 28 representatives to discuss the following topics: 1) Migrant Workers: Protection of Labor Rights, 2) Integrated Water Resources Management in a Changing Environment, 3) The Role of Culture in Promoting Social Inclusion and Economic Development.

After our first suspension of the meeting, the delegates had set the agenda at 1, 2, and 3. It was also suggested by the delegation from United States of America to set the agenda at 2, 1, and 3. After some debate during an hour long suspension, clear divisions had emerged. A few working groups had formed and made plans to meet early the next day before committee session to begin work.

During debate different aspects of the topic were discussed, including raising awareness, long term and short term solutions. In the next suspension of the meeting, there were three working groups formed within the committee. Each working group negotiated and worked on its own key sub topics, such as a regional job databases in order to increase transparency, address the root causes of the issue with options to follow up on the situation.

Eventually, the Member States compared their different ideas and discussed the possibility of merging. Then they began working on a paper dealing with the issues of funding, implementing a documentation system, as well as an education program and an integration campaign to address the labor rights of migrant workers. Draft Resolution 1/1 was submitted at the end of the day by Venezuela and Colombia, which covered different aspects of the topic.

Chile, Grenada, and Uruguay merged their working groups to submit Draft Resolution 1/2, which deals with a variety of issues. During the suspensions of the meeting different working groups were mainly discussing the education program, improving the identification system, and the grace period in context of protection of migrant workers' labor rights.

During the fifth session of the OAS, representatives discussed and commented each other's working papers. After, Draft Resolution 1/1 received feedback from the Dais. At the same time, Honduras and Panama continued to work on the sub topic of expanding the mandate of the Special Rapporteur.

Draft Resolution 1/1 was re-edited during the sixth session of the OAS. The edits concerned mainly structural and format changes along with further explanation of clauses editing the more information. It seems that the body had many good ideas how to protect the rights of migrant workers; however, now it had become a matter of reaching consensus.

The working groups led by Chile and Uruguay delegated sub topics to different delegates to work on separately, while the working group led by Venezuela went through all the operative clauses together in order to make some improvements. Some delegates emphasized the fact that there should be a focus on the similarities of both working papers and tried to bring the groups together.

The Chilean delegation brought forth the motion to adopt Draft Resolution 1/1 by acclamation. The Chair asked if there are any dissensions, observing none the draft resolution passed by acclamation. Next the dais opened the floor for motions at which, time the delegate from Brazil motioned to adopt draft resolution 1/2 by acclamation. However, there was one dissention from Canada. Another motion was made by Brazil requesting for a roll call vote. Finally, Draft Resolution 1/2 was passed with 14 in favor, 7 abstentions, and 3 against.

Code: OAS/1/1

Committee: Organization of American States

Subject: *Migrant Workers: Protection of Labor Rights*

1 *Believing* that with the approaching Sixth Summit of Americas, the Organization of American States has a limited
2 timeframe of opportunity for effective action,

3
4 *Keeping in mind* the Organization of American States' description of migrant workers as: "Individuals who are in a
5 working environment other from their own country,"

6
7 *Reaffirming* the ideas of co-operation, respect and solidarity in regards to migrant workers rights as outlined by the
8 *International Convention of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families* (1990), and also the
9 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948),

10
11 *Guided by* the principles set out in Articles 4,5,6,7, 8, 23 & 25 of the United Nations *Universal Declaration on*
12 *Human Rights* (1948),

13
14 *Deeply concerned* about the First Report of the *Continuous Reporting System on International Migration in the*
15 *Americas (SICREMI)* indicating that the past years have seen a steady increase in illegal migration across the
16 Americas, mainly driven by the intensifying economic disparity between the regions,

17
18 *Understanding* that the committee does not wish to dissuade migration, but to make migrant workers more aware of
19 potential dangers and therefore, increase the likelihood of documented migration and matching the economic
20 viability of documented workers,

21
22 *Calling attention to* the outstanding work of the Rapporteur on Migrant Workers and Members of their Families in
23 monitoring the development in relation to migration as well as promoting work and training governmental
24 organizations in relation to migration,

25
26 *Recalling* OAS resolution AG/RES. 2593 (XL-O/10), "Report on the activities on the Inter-American program for
27 the promotion and protection of the human rights of migrants, including migrant workers and their families," as well
28 as resolutions AG/RES. 2597 (XL-O/10), and AG/RES. 1712 (XXX-O/00): "Preparation of a Draft Inter-American
29 Convention against Racism and All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance,"

30
31 *The Organization of American States,*

32
33 1) *Endorses* the 129/2009 cooperation agreement between *The Organization of American States* and *The*
34 *International Organization For Migration* (IOM) informational campaign for migrant workers, which
35 functions to produce a long-term working partnership coordinating home, host and transit countries that
36 experience net inflow and outflow of migrant labor, in order to change foundational attitudes towards
37 migrations to neighbor countries and the potential dangers associated with it:

