

Code: GA/RES/1/1

Committee: General Assembly

Topic: Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *The General Assembly,*

2
3 *Guided by the principles espoused in the Charter of the United Nations emphasizing the equal rights of men and*
4 *women of every nation,*

5
6 *Recalling its resolution 66/255 of 15 May 2012 on Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict, emphasizing the*
7 *importance of national civilian capacity development and enhancing regional, South-South and triangular*
8 *cooperation,*

9
10 *Aware of the imperative need to train civilians involved in peace support, and even more aware of the positive*
11 *effects of these programs using the United Nation's Standardized Generic Training Modules as a foundation for*
12 *each sovereignty uniquely catered training programs,*

13
14 *Recognizing the report of the Secretary-General on women's participation in the peacebuilding processes while*
15 *highlighting their vital role in preventing, resolving, and recovering from conflicts (A/65/354),*

16
17 *Noting with appreciation the international commitment to become more gender aware and eradicate discrimination,*
18 *specifically against women as evidenced by the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination*
19 *against Women,*

20
21 *Mindful of the 2011 UN Strategic Results Framework on Women, Peace, and Security, and the value of a global*
22 *cultural acceptance of the positive contributions both genders can make to conversations aimed at preserving*
23 *international peace and security, specifically with regard to healing the wounds of conflict,*

24
25 *Recalling its gender-sensitive initiative on Updating Professional Skills to Improve Productivity, Employment and*
26 *Development program enhancing the capacity of youth professionals in public health, agriculture, oil, and gas*
27 *exploration,*

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29 *Taking into consideration Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, which emphasized the vital*
30 *role of women in combatant enforcement as well as maintaining peace and order,*

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32 *Acknowledging the initiatives of United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (UN-*
33 *Women) in strengthening the role and functions of women in state rebuilding,*

34
35 *Fully alarmed by the insufficient utilization of civilian capacity which often results in post-conflict countries to*
36 *engage back to conflict,*

37
38 *Highlighting the need for gender mainstreaming in the civilian capacity training and deployment of civilians for*
39 *peace support operations,*

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41 *Taking into consideration a gender responsive approach which will promote women's participation in reconstruction*
42 *processes,*

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44 1. *Recommends* Member States to establish a gender-balanced approach on civilian capacity training in
45 accordance with the initiative on Updating Professional Skills to Improve Productivity, Employment and
46 Development program by highlighting gender-balanced participation in the pre-deployment trainings and
47 deployment proper;

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2. *Encourages* the mainstreaming of 1 National Action Plans according to Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) which support Women, Peace and Security (WPS), with principle of nondiscrimination and gender equality through:
 - a. Participation of women in decision-making processes;
 - b. Reformation of humanitarian system to assist and protect women during crisis;
 - c. Utilization of Gender Markers in humanitarian response;
 3. *Encourages* Member States to enhance their civilian training programs by using the United Nations Standardized Generic Training Modules as a foundation and expanding programs similar to those executed by the Chilean Joint Peacekeeping Operations Center (CECOPAC) through;
 - a. Adding training components that are more gender focused and contain curriculum specific to mission details and area of deployment;
 - b. Promoting linguistic mechanisms such as creating creative projects, theatrical plays, and discussing pre and post-conflict issues;
 4. *Recommends* willing Member States to enhance existing monitoring committees which shall strengthen the gender inclusive approach on state-building processes;
 5. *Further recommends* Member States to respond to the request of the Secretary-General to foster long-term relationships between fragile states by focusing on building up civilian capacity through South-South and Triangular cooperation in the aftermath of conflict by increasing support and participation in peacebuilding measures;
 6. *Recommends* further integration of women leaders into the decision making of peacebuilding processes and programs by inviting women's rights groups to fully understand the vital role of women in peacebuilding processes;
 7. *Emphasizes* the need to expand partnerships between existing UN bodies, private sector, media, and Member States to develop awareness campaigns at a local level aimed at eliminating gender stereotypes through opening all channels of communications such as radio, television, newspaper and printed advertisements.

Code: GA/RES/1/2

Committee: General Assembly

Topic: Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *The General Assembly,*

2
3 *Deeply convinced* that the present resolution will contribute to creating a more comprehensive and adapted response
4 to conflicts and their impacts on societies by improving civilian capacities,

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6 *Recognizing* the detrimental effects of conflict in vulnerable communities, highlighting the need for partnerships in
7 social and economic revitalization and considering that similar political, social and economic experiences among
8 Member States is a way to facilitate the transfer of relevant knowledge and advice to Member States in need,

9
10 *Affirming* that the Peacebuilding Commission, established by its resolution 60/180 of 30 December 2005 and
11 Security Council resolution 1645 (2005) of 20 December 2005, is still at the core of the peacebuilding process and
12 conflict recovery,

13
14 *Acknowledging* the report of the World Bank of 2006 on “Building Institutions After Conflict” which states that
15 many post-conflict recovery efforts are not sustained and that over 50% of post-conflict countries experience a
16 return to conflict within ten years, and therefore believing that a focus on sustaining existing institutions is needed,

17
18 *Recognizing* the relevance of organizations that are created nationally to provide relief in domestic and international
19 situations in the international peacebuilding process,

20
21 *Emphasizing* multi-stakeholder partnerships as important vehicles for mobilizing and sharing knowledge, expertise,
22 technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all
23 countries, particularly countries in the aftermath of conflict,