38
39 a) The main focus of this informational campaign will be a media campaign across the Americas,
40 centered not only in urban areas but previously inaccessible in rural areas as well, to be directed by
41 the Commission on Juridical and Political Affairs, the Special Committee on Migration and the
42 Summits of the Americas focusing on providing potential migrants with information on both
43 chances and risks of migration and the specific conditions of the potential host country;

44
45 b) Calls on all Member States to increase their funds to the *Special Rapporteur on Migrant Workers*
46 *and their Families* in order to fully implement their current tasks and the new tasks being:

47
48 i. To increase the awareness of the States' duty to respect the Human Rights of migrant
49 workers and their families;

50

- 51 ii.To enhance working and informational relations between the Special Rapporteur and the client
52 non-governmental organizations seeking to aid the cause of migrant worker rights;
53
- 54 iii.To enhance recommendations to the Member States on areas related to the protection and
55 promotion of the rights of migrant workers' and their families, so that they adopt measures in
56 their favor;
57
- 58 iv.To prepare reports and special studies on the situation of migrant workers and assist them for the
59 purpose to evaluate;
60
- 61 v.To act promptly on petitions or communications in which it is noted that the Human Rights of
62 migrant workers and their families are violated in any Member States of the OAS;
63
- 64 vi. To create the post of a Special Envoy on migrant workers of the Americas, that should be
65 responsible for the purpose of coordinating the efforts done by the Member States national
66 migration and employment authorities and recommend national authorities best practices that
67 have been proved to be successful on a national or sub regional level and might help to protect
68 migrant labor rights in the respective countries;
69
- 70 c) This informational campaign advises that individual countries provide materials at
71 governmental buildings that process migration applications, available for applicants, in order to
72 effectively inform them of the potential dangers of labor rights abuses when migrating;
73
- 74 d) Suggests that individual Member States should pass legislation that creates a legal requirement
75 for an employee's rights to be clearly displayed in every legal workplace, the parameters of which
76 shall be under recommendation by the Special Rapporteur on Migrant Workers and their Families;
77
- 78 e) To be supervised and regulated by each State's individual Ministries or Departments responsible
79 for the issues of employment;
80
- 81 f) Advises that the punishment for non-compliance of this requirement to be a substantial fine, or
82 on repeat offences closure of business, although the exact nature of these consequences shall be
83 individually ascertained by State's legislatures;
84
- 85 g) Proposes the creation of direct form of communication linked to the individual States' ministries
86 responsible for the issues of employment for complaints and claims of abuses experienced by
87 illegal migrant workers, that they can call anonymously to report their employer;
88
- 89 2) *Recommends* the co-operation between States, through the gradual regularization of all American migration
90 databases to form an integrated system in order to more effectively facilitate migration:
91
- 92 a) This process shall be under the expanded supervision of the *Migration and Development*
93 *Programme* (MIDE), whose responsibilities shall include not only their previous mandate data
94 analysis, but executive management of the regional integration of migration systems into a
95 regularized and universalized migration data system;
96
- 97 b) Using the experience and data accumulated by the previous MIDE studies on migratory flow and
98 migratory laws in the Americas, this body can provide an efficient means of integrating multiple
99 migration databases of varying qualities across the region;
100
- 101 c) As this body's parameters of action shall be increased, their working budget shall also be
102 increased, by an amount to be ascertained, through the budget of the Committee on Juridical and
103 Political Affairs;
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- 105 d) A bilateral sharing of migration data between host and home States to facilitate a more concise
106 record of inter-American migration;

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- e) Encourage members of the *OAS* to utilize and contribute to the *First Report of the Continuous Reporting System on International Migration in the Americas* (SICREMI);
 - f) A guarantee, on behalf of individual States' migratory ministries, to reply to all visa applications, through an integrated system within a timely manner;
 - g) A guarantee that all documents necessary for visa application and any correspondence between the appropriate authorities and the candidate be available in English, Portuguese, Spanish, and French;
 - h) A suggestion that States with a developed migration infrastructure participate in voluntary workshops that allow co-ordination and a sharing of experience with less developed States within the purview of the Inter-American Network of Labor Administration (RIAL) using resolutions previously collated by the previously established Trade Union Technical Advisory Council (COSATE) in order to efficiently target migrant worker's rights;
 - i) This collaborative project will be funded through Regular and Voluntary funds of the OAS as well as other OAS affiliated organizations such as Trust Portal;
 - j) In the future, this database may merge with others that exist in parallel;
- 3) *Proposes* for the establishment of a permanent Worker's forum, following the initiative of the Sixth Summit of the Americas, within the already existing Trade Union Technical Advisory Council (COSATE) which works at promoting the participation of labour organization in conference and network oriented activities would hold an annual assembly during which:
- a) Workers, both migrants and nationals, can be represented by their chosen labour and trade unions representatives in order to report all labour rights abuses, analyze the labour situation of the workers they represent as well as report on the repercussions of the national labour policies in their original State:
 - i. Representatives would be mandated for a period of five years as to ensure a follow-up in ulterior annual Forums, through the carrying of their usual functions as labour and trade unions leaders, on the situation of the workers they represent in their original State;
 - b) Labour Ministries and the Rapporteur to Migrant Workers and Members of their Families would have to participate as observers and bring forward the information collected in the regular course of their functions;
 - c) Private corporations would be welcome to participate as observers in order to provide information on corporate efforts regarding workers, both migrant and national, rights and acknowledge regional consensus and common concerns amongst participating workers;
 - d) Resolutions would be brought forward in order to be adopted bilaterally between trade partners in order to ensure inter-American labour standards and common social dialogue between Migrant Workers and other economic actors such as, but not limited to, Labor Ministries and the observing private corporations;
 - i. Funding will be ensured by minimal necessary contributions from the participating Labour and Trade unions and observers as it is currently provided within the COSATE as well as complementary contributions from the *OAS*.
- 4) *Decides* to promote bilateral and multilateral co-operation between the home, host and transit countries for the purposes of coordinating temporary foreign workers programs under the auspices of *The Organization of American States*, which should:

- 163 a) Encourage Member States, in cooperation with the *Inter-American Program for the Promotion and*
164 *Protection of the Human Rights of Migrants, Including Migrant Workers and their Families*, to
165 create or reinforce programs to protect the human rights of migrant workers through all stages of
166 migration and ensure that all legal channels are properly followed;
167
- 168 b) Encourage States with already developed and successful Foreign Worker programs, such as
169 Canada with the Temporary Foreign Workers Program (TFWP), to assist other States with training
170 and aid to help develop similar programs;
171
- 172 c) Additionally, the OAS strongly suggest that all Foreign Worker programs used by these Member
173 States adopt the following policies;
174
- 175 i. Grant migrant workers the full economic, legal and social protection that the citizens of the
176 host States enjoy;
177 ii. Communicate to migrant workers using these programs that their employment is temporary
178 but the option exists to re-enroll in a State's Foreign Worker's program;
179 iii. The Temporary Foreign Workers Programs of the host and originating States will be strongly
180 encouraged to communicate the full rights and expectations of all potential migrant workers in
181 host States if they so choose to seek work abroad;
182 iv. Migrant workers will be expected to have full respect of the laws of their host country and
183 failure to comply with the laws of the host State, one will face legal repercussions under the
184 auspices of the host State's laws, taking into account any pertinent international laws and
185 agreements;
186 v. Suggest that all Foreign Worker Programs mandate potential migrant workers and their
187 employers agree to a legally binding contract that will:
188
- 189 1. Explain, in detail, the terms of employment of these migrant workers in their host State;
190 2. Explain, in detail, the rights of migrant workers in their host State;
191 3. In case a party to the agreement is suspecting a breach of contract, the Migrant Workers or
192 the employer's concerns and claims will be addressed by an independent tribunal
193 managed by Temporary Foreign Workers Program of the host, transient, or originating
194 State;
195 4. In partnership with employers, host States and origin States, offer an affordable, safe, and
196 timely form of transportation, either by sea, land or air, paid full by the Migrant Worker
197 to and from host States;
198
- 199 5) *Suggests* for migrant workers, whether legal or illegal, that are identified by the host State as victims of
200 trafficking in human beings, to benefit from a "grace period" before an eventual removal from the host
201 State's territory is considered:
202
- 203 a) The specific length of the "grace period" is established and implemented by individual member
204 States legislatures, for the purpose of but not limited to allowing the victim to escape the influence
205 of traffickers, recover from physical assault and psychological instability and cooperate with the
206 competent authorities in prosecution of the traffickers;
207
- 208 b) During the length of the "grace period", no immediate expulsion order against the victim would be
209 possible and the victim could benefit from all social services provided in the host country
210 including social security, access to fair trial and protection from abuses;
211
- 212 6) *Recommends* immunity from prosecution or deportation for any undocumented migrant that is working with
213 individual State's Public Prosecutors against labor right abuses:
214
- 215 a) This immunity shall last for the duration of time between initial contacting governmental
216 authorities to the cessation of trial;
217
218

- 219 b) During this immunity period, access to legal advice should be made available in language of
220 origin especially id reparations from the employer are expected;
221
- 222 7) *Encourages* member States to strengthen responsibility of national governmental bodies responsible for
223 documenting migrants to provide swift and efficient documentation of minors under international law, aged
224 eighteen and under, for an agreed period of three months from the date of passing of this document:
225
- 226 a) The agencies shall strive to follow the guidelines and recommendations provided by the Inter-
227 American Children’s Institute (IIN), the body of the OAS currently serving to study and promote
228 the protection and welfare of the children of migrant workers;
229
- 230 b) The agencies will make no distinction over legal status, solely providing documentation and
231 legislative support for children of migrants of minor status;
232
- 233 c) The agency will be responsible for overseeing the enforcement of basic human rights, access to
234 healthcare and public education for children of migrants of minor status, in accordance with the
235 objectives identified in the 1924 Geneva Convention on the Rights of the Child;
236
- 237 d) The agency purpose is to reinforce the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* to children of
238 migrants of minor status.