24
25 *Acknowledging* the potential value of natural resources in the peacebuilding process in post-conflict zones,

26
27 *Recalling* the report of the Secretary-General on Peacebuilding in the Immediate Aftermath of Conflict (A/63/881-
28 S/2009/304), which states the importance of involving local and national actors in the peacebuilding process, as they
29 understand the special circumstances and the needs for their country in a particularized conflict,

30
31 *Having considered* its resolution 66/255 of 15 May 2012, which reiterates the importance of national ownership in
32 the context of civilian capacity development,

33
34 *Reaffirming* the issues related to peacebuilding stated in the 2010 Review of the United Nations peacebuilding
35 architecture, such as the complexity of peacebuilding, the imperative of national ownership, the urgency of resource
36 mobilization, the importance of the contribution of women and the need for connection with the field,

37
38 1. *Encourages* the revision and expansion of the Peacebuilding Commission, acting concurrently with the Security
39 Council, with special regards to:

- 40
41 a. The perspective of creating permanent missions of peacekeeping and permanent deployable teams of
42 experts;
- 43
44 b. The consolidation and continuity of partnership of peacekeeping missions and local institutions
45 included in peacekeeping, peacebuilding and conflict recovery processes in order to enhance the
46 participation and trust of civil society;
- 47
48 c. A greater consideration on specific communities’ needs and context through needs-based local civilian
49 capacity arrangements;

- 50
- 51 d. An increased focused on basic delivery and economic recovery functions;
- 52
- 53 e. The inclusion of experts on gender perspective and protection of the environment;
- 54
- 55 2. *Invites* the Security Council to advise the General Assembly about peacebuilding operations within post-
- 56 conflict areas mandated by the Security Council, which will be considered by the General Assembly when
- 57 debating adequate solutions to peacebuilding in post-conflict areas;
- 58
- 59 3. *Recommends* the Peacebuilding Commission and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to express
- 60 their willingness to adapt and specialize the pool of civilian experts in accordance with reports and reviews
- 61 from the Peacebuilding Commission, encouraging:
- 62
- 63 a. The full implementation of a partnership between UN-Volunteers to recruit qualified civilians with an
- 64 expertise in restoration and reconstruction through the Peacebuilding Commission;
- 65
- 66 b. The Peacebuilding Commission to make recommendations to the UNDP on how the criteria of
- 67 recruitment in the field of human rights, economic, gender issues, for the purpose of increasing civilian
- 68 capacity, and in the field of environment in order to perform a comprehensive assessment with the
- 69 United Nations Environment Programme on the status of natural resources to restructure post-conflict
- 70 areas in manner that allows for economic development;
- 71
- 72 4. *Supports* the collaboration of the Peacebuilding Commission and UNDP that work towards:
- 73
- 74 a. The reintegration of local civilians into society by the UNDP by supporting local development projects
- 75 such as “Insider Mediation” to improve the coordination among existing institutions and the private
- 76 sector of Member States in the aftermath of conflict;
- 77
- 78 b. Assisting existing institutions such as small enterprises and national industries for the purpose of
- 79 employing civilian populations to establish long term sustainable development by coordinating public
- 80 private partnerships;
- 81
- 82 5. *Endorses* the Multi-Stakeholder Partnership Initiative for enhancing cooperation among Member States sharing
- 83 similar political, social and economic experiences in order to review, improve and equip existing institutions
- 84 and operations in post-conflict areas by:
- 85
- 86 a. Inviting all Member States for the cooperation and partnership for the purpose of launching initiatives
- 87 pertaining to Goal 17 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
- 88
- 89 b. Requesting different governments, intergovernmental organizations, local private groups, and other
- 90 stakeholders in order to work together in an integrated manner by pooling financial resources,
- 91 knowledge and expertise;
- 92
- 93 6. *Encourages* the Peacebuilding Commission to serve as a platform for non-governmental organizations and
- 94 national humanitarian aid groups, specializing in peacebuilding, to effectively coordinate with other Member
- 95 States for adequate solutions to be practiced within conflict and post-conflict areas.

Code: GA/RES/1/3

Committee: General Assembly

Topic: Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *The General Assembly,*

2
3 *Noting with importance* the report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict
4 (A/68/696–S/2014/5), which details the role that the United Nations and UN system have in facilitating civilian
5 capacity, and thus reconstituting a peaceful and stable political order that is inclusive at the same time,

6
7 *Recognizing* its resolution 70/1 of 21 October 2015 on *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable*
8 *Development*, specifically Goal 16 of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, which outlines targets for the
9 inclusion of civilians in post-conflict processes: mediation, economic development, reconciliation, and state-
10 building,

11
12 *Referring to* its resolution 65/283 of 28 July 2011 on *Strengthening the role of mediation in the peaceful settlement*
13 *of disputes, conflict prevention and resolution*, which emphasizes that regional actors must seize the window of
14 opportunity to decrease the risk of a post-conflict state slipping back into conflict,

15
16 *Highlighting* the establishment of the Mediation Support Unit within the Policy and Mediation Division of the
17 Department of Political Affairs, and recognizing the need for a more professional approach to mediation, enhancing
18 its operational readiness to implement and support mediation efforts,

19
20 *Deeply disturbed* by the militarization of radical groups that result from the vacuum of power after conflict,