Code: OAS/1/2

Committee: Organization of American States

Subject: *Migrant Workers: Protection of Labor Rights*

1 *Observing* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's
2 definition of a migrant as: Any individual who lives temporarily or permanently in a
3 country where he or she was not born, and has acquired some significant social ties to
4 this country,

5
6 *Noting* that article 34 of the *Charter of the Organization of American States* highlights
7 the importance of fair wages, employment opportunities, and acceptable working
8 conditions for all in the process of promoting integral development,

9
10 *Reaffirming* its deep commitment to the universal promotion of human rights, as
11 documented in the *American Declaration of Human Rights* and the principles of the
12 *Charter of the OAS*,

13
14 *Recalling* the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant
15 Workers and Members of Their Families,

16
17 *Keeping in mind* the Organization of American States (OAS)'s definition of migrant
18 workers as: Individuals who are in a working environment other from their own country,

19
20 *Recalling* that one of the best ways to address the protection of migrant laborers' rights is
21 by increasing education of said individuals,

22
23 *Recognizing* that migrant workers experience desolate living conditions and economic
24 hardships in the home state and why main migrant workers migrate,

25
26 *Deeply conscious* that the protection of labor rights of migrant workers is an important
27 human rights issue as well as an economic concern,

28
29 *Noting with regret* that more often than not the labor of migrant workers consists of low
30 paying and physically intensive jobs in many cases leading to human rights abuses,

31
32 *Confident* in the positive outcomes from the creation of an International Migrants Day to
33 celebrate and promote the important contributions made by workers across the world in
34 the construction and enrichment of host states,

35
36 *Recalling* OAS resolution AG/RES. 2597 (XL-O/10), as well as resolution AG/RES.
37 2593 (XL-O/10): "Report on the activities on the Inter-American program for the
38 promotion and protection of the human rights of migrants, including migrant workers and
39 their families,"

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41 *Noting with approval* the International Labour Organization’s Convention No. 111:
42 “Discrimination (Employment and Occupation)” and the American Convention on
43 Human Rights “Pact of San Jose, Costa Rica,”
44
45 *Calling* attention to the United Nations General Assembly resolution A/RES/47/135:
46 “Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and
47 Linguistic Minorities,”
48
49 *Having adopted* the *Inter-American Program for the Promotion and Protection of the*
50 *Human Rights of Migrants, Including Migrant Workers and Their Families* (AG/RES.
51 2141 (XXXV-O/05)) as a cornerstone in the regional cooperation for the achievement of
52 general protection of labor rights,
53
54 *Recognizing* the need in certain Member States for the labor and services of migrant
55 workers and the responsibility of upholding their unalienable human rights,
56
57 *Noting with approval* the different articles in the United Nations Universal Declaration of
58 Human Rights which state in multiple articles the basic human rights dictated to all
59 member of society,
60
61 *Deeply concerned* about the *First Report of the Continuous Reporting System on*
62 *International Migration in the Americas (SICREMI)* indicating that the past years have
63 seen a steady increase in illegal migration across the Americas, mainly driven by the
64 intensifying economic disparity between the regions,
65
66 *The Organization of American States,*
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68 1) *Encourages* the international community, specifically the Americas, to increase
69 communication, transparency, cooperation, and hemispheric solidarity between
70 the different Member States of the OAS;
71
72 2) *Recommends* that executives of either small companies and/or large corporations
73 clearly define to their workers, whether migrant or non-migrant, the available
74 labor rights said workers are protected under;
75
76 3) *Notes* the need for the governments of each Member State to continue
77 implementing any existing anti-discrimination and anti-xenophobia legislations in
78 relations to migrant workers and the protection of their respective rights;
79
80 4) *Endorses* the reallocation of existing funds, under the auspices of the Special
81 Committee on Migration Issues of the Permanent Council of the OAS,
82 specifically noting the Special Multilateral Fund of the Inter-America Council for
83 Integral Development to which all Member States contribute resources according
84 to their specific economic share to accomplish the following:
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- a. Improve the efficiency of the identification of work opportunities and the process of providing workers with a definitive determination of their status according to the different national migration policies as outlined by the ILO and national legislations, to avoid situations of uncertainty which can leave them without adequate protection of both the human and labor rights using the Sistema de Informacion Migratoria de las Americas, the OAS database outlined below, and referencing ILO's document titled *Migrant Workers: Elements for a policy agenda and related recommendations* (CE/AMF/INF.31/08);
 - b. Improve the existing identification systems based on the Inter-America Program for the promotion of the Human Rights of Migrants including Migrant Workers and their Families and the Inter-American Cooperation Network for Migration in order to improve the protection and promotion of the rights of migrant laborers;
- 5) *Encourages* the creation of a regional education curriculum program called the Programa de Trabajadores en las Americas (TLA Program), which will:
- a. Set out to become a long-term solution, especially in the sustainability of any initiative to protect the rights of migrant workers;
 - b. Have the following objectives:
 - i. Educating individuals from a young age on the rights they have as future workers and the opportunities they have access to in both the national and international existing frameworks;
 - ii. Integrate the Americas by establishing a clear labor rights-oriented curriculum that can be added to the normal curriculum set forth by each respective Member State;
 - c. Be established and centered under the Department of Social Development and Employment (DDSE) within the OAS;
 - d. Be implemented in different age groups, national and regional demographics with the following parameters as it pertains to regional and international outreach:
 - i. Urban and rural areas of the state;
 - ii. By age group in the following divisions:
 - 1. Youth (15-18 years of age);
 - 2. Adulthood (18+ years of age);

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- iii. By the constant communication of this program's branches throughout different states to incorporate similar and updated outreach strategies;
 - e. Integrate the following specificities into existing education systems of Member States:
 - i. Anti-discriminatory policies and international tolerance education according to the CAJP Working Group on to *Prepare a Draft Inter-American Convention against Racism and All forms of Discrimination and Intolerance*;
 - ii. Labor rights education by specifying and teaching individuals on the existing legislations based on human and labor rights ;
 - iii. Post-secondary education information such as, but not limited to:
 - 1. Access to financial aid from the home governments and/or international organizations for the purpose of attaining a post-secondary education at either a national or international institution;
 - 2. Assistance for the access to the job markets for the purpose of immediately entering the national and/or international workforces;
 - f. Be funded through the collection and allocation either of the following existing funds, without the necessity of adding any extra funding:
 - i. National education ministries (which will meet every four years to discuss future budgets);
 - ii. The aforementioned creation of public-private partnerships;
 - iii. Corporate sponsors with the incentive of receiving a labor rights and general education educated work force;
 - iv. OAS and DDSE;
 - v. Any other funding choice selected by governments;
- 6) Endorses the proper implementation of any existing, functional, and successful public-private partnerships between agencies and subsectors of the governments of the OAS members and private national corporations to:
- a. Encourage job growth within each nation and job availability to those individuals in need of labor opportunities;
 - b. Further connect governments to their population and private sector;
 - c. Encourage the increase in communication between laborers of the private sector with the laborers of the public sector;

- 176 7) Recommends the extension of the existing OAS Database to include a
177 Regional Jobs Database section which will:
178
179 a. Function in cooperation with Department of Social Development and
180 Employment (DDSE) and the ILO with the purpose of opening
181 communications between employer and employees, and different
182 countries;
183
184 b. Increase access to different job fields with a focus on increasing
185 transparency by including the following specifics:
186
187 i. Job related information;
188 ii. Labor policies and labor rights of country of job origin;
189 iii. Links for organizations and corporations;
190 iv. Links for Best Practice information if the program is set forth by
191 United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization;
192
193 c. Be implemented on a free basis for a six month trial period and when this
194 trial period expires, funding for the extension will be sponsored and
195 allocated by a 0.10 USD charge for every job position listed by companies
196 and corporations; and will be annually regulated for inflation as to
197 accommodate to the rapidly changing economic times;
198
199 d. Recommend states to continue collaborating and contributing data to
200 SICREMI;
201
202 e. In the future, be possibly integrated with any other OAS-based migration
203 database;
204
205 8) Requests Member States implement any existing Temporary Worker programs
206 within their nations or region in coordination with the Interactive Map of
207 Temporary Employment Programs for Migrant Workers and the Inter-American
208 Juridical Committee with the following purposes:
209
210 a. Highlighting and sharing the Best Practices available;
211
212 b. Coordinating temporary visas and work permits in all Member States of
213 the OAS;
214
215 c. Assimilate human rights and labor rights practices into the working
216 communities of the respective Member States;
217
218 d. Emphasizing that both originating states' and host states' workers
219 programs collaborate together through the OAS in order to transfer
220 workers throughout the region responsibly, fairly, and in a humane way;
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- 222 e. Standardize operations between the Member States' programs through the
223 communication facilitated by the *Americas Integration Campaign* outlined
224 below;
225
- 226 f. Work with other states that do not have a foreign workers program to
227 implement and maintain one, if so desired by Member States;
228
- 229 9) Endorses that all programs related to migration and/or human rights used by
230 OAS Member States implement and adopt the following objectives:
231
- 232 a. Have employers inform potential migrant workers on their respective
233 rights and expectations in relation to their employment in the host state;
234
- 235 b. Work to provide safe, affordable, and timely transportation to potential
236 migrant workers through their state of origin, intermediate states, and
237 eventually to the host state;
238
- 239 c. Grant migrant workers the full economic, legal, and social protection that
240 the non-migrant workers of the host states enjoy;
241
- 242 10) Recommend that all potential migrant workers and their employers agree to a
243 contract that will:
244
- 245 a. Explain in detail the expectations of these migrant workers in their host
246 state and the rights of said migrant workers in the host state;
247
- 248 b. Agree upon a set of labor right standards that will need to be implemented
249 throughout the time of labor;
250
- 251 c. Create a clear understanding between the potential migrant worker and
252 their respective employers as to avoid any confusion of misunderstanding
253 in relations to rights in the workplace;
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- 255 11) Calls upon the implementation of national media campaigns sponsored by the
256 TLA Program, with permission from national governments, in order to bring
257 awareness to its cause in the form of:
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- 259 a. Newspapers and Magazine Articles;
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- 261 b. Television Advertisements that will be aired on national television
262 channels through:
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- 264 i. News network programs;
265 ii. Documentaries;
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- 267 c. Billboards;