21
22 *Taking note* of the vital role of military and police departments in maintaining peace and rule of law, as well as
23 preventing threats to the international security, without jeopardizing the civilian population, and the need to
24 strengthen the trainings provided to the military and police units in order for domestic peace officer departments to
25 execute their functions adequately,

26
27 *Recalling* the significant role that maintaining a strong rule of law had in rebuilding peace and security after the
28 Second World War, stemming from a short-term international investment in the post-conflict situation,

29
30 *Considering* the strong correlation that exists between a strong and established rule of law and economic
31 sustainability and the successes of transitional justice programs that emphasize the importance civilians in the
32 stabilization of governments in post-conflict situations,

33
34 *Affirming* the fundamental principle of national ownership in post-conflict capacity building recognized in 2012 by
35 its resolution 66/255 of 15 May 2012 on *Civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict*,

- 36
37 1. *Invites* Member States to share their best practices to allow other Member States to adopt these ideas and
38 encourage them to be innovative, while stressing the importance of using all the existing knowledge within
39 the United Nations;
- 40
41 2. *Endorses* the UN Mediation Support Unit to provide training for local actors, such as justice department
42 volunteers accompanying the peace process development:
- 43
44 a. Through institutionalized regional centers;
- 45
46 b. By utilizing historical experience to let the local actors reach sustained progress themselves while
47 respecting national sovereignty, contributing to future knowledge in mediation;
- 48
49 c. By making sure remote areas are also included in the reconciliation process;
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- d. Through enhancing the responsibilities of the domestic actors in the efforts of peacemaking with this training focusing on:
 - i. Guidance in the implementation of peace education;
 - ii. Active aid in resolving existing suspense;
 - iii. Advisory and legal support for all parties;
 - e. Creating acceptance within the community for future peacebuilding initiatives by utilizing the planning instrument of “Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats” (SWOT), which:
 - i. Allows to address pressing issues within post-conflict situation in order to analyze regional peculiarities and to determine the needed support on a case by case scenario;
 - ii. Creates a platform for rehabilitation between former enemies, openness, cooperation and strengthening of communal values within the society
3. *Authorizes* the formation of a new police academy exchange system, focusing on domestic security training, featuring an all-encompassing and synergistic approach to exchanging historically successful policing techniques, strategies, and information by:
- a. Utilizing the already well-established UN policing system as a reference and support system for the new policing dynamic;
 - b. Ensuring the legitimacy of the exchange program by remaining under UN supervision;
 - c. Facilitating the strengthening of international dialogue and intertwining diplomatic relations as well as exposure with other cultures;
 - d. Enhancing the responsibilities and capabilities of the domestic actors in the efforts to assist the progression into true self-sufficiency;
 - e. Building trust between the community and the police force;
 - f. Properly equipping trainees with the required abilities that best fit the environment;
 - g. Emphasizing that the purpose of this program does not aim to militarize any states or undermine a member state’s discretionary ability for self-determination,
 - h. Securing a multinational approach to volunteer forces and training techniques;
 - i. Promising that the designated criteria for the selection of the host nations and participants effectively abides by all UN peace and human rights standards provided by the Human Rights Council;
4. *Suggests* Member States to strengthen their training platforms for police enforcement to prevent threats to national security through:
- a. Enhancing training on profiling techniques that includes application of training modules to ensure the proper understanding of the program;
 - b. Giving importance to the utilization of psychological capacities of police enforcements to decipher threats;
 - c. Solidifying a required policing curriculum derived from the Strategic Guidance Framework for international for international police peacekeeping, featuring best practices for police enforcement and crisis de-escalation;

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5. *Invites* the relevant officials from all Member States to engage in:
 - a. Further debate and collaboration on the strategic implementation of the program;
 - b. A summit for the mediation training hosted by the Department of Public Service in Colombia during March of 2020;
 - c. A summit for the police academy hosted by the National Police Agency in Japan during April of 2020;
6. *Encourages* Member States in post-conflict situations to make use of the Transitional Justice Initiative of the International Center for Transitional Justice in order to promote civilian capacity building and maintaining rule of law through:
 - a. Establishing truth commissions designed to identify the root cause of conflict that will allow civilians to evaluate and address those causes, which will facilitate further participation in institutional reforms and government rebuilding;
 - b. Recommendation to the International Criminal Court to recognize atrocities, such as genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity, committed against civilians that lead to criminal prosecutions to bring justice to those civilians and encourage rebuilding and reconciliation;
 - c. Awareness within communities affected by post-conflict about their rights and responsibilities during capacity building during post-conflict.