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d. Radio advertisements;

12) Confirms the implementation of the *Americas Integration Campaign* which will be composed of annual meetings to be realized through the Organization of American States and the Latin American Integration Association for the discussion on recent updates and additional solutions to regional discrepancies;

13) Proclaims the need for the Member States of the OAS to continue increasing development funds for those least developed states which suffer from high percentages of brain drain (according to the ILO's available research and data) and loss of laborers through their migration to fellow states in order to:

a. Promote job growth and overall increased living conditions;

b. Aid in the development of national infrastructure necessary for the retention of workers;

c. Cooperate with the following organizations and departments:

i. The Pan American Development Foundation;

ii. The Inter-American Council for Integral Development;

iii. The Department of Social Development and Employment;

14) Reaffirms that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the American Conventions on Human Rights need to be continuously extended and followed in the context of children of migrant workers, considered minors by international law, with the extension of the following basic human rights:

a. Healthcare, to fully integrate Article 10 and Article 11 of the *Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights* within the societies of the Member States of the OAS which discuss the rights to social wellbeing through the right to health and the right to a healthy environment;

b. Education, as put forth in the Education of Migrant Children and Youth under the supervision of the Executive Secretariat for Integral Development within the Department of Human Development, Education, and Culture;

c. Labor protection laws which will be implemented through the objectives and enforcement methods outlined through the Migration Policy Institute.

Organisation of Islamic Cooperation

Committee Staff

Director	Sabrina Grover
Assistant Director	Carolina Contreras
Chair	Rylie Porter
Rapporteur	Paul Kalash

Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)
OIC/1/1	Promoting Order in Transitioning Regimes	22-9-12
OIC/1/4	Promoting Order in Transitioning Regimes	41-1-1

Summary Report

The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) held its annual session to consider the following agenda: Promoting Order in Transitioning Regimes, Targeting Religious Intolerance, and the Humanitarian and Socioeconomic Impact of Israeli Settlements in Palestinian Quality of Life. This session was attended by representatives of 48 Member States.

At its second session the committee continued working on the topic of Promoting Order in Transitioning Regimes. There were 47 Member States present. Over the session, working groups formed to work on several key sub-topics, including political stability, investments and financial support, potential industries that could be developed, anti-corruption measures, education and democracy promotion. No working papers were submitted.

At the following session five working papers were submitted on the first topic of the agenda, offering a multitude of goals and recommendations on the issue at hand. The goals that were presented by the delegates in the working papers included: providing financial assistance for bodies of experts regarding security, dealing with border issues, as well as creating programmes for economic reconstruction and development.

On April 2, 2012 the OIC held its fourth session. The working papers progressed and were further detailed. The delegates started addressing the possibility of merging. At the end of this session, there were six working papers on the floor. Working papers mainly addressed border integrity, financial assistance and political stability.

The fifth session of the OIC started with a lot of merger negotiations. The general feeling was that several working papers were incompatible and not merger was possible. Many working papers were also edited and were starting to look like comprehensive draft resolutions. At the end of the session, there was only one working paper, previously referred as WP-A, that was accepted as Draft Resolution 1/1, which addressed the economical aspect of transitioning states by implementing financial assistance programmes.

At its sixth session with 44 Member States present, negotiations on potential mergers were addressed by the body. However, no agreement was yet achieved. The topic of Syria as a regime in transition was very controversial, which resulted in various working papers that were very much divided on the question. The sovereignty of this state was the center issue of this controversy. There is still only one Draft Resolution 1/1 on economic support to transitioning states.

During OIC seventh session, with a total of 41 states present, WP-C, WP-D and WP-E went through merging process. Two Draft resolutions were also introduced: Draft Resolution 1/2 on 'Enhancing the Border Integrity' and Draft Resolution 1/3 on 'Achieving Peace in Syria through Non-Military Means'.

On April 4, the OIC held its final session of this conference. The merger between WP-B, WP-C and WP-D was successfully completed and resulted in the introduction of Draft Resolution 1/4 on the 'Creation of Domestic Transitional Regime Fund to Increase Human Rights and Government Stability'. The body went into voting block and adopted two draft resolutions, respectively OIC/1/1 and OIC/1/2. Overall, the body seemed pleased about the work accomplished by the OIC during this conference. The various political and economic issues arising from transitioning regimes have been efficiently addressed and tailored solutions have been adopted

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

1 *Recalling* the recent civil unrest in the Arab world and other regions represented by this
2 council,

3
4 *Defining*, for the purpose of this resolution and based upon the doctrine of the Responsibility
5 to Protect, a transitioning regime as one that recently failed in its obligation to prevent mass-
6 atrocity crimes within its borders,

7
8 *Further defining* a qualifying regime as one which is currently in accordance with
9 international law, including compliance with the Universal Declaration on Human Rights,

10
11 *Recognizing* that the needs of each transition cannot be met by a standardized, universal
12 approach but should rather be addressed through careful consideration of individual
13 situations,

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15 *Guided by* the belief that the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) must consider these
16 differing circumstances when responding to and aiding these transitioning regimes,

17
18 *Recognizing* the fundamental need for economic stability of such transitioning regimes,

19
20 *Further recognizing* that peace and stability in the region is dependent on economic
21 prosperity,

22
23 *Noting* that the OIC has already contributed greatly to economic and humanitarian
24 development in transitioning regimes,

25
26 *Seeking* to develop an OIC-based economic effort to support these transitioning regimes
27 according to the values agreed upon in the 2010 Resolutions on Economic Affairs,

28
29 *Recognizing* the differences in potential contributions based on a country's economic status,
30 as outlined in the Islamic Development Bank's Projects Financing Strategy,

31
32 *The Organisation of Islamic Cooperation*,

33
34 1) *Calls for* the creation of the Programme for Economic Reconstruction and
35 Development (PERD) under the umbrella of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB);

- 36
37 a. Designates that this Programme would provide economic assistance, in the form
38 of interest-free loans or investment, to transitioning governments with an
39 approved application following the transition from a previous regime, provided
40 that the transitioning government is recognized by the OIC as the legitimate
41 national governing authority to work with PERD towards the implementation of
42 funds;

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- b. Further designates that this Programme would provide interest-free loans with the intention of supporting economic infrastructure, from OIC volunteer states and the IDB through:
 - i. An application process to be completed by states desiring economic assistance for their transition, to be determined by the IDB and including:
 - 1. A detailed description of their economic intentions and projected process for implementing assistance given;
 - 2. A description of intentions to work with potential contributors to their economy, including a plan for attracting investors to their country;
 - 3. Transparent implementation of the proposed plan through an audit by the review board at the conclusion of fund dispersal;
 - ii. A review board, which will:
 - 1. Be composed of one representative of each OIC nation willing to provide resources for interest-free loans to applicants in addition to a permanent delegation consisting of three members of the IDB Board of Executive Directors;
 - 2. Be tasked with reviewing applications and approving or rejecting by consensus each applicant's request based on the guidelines specified in Clause 1. b. i. of this resolution;
 - 3. Formulate a timeline for the dispersal of funds based on the accomplishment of individually determined benchmarks of progress toward stability;
 - 2) *Calls upon* PERD, particularly the representatives from states who have recently undergone similar transitions, to assist states in developing strategies regarding:
 - a. Incentives for foreign direct investment;
 - b. Lowering tariffs and trade barriers between states;
 - c. Increased trade links between transitioning regimes and other OIC Member States;
 - d. Socio-economic development toward the UN Millennium Development Goals;
 - e. Job creation strategies;
 - f. Multilateral cooperation, especially with respect to diplomatic alliances;
 - 3) *Requests* the Secretary General to follow up on the implementation of this resolution and submit a report to the next Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Code: OIC/1/2

Committee: Organisation of Islamic Cooperation

Subject: Promoting Order in Transitioning Regimes

1 *Acknowledging* the hardships faced by numerous Islamic Member States in the recent civil
2 unrest,
3
4 *Recognizing* that many Member States still face difficulties as a result of these changes,
5
6 *Realizing* that these transitions are part of an ongoing process which may influence other Islamic
7 Member States,
8
9 *Acknowledging* the intrinsic connection of common Islamic values as a source of unity and
10 stability,
11
12 *Desiring* to maintain the autonomy and sovereignty of all Member States, as stated within the
13 Organization of Islamic Cooperation Charter,
14
15 *Bearing* in mind that these difficulties are rooted in both social and economic causes,
16
17 *Understanding* the danger of possible external and internal unrest within a nation,
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19 *Emphasizing* the need for economic, humanitarian, and political infrastructure within each
20 Member State,
21
22 *Bearing in mind* the promotion of human rights, fundamental freedoms, and good governance in
23 the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation (OIC) Charter as well as the rights of people
24 according to Article 1 Section 7 of the United Nations (UN) Charter,
25
26 *Keeping in mind* that an effective resolution to regional instability should be the result of an
27 appropriate approach to each actor that is involved in political destabilization, particularly the
28 figure of mercenary soldiers, as defined in General Assembly Resolution A/RES/44/34 entitled
29 ‘International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing, and Training of
30 Mercenaries’,
31
32 *Stressing the need* for an individualized approach towards addressing the democratic challenges
33 in each transitioning state as stated by the 2011 United Nations General Assembly Resolution
34 A/RES/65/32 entitled ‘Strengthening and Coordinating United Nations rule of law activities’,
35
36 *Recalling* Paragraph 4 of the Astana Declaration of 2010 which highlights the importance of
37 constructive dialogue between countries facing political turbulence in order to promote peace,
38 democracy, good governance, accountability, and human rights,
39
40 *Encouraging* the work of the newly established OIC Independent Permanent Human Rights
41 Commission (IPHRC) as provided in resolution N0. 2/38-LEG of the 38th Session of the Council
42 of Foreign Ministers (CFM) which launched its first investigation on human rights violations in
43 Syria in 2012,