Code: GA/RES/1/4

Committee: General Assembly

Topic: Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *The General Assembly,*

2
3 *Acknowledging* the direct connections between the development of civilian capacity and the achievement of its
4 resolution 70/1 of 21 October 2015 entitled “Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable
5 Development,” specifically in correlation to Goals 5 on gender equity, 8 on decent work, 16 on peace and justice,
6 and 17 on partnerships for development,

7
8 *Citing* its resolution 66/255 of 15 May 2012, entitled “Civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict,” which asserts
9 that civilian capacity development measures should include “countries with relevant experience in post-conflict
10 peacebuilding or democratic transition, giving particular attention to mobilizing capacities from developing
11 countries and of women as vital to the success of United Nations peacebuilding endeavors”,

12
13 *Desiring* the more complete actualization of the Peacebuilding Commission election protocols outlined within its
14 resolution 60/180 of 30 December 2005 and the official records of the 23rd plenary meeting of the 62nd session
15 (A/62/PV.23), which aim to ensure the inclusion of Member States within the that have previously contributed their
16 efforts towards the promotion of peace in post-conflict regions,

17
18 *Recognizing* the rapidly changing needs of Member States in post-conflict regions, wherein the initiatives put in
19 place by the Peacebuilding Commission require more frequent monitoring and reporting in order to ensure that best
20 practices are maintained,

21
22 *Noting with deep concern* the underfunding of the Peacebuilding Fund, outlined in the United Nations Development
23 Group’s Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office statistics, which threatens accessibility and availability of much-needed
24 host-state support,

25
26 *Having examined* the high vacancy rates in of international civilian staff on Department of Peacekeeping Operations
27 missions, especially during the start-up phase and the long recruitment process of them, as noted by the Norwegian
28 Institute of International Affairs’ 2010 report entitled “Civilian Capacity in United Nations Peacekeeping and
29 Peacebuilding Missions,”

30
31 *Addressing* the need for increased accountability in aid distribution as the cost of containing conflict increases as
32 outlined in the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding,

33
34 *Taking note of* the 2016 World Bank Group/World Health Organization joint conference initiative entitled “Out of
35 the Shadows: Making Mental Health a Global Development Priority,” through which mental health experts from
36 around the world called for the inclusion of mental healthcare in the post-conflict process, the elimination of taboos
37 associated with mental health issues, and the development of partnerships between NGOs and international agencies
38 to ensure sustained availability of care,

39
40 *Emphasizing* the urgency expressed within Human Rights Council resolution 32/L.26 of 29 June 2016, which
41 stresses the necessity of addressing mental health for those affected by conflict and illustrates the need to fully
42 integrate a human rights perspective into mental health and community services with a focus on those dealing with
43 all forms of violence,

44
45 *Recognizing* the efforts of non-governmental organizations within the Psychology Coalition of the United Nations
46 (PCUN) in combating the long-term effects of conflict upon the mental well-being of those affected by conflict,
47 including raising awareness of the causes and symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, and depression,

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49 *Deeply concerned* with the findings of the multi-country studies of the World Health Organization on women's
50 health and domestic violence, which illustrate the alarming rate of violence committed towards women during and in
51 the aftermath of conflict,

52
53 *Acknowledging* the report of the Secretary-General (A/65/354), which called attention to the insufficient allocation
54 of funds towards gender-responsive projects, with only 5.7% of project funding being spent on gender-responsive
55 peacebuilding initiatives,

56
57 *Mindful* of the study done by the National Bureau of Economic Research stating that hiring local workers to rebuild
58 infrastructure in post conflict states can reduce violence in the region and bolster the economic rebirth of the states,

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60 1. *Requests* that Member States that have heavily been involved in peace talks and have physical, yet peaceful,
61 presence in conflicted regions be considered in the General Assembly election process of the Peacebuilding
62 Commission in order to utilize their successful efforts throughout the commission by:
- 63
- 64 a. Addressing the Peacebuilding Commission's already existing desire to promote the variation of
65 Member States within the commission in order to shift focus in accordance to conflict intensity;
 - 66
 - 67 b. Ensuring that the seven Member States elected to the Peacebuilding Commission by the General
68 Assembly be chosen based on their credibility in peacebuilding, which includes their successful efforts
69 and experiences with such matters;
 - 70
- 71 2. *Recommends* an amendment to the current pattern of a five-year review of the Peacebuilding Commission,
72 implementing instead a biennial review and report which will seek to reassess the commission's mandate,
73 funding, scope and mission selection process;
- 74
- 75 3. *Encourages* the utilization of watch groups local to regions of conflict in the Peacebuilding Commission in
76 order to pursue regular follow-ups with nations in a state of potential relapse or nearing civil war by:
- 77
- 78 a. Strengthening the relationships between conflict-affected nations and development partners, including
79 dialogue of strategic guidance between said nations, as part of the New Deal for Engagement of
80 Fragile States;
 - 81
 - 82 b. Recommending the expansion of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Initiative
83 by employing regional watch groups such as the Economic Community of West African States or the
84 United Nations Latin American and Caribbean Group to garner local expertise;
 - 85
- 86 4. *Requests* efforts to strengthen the Peacebuilding Fund as a means of bolstering the Peacebuilding Commission's
87 ability to utilize national capacities, stimulate economic revitalization, and reestablish essential administrative
88 services by:
- 89
- 90 a. Recommending that all Member States strive to increase cumulative contributions to the Peacebuilding
91 Fund by 10% over the next five years;
 - 92
 - 93 b. Maintaining stricter administrative oversight in the allocation of Peacebuilding Fund funds in active
94 peacebuilding through the existing Peacebuilding Fund Advisory Group;
 - 95
 - 96 c. Ensuring the Immediate Response Facility is effectively and efficiently provided to the most
97 vulnerable states by reducing approval time for resource allocation and increasing transparency of
98 resource allocation;
 - 99
 - 100 d. Supporting the Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility efforts to keep decision making decentralized and
101 instituted at the local level;
- 102