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The Organisation of the Islamic Cooperation,

- 1) *Calls upon* Member States to cooperate in order to contribute to the formation of a General Development Aid Fund to be operated by the OIC and managed by the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) of the OIC which will exist as a means to provide financial support in the maintenance of domestic stability for those Member States in need of political, economic, and humanitarian aid;
- 2) *Authorizes* the establishment of a Review Board composed of OIC Member States that will approve applications to receive economic assistance from the fund:
 - a. Designates the authority of the OIC Secretary General to propose an Advisory Board consisting of equal members, as referred to below, which is later approved by the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers, in which:
 - i. The specific proposition of the Advisory Board is adopted on a case by case basis;
 - ii. The Advisory Board consists of OIC Member States including the transitioning Government and experts according to the addressed issue;
 - iii. It is represented by an equal amount of transitioning governments and OIC Member States;
 - b. Inviting Member States submitting applications to include a plan of how funds would be allocated and divided into political, economic, and humanitarian assistance;
 - c. Proposing political and economic assistance to be adhere to measures such as, but not limited to:
 - i. Encouraging the practice of non-violent conflict resolution;
 - ii. Accepting the multiple ethnic differences of state citizens as the foundation to political stability;
 - iii. Encouraging assistance from Member States and regional actors based upon a case by case analysis and to be implemented at their own discretion;
 - iv. Respecting the sovereignty of states by limiting external influence as expressed in General Assembly Resolutions, GA/2131/20, and GA/60/288 and encouraging the capacities and endorsing the efforts along borders with the aim to stop the illegal acquisition of Small Arms and Light Weapons;
 - d. Proposing humanitarian aid to be allocated to measures such as, but not limited to, cooperation with existing emergency medical agencies for regimes currently in transition;

- 89 3) *Further Requests* Member States of the OIC to communicate and exchange experiences
90 through dialogue to establish regional cooperation which includes:
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92 a. Development of a committee of pre-transitioning and post-transitioning Member
93 States;
94 b. An annual OIC summit to discuss and assess the political, economic, and social
95 situations within its regional areas;
96 c. Creates an optional OIC committee to supervise elections in transitioning
97 countries, if requested for by the concerned transitioning state, in order to hold
98 fair elections within these countries through the OIC Member States providing;
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100 i. Independent arbiters;
101 ii. Independent ballot counters;
102 iii. Any other independent resources requested by the transition government if
103 wished;
104 iv. Also invites organizations such as The Department of Political Affairs of
105 the United Nations to supervise the election process;
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107 d. The arrangement of emergency meetings if a Member State is in need of any form
108 of assistance;
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- 110 4) *Calls upon* OIC Member States to empower the Intergovernmental Group of Experts by
111 converting it into a long-term body in order to effectively respond to the challenges
112 arising from transitioning regimes by:
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114 a. Cooperating with international and regional organizations to;
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116 i. Promote free elections and a fair constitutional process in countries
117 facing political disorder which should correspond with pre-existing
118 United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and United Nations
119 Department of Political Affairs (UNDPA) Programs; Independent ballot
120 counters;
121 ii. Cooperate with United Nations Disarmament, Demobilization, and
122 Reintegration program in order to supervise and reintegrate former
123 mercenary soldiers in their home countries in order to prevent outbreaks
124 of violence and instability in tangent with UN Programs which include
125 the following:
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127 1. Implement vocational training programs;
128 2. Work with prospective UN Organizations such as the United
129 Nations Human Rights Council;
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131 b. Acting together with the Islamic Educational, Scientific, and Cultural
132 Organization (ISESCO) to promote educational campaigns and programs to raise
133 awareness of political rights and widen the civic engagement of the citizens from
134 states facing democratic challenges;

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- 5) *Reminds* the IPHRC to focus its efforts on the protection of civil liberties in transitioning regimes by adhering to the following in response to a state's consent;
- a. Launching new investigations on human rights violations in each state facing conflicts as a result of transitioning regimes;
 - b. Emphasizing the protection of women and children in transitioning states, which may include:
 - i. Social reintegration programs through locally working NGOs, such as the Commission of the Status of Women;
 - ii. Educational Programs at the primary school level such as UNICEF programs;
 - iii. Higher educational scholarship programs for the students on merit funded by the OIC;
- 6) *Calls Upon* Member States to respect the above statements in order to create a more unified Islamic community