- 103 e. Setting a goal of increasing annual Peacebuilding Fund contributions to at least \$400 million USD by
104 2025;
- 105
- 106 5. *Encourages* a dedicated partnership between the International Protocol on the Documentation and Investigation
107 of Sexual Violence in Conflict and the Peacebuilding Commission in order to provide training for personnel, in
108 order to teach identify the signs and claims of sexual violence and to strengthen the prosecution of those who
109 commit sexual violence;
- 110
- 111 6. *Requests* the strengthening of gender-responsive peacebuilding through the deployment of a funding floor of
112 15% for all new Peacebuilding Fund expenditures to be spent on gender-responsive peacebuilding efforts,
113 including involvement of UN-Women or Counterpart International;
- 114
- 115 7. *Requests* the implementation of gender markers to track the use of funds for gender-specific mechanisms in
116 accordance with the report of the Secretary-General on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict
117 A/63/881-S/2009/304);
- 118
- 119 8. *Encourages* Member States involved in the development of civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict to
120 implement programs that facilitate the mental transition of those affected by conflict from their current safe
121 space to their former area of residence by:
- 122
- 123 a. Inviting non-governmental organizations associated with mental health recovery to set up facilities in
124 the civilians' current residence to prepare for their reintegration and transition with the assistance of
125 Member States;
- 126
- 127 b. Encouraging the conduction of a task force composed of civilians with similar experiences and cultures
128 to those in the mental health recovery programs to lead group counseling sessions for a sense of
129 familiarity;
- 130
- 131 9. *Invites* the Peacebuilding Commission to organize a working group that will bring together mental health
132 experts, humanitarian organizations, and intergovernmental organizations to assist post-conflict Member States
133 in promoting the access to mental health care, including care for youth involved in combat, women affected by
134 violence, and the elderly displaced by warfare.
- 135
- 136 10. *Invites* the Governing Council of the PCUN develop a long-term curriculum aimed at teaching civilians affected
137 by conflict the skills necessary for coping with trauma and grief by:
- 138
- 139 a. Implementing curriculums drafted by PCUN experts within willing Member States;
- 140
- 141 b. Recommending the Peacebuilding Commission to develop a dedicated partnership with the PCUN to
142 provide field operatives tasked with staffing and leading the proposed educational initiatives above.
- 143
- 144 11. *Recommends* the establishment of a global civilian capacity partnership to facilitate improved links between the
145 already existing UN recruitment system, international training and rostering, and Member States in need of
146 international civilian staff in the aftermath of conflicts by:
- 147
- 148 a. Using the UN online platform CAPMATCH for this purpose,
- 149
- 150 b. Expanding CAPMATCH to serve as a data-sharing system to quickly register and distribute UN
151 employed civilian staff according to the requesting Member State's needs as well as their individual
152 capabilities and local heritage;
- 153
- 154 12. *Encourages* the implementation of small-scale infrastructure projects, to be funded by Peacebuilding Fund,
155 which will cost around \$50,000 USD and will be completed through the hiring of local workers.

Code: GA/RES/1/5

Committee: General Assembly

Topic: Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *The General Assembly,*

2
3 *Recalling* Human Rights Council resolution 32/13 of 18 July 2016, which demonstrates the disproportionately low
4 access that women have regarding information through technology is recognized as a human rights issue,

5
6 *Recalling* the “United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Progress Report 2013-2014,” which
7 states the importance of supporting women’s safety in the aftermath of conflict and the lack of implementation of
8 gender equality initiatives by numerous Member States,

9
10 *Reaffirming* the work done by the Economic and Social Council, specifically the Commission on the Status of
11 Women (CSW), regarding women’s empowerment as a link to sustainable development and the elimination of all
12 forms of violence against women & girls, and the work done by UN-Women in the area of economic development,

13
14 *Recalling* the annual report of UN-Women focusing on implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable
15 Development in regard to gender equality initiatives and the need to further expand equal treatment under the law
16 and legal distinctions,

17
18 *Further exploring* the “Women Building a New Reality” seminars by the Golda Meir Mount Carmel International
19 Training Center, which creates a social dialogue between women of many Member States and cultural background
20 to stimulate discussion and problem-solving skills,

21
22 *Highlighting* the efforts of the Secretary-General to establish the Trust Fund for Victims of Sexual Exploitation and
23 Abuse, which supports the program for women’s security in the aftermath of conflict,

24
25 *Draws attention* to the paper entitled “Gender Issues & Information Communication Technology for Development
26 (ICT4D): Prospects and Challenges for Women in Nigeria,” which highlights the gender divide in access to the
27 Internet,

28
29 *Noting* women leaders in social, political, and economic roles who have set the mark for coming generations and
30 future leaders,

31
32 *Deeply concerned* by the misfortune faced by women across the globe in the aftermath of conflict, stressing the role
33 of women in post-conflict situations as victims who are affected by the ongoing struggle, but also as agents of peace,

34
35 *Deeply conscious* of the lack of gender-inclusive programs that hinder women across the globe in a political,
36 economic, and social capacity,

37
38 *Further inviting* Member States to reaffirm political commitments to gender equality in policy-making,

39
40 *Bearing in mind* the positive impact of the education and empowerment of women on communities during the
41 aftermath of conflict,

42
43 *Recognizing* the value and the hard work of women in civic and non-governmental organizations at the local,
44 national, and international levels in respect to the gender-based issues of post-conflict situations,

45
46 *Taking into consideration* the lack of provisions in regards to sexual violence in nations involved in conflict and
47 emphasizing the need to implement educational measures to inform women within nations of their rights,

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49 *Taking note* of the vital role women play in building political legitimacy, social cohesion, and economic
50 revitalization in nations arising from conflict,
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52 *Emphasizing* the importance of creating spaces to discuss the injustices that women face during a post-conflict
53 situation, specifically highlighting these efforts through the fifth joint workshop of the United Nations Inter-Agency
54 Network on Women and Gender Equality and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
55 (OECD)/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Network on Gender Equality,
56

57 *Recognizing* the success of the Global Labor Program by the Solidarity Center and the United States Agency for
58 International Development, a \$50 billion, five-year commitment to a cooperative effort to promote worker rights,
59 gender equality, and democracy worldwide,
60

61 *Further recognizing* the non-governmental organizations' capacity in promoting the participation of women in
62 enhancing the efficacy of development projects in post-conflict areas,
63

64 *Acknowledging* the importance of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, which recognizes
65 the vital role of women in peace-building and post-conflict reconstruction,
66

67 *Drawing attention* to the "Women, Business and the Law" project by the World Bank, which states that 90% of 143
68 economies have at least one legal distinction restricting women's economic opportunities,
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70 *Reminding* Member States that civic organizations have expertise in dealing with women's issues and encourages
71 the allowance and participation of women in civic organizations and non-governmental organizations,
72

73 *Expressing the hope* that Member States will use the tools and expertise provided by these organizations in tailoring
74 legislation, impacting positive social change for women, and improving equity within their borders and across the
75 globe,
76

77 1. *Proposes* the establishment of an educational forum which highlights the inequality, underrepresentation and
78 vulnerability of women in post-conflict situations, modeled after the joint United Nations and OECD/DAC
79 Workshop on Women and Gender Equality;
80

81 2. *Proposes* the establishment of the Post-Conflict Women's Educational Initiative (PCWEI) as a forum which:
82

83 a. Explores the nature of the vulnerability of women as the predominate victims of rape, abduction,
84 prostitution, HIV/AIDs and in other atrocities furthermore, as active agents of peacebuilding, and
85 participants in combat;
86

87 b. Endeavors to provide education for women on their roles and rights in conflict and post-conflict
88 situations;
89

90 3. *Further proposes* that PCWEI will convene every two years, beginning in 2018, in order to remain relevant
91 with current times and changing global issues and:
92

93 a. Decides that the first meeting of this forum will take place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;
94

95 b. Authorizes that a Board of Directors will oversee and maintain all logistical and organizational aspects
96 of PCWEI;
97

98 c. Requests that the Board of Directors be comprised of members of academia, experts on women's rights
99 and gender issues, and business professionals with extensive experience regarding women and
100 women's issues;
101

102 4. *Encourages* Member States to implement Local Community forums as a subset PCWEI Forum which shall
103 foster a collaborative platform between local actors and public institutions to discuss women's roles in post-
104 conflict communities;

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5. *Invites* non-governmental organizations to recognize their vital role in the creation of the Fund of Women in Post-Conflict (FWPC), to finance the PCWEI and their efforts to educate women of all Member States;
 6. *Requests* Member States to cooperate with civic organizations, additionally, other international women’s groups to explore provisions that further supports the rights and protection of women after conflict;
 7. *Expresses hope* that Member States will use the tools and expertise provided by these organizations in tailoring legislation, impacting positive social change for women, and improving equity within their borders and across the globe;
 8. *Deplores* the gender information technology divide in the civilians of Member States during the peacebuilding process in the aftermath of a conflict, however;
 - a. Emphasizes the role that information has on the development and equality of women, especially in a post-conflict circumstance;
 - b. Considers the previous work of bridging the gender digital divide done by the Human Rights Council as a precedent for future works of the UN bodies;
 9. *Encourages* Member States to join the High-Level Meeting on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse to create solidarity of the international community and combat the scourge of conflict that:
 - a. Commends and encourages the use of the established Trust Fund for victims, and urges for larger contributions by Member States and a comprehensive participation;
 - b. Recommends Member States to train their peacekeepers, armed forces, and foreign aid workers in preventing abuse, additionally, advocating for victims.

Code: GA/RES/1/6

Committee: General Assembly

Topic: Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *The General Assembly,*

2
3 *Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, specifically Articles 1 and 2, which sets out the principles of peace*
4 *and security through political independence and sovereignty by respect for all Member States,*

5
6 *Recognizing* Member States in highlighting the importance of non-governmental organizations with the ability to
7 provide training and resources for police forces while increasing the ability of citizens, experts, and aid workers in
8 dealing with reconstruction of communities after conflict,

9
10 *Observing* a focus on five core capacity gap areas for Member States to address, as facilitated by the African Centre
11 for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes in collaboration with the United Nations and African Union: safety and
12 security, justice and rule of law, inclusive political processes, core government functionalities, and economic
13 revitalization,

14
15 *Highlighting* the crucial importance of international cooperation between Member States, non-governmental
16 organizations, and the private sector in securing economic stability in the aftermath of conflict and improved
17 institutionalized arrangements for internal coherence,

18
19 *Convinced* by the importance and evaluation of the European Peacekeeping Liaison Office that states progress made
20 through tools and policy frameworks in enabling the United Nations to increase effectiveness of support in
21 institution building, as well as, highlighting the importance of the CAPMATCH program as a medium to provide
22 funding and expertise to Member States in need of aid,

23
24 *Recognizing* the potential of the CAPMATCH program and the continuous need to expand the program's mandate to
25 help with post-conflict areas more effectively in order to provide a stable and society for future generations,

26
27 *Emphasizing* the reconstructive importance of strengthening the economic assistance provided to post-conflict
28 countries, including national aid such as Official Development Assistance that works through state and local
29 governments or by their executive agencies, to provide all peacebuilding operations with the necessary financial
30 resources,

31
32 *Acknowledging* Security Council resolution 1674 (2006) of 28 April 2006, which emphasizes the primary
33 responsibility every Member State has in protecting civilian population during conflict and in post-conflict
34 rebuilding, and the international community's duty to assist all Member States in fulfilling those responsibilities,

35
36 *Taking into consideration* the 3x6 Program of the United Nations Development Programme, which seeks to
37 integrate all present parties and groups in the society and establishes sustainable livelihood for the revitalization of
38 economies,

39
40 *Observing* that the long-lasting success of peacebuilding operations relies heavily on expertise and training of local
41 community members in addition to the productiveness and involvement of help from foreign experts,

- 42
43 1. *Considers* the importance of the post-conflict reconstruction with the need of collaborative approach through
44 the CAPMATCH program, in order to provide Member States with the ability to draw upon expertise of other
45 Member States while still having the freedom to build self-sufficient institutions by offering government
46 infrastructure, including legislative experts as well as law enforcement through CAPMATCH which will be
47 distributed to fellow Member States in the need by the United Nations by:

48

- 49 a. Submitting annual reports to the General Assembly about processes and situations to expand and
50 develop programs like CAPMATCH to effectively address the issues faced by the post-conflict
51 communities;
52
- 53 b. Moving to expand the mandate of CAPMATCH to confront the multifaceted issues involving further
54 development of post conflict communities;
55
- 56 c. Establishing awareness campaigns to promote the voluntary participation of civilians and experts in
57 related fields of necessary capacity building to maintain a pool of humanitarian personnel to assist
58 post-conflict capacity building;
59
- 60 2. *Invites* peacebuilding efforts of the Peacebuilding Commission to actively consider the national economies of
61 host states through programs that will encourage Member States to allocate resources for:
62
- 63 a. Rebuilding financial institutions by encouraging the flow of civilian investment capital and through
64 foreign expertise training;
65
- 66 b. Revitalizing industrial sectors by:
67
- 68 i. Assisting host states to develop existing national resources which would also allow host-states
69 to re-enter the global market;
70
- 71 ii. Encouraging host-states to allow direct foreign investment to increase the flow of investment
72 capital to industrial sectors;
73
- 74 iii. Emphasizing the importance of civilian financial investment and direct involvement in host-
75 state's industrial capacity;
76
- 77 c. Maintain national ownership of post-conflict peacekeeping efforts to deploy civilian capacity and
78 rebuild host-states;
79
- 80 3. *Invites* all Member States to incorporate programs with the aim of sending legislative and law enforcement
81 experts to aid countries in need of inclusive governments and stable justice systems with the directives of:
82
- 83 a. Having all experts instructed to actively train local representatives and community members to rebuild
84 a self-sufficient government and legal system;
85
- 86 b. Providing technological and logistical resources necessary for police forces to maintain the rule of law
87 through exchanges determined by compatibility of national values;
88
- 89 4. *Suggests* the establishment of income generators patterned after the 3x6 Program by facilitating employment
90 measures through cash-for-work activities in reconstructing infrastructures;
91
- 92 5. *Encourages* funding for microenterprises in partnership with microfinance institutions and the private sector to
93 ensure expansion and sustainability of these businesses through:
94
- 95 a. Financial inclusion of the poor as stated by the United Nations Capital Development Fund through the
96 utilization of the Smart Campaign's Client Protection Principles, a global effort with the goal to unify
97 the leaders in microfinance in order to protect clients and build strong lasting relationships by reducing
98 financial risk, providing transparency, responsible pricing, and appropriate product design and
99 delivery;
100
- 101 b. Using the UN Peacebuilding Fund which aims to prevent relapse into violent conflict through two
102 different funding facilities: immediate response facility and peacebuilding facilities;
103
- 104 6. *Requests* that Member States develop individual systems, structures, and incentives to promote civilian capacity
involvement in aid to post-conflict areas, and provide the affected populations with the opportunity to be
included in efforts toward development and reconstruction by:

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- a. Developing national action plans or other governmental structures that promote the increase of civilian capacity and engagement in aid work to create more inclusive political and technical processes, and improve core government functionality of Member States to better address civilian involvement in post-conflict areas with methods such as:
 - i. Strengthening Official Development Assistance programs that will benefit post-conflict countries in terms of financial assistance;
 - ii. Enhancing mechanisms focused on entrepreneurial knowledge sharing for the fast economic recovery of affected regions;
 - iii. Creating a platform that will monitor the continuous progress of entrepreneurial initiatives resulted from assistance provided;
 - iv. Simplifying the dialogue between governments and aid workers through effective communications to guarantee more security;
 7. *Reaffirms* the importance of post-conflict resolution in tandem with respect for human rights, through a collaborative approach addressing the five core capacity gap areas by:
 - a. Focusing efforts within the United Nations Secretariat such as the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, specifically the Division for Social Policy and Development, with unified efforts to support the technical and political processes of rebuilding,
 - b. Utilizing the European Peacekeeping Liaison Office, which provides a multidisciplinary analysis of EU civilian capabilities for preventing conflict internally and externally, at the same time identifying the optimum civilian means to enhance these capacities,
 - c. Working jointly with the Joint Secretariat for the Conflict, Stability and Security Fund, which has worked with over 70 countries with gender and conflict sensitivity in which programs are delivered across all platforms and whose activities are reviewed annually by the National Security Council of the United Kingdom;
 8. *Suggests* all Member States work cohesively in integrating efforts to support civilian capacity in post-conflict reconstruction through addressing principal threats to peace and stability by working with the Peacebuilding Commission;
 9. *Advises* Member States in need of aide to first seek out local and regional non-governmental organizations to ensure the solutions are the best cultural fit;
 10. *Recommends* all Member States to implement Security Council resolutions 1674 (2006) of 28 April 2006 and 1894 (2009) of 11 November 2009 that outlines the importance for Member States to cooperate with United Nations peacekeeping missions.

Code: GA/RES/1/7

Committee: General Assembly

Topic: Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *The General Assembly,*
2
3 *Fully aware* of the crucial role national actors and non-governmental organizations play in the immediate aftermath
4 of war,
5
6 *Deeply conscious* what the United Nations calls the “window of opportunity” in the report of the Secretary-General
7 on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict (A/63/881),
8
9 *Having devoted attention* to re-establishing and maintaining civil society, economic growth, and safety and security
10 post-war,
11
12 *Deeply concerned* by the neglected potentials of civilian in participating to political processes including principles
13 addressing the detrimental effects of conflicts,
14
15 *Recalls* Security Council resolution 1947 (2010) of 29 October 2010, expressing the need of sustained support in
16 peacebuilding efforts within countries emerging from conflict,
17
18 *Keeping in mind* the work that has been done by many global initiatives and humanitarian aid workers such as the
19 Intergovernmental Authority on Development Initiative (IGAD) in Sub-Saharan Africa,
20
21 *Noting* Security Council resolution 2086 (2013) of 21 January 2013 and UN-Women’s Global Flagship Initiative
22 “Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces,” that encourages and emphasizes leading women’s organizations, the use of
23 civilian expertise and to broaden the use of civilian capacities for peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of
24 conflict, giving particular attention to mobilizing capacities from developing countries and from women,
25
26 *Recognizing* the need for cooperation between parties involved in conflict, and outside organizations to respect
27 sovereign territory with accordance to international law, with reference to Security Council resolution 819 (1993) of
28 16 April 1993,
29
30 *Calling attention* to the importance of training in healthcare for global health, as well as economic growth as
31 affirmed in its resolution 71/159 of 18 January 2017 entitled “Global health and foreign policy: health employment
32 and economic growth,”
33
34 *Takes note with appreciation* the goal of the Psychology Coalition of the United Nations (PCUN) to aid in the
35 wellbeing, mental health, and human behavior of all people knowing that war trauma and postwar social stressors
36 create psychological consequences,
37
38 *Drawing special attention* to the purpose of the Peacebuilding Commission as outlined in its resolution 60/1 entitled
39 *2005 World Summit Outcome* to address the need for an institutional mechanism to assist in facilitating sustainable
40 development,
41
42 *Realizing* the expertise gained by States that have successfully recovered in the wake of armed conflict,
43
44 *Reaffirming* the report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Peacebuilding Architecture (A/69/968-S/2015/490),
45 which stresses the importance of Peace and Development Advisors in the promotion of citizen awareness in their
46 role in the consolidation of democracy, rule of law and social harmony in the aftermath of conflict,
47
48 *Bearing in mind* the importance of advanced vocational professionals, such as doctors, lawyers, and academics, in
49 the fabric of society, and in economic, social, and political reconstruction,

50
51 *Noting with alarm* with the pattern of flight by advanced vocational professionals from conflict zones that results in
52 a chronic loss of a body of expertise that is vital to any efforts to rebuild a post-conflict State,
53
54 *Acknowledging* the lack of practical vocational training within refugee camps geared towards equipping refugees
55 with the skills they will require to engage in effective peacebuilding in the aftermath of conflict,
56
57 *Confirming* the important role that direct investment plays in growing and maintaining a strong and sustainable
58 economy,
59
60 *Reminding* all Member States of the pertinence of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, which states
61 that “[e]veryone has the right to life, liberty and security of person,”
62
63 *Further reminding* the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights as the main framework which supports the
64 ideology of humanitarianism and inclusivity,
65
66 *Aware of* the opportunity for foreign aid to provide not only practical support, but its ability to provide educational
67 aid in post conflict areas,
68
69 *Taking into consideration* the vital role of education in achieving international peace and development,
70
71 *Highlighting* Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) of 9 December 2015, which focuses on the youth
72 empowerment in terms of resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction,
73
74 *Noting concern with* the fact that 70% of the less-developed world lacks access to the Internet, and the important
75 role Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) and the Internet have on allowing people access to
76 information necessary in a modern democracy, especially in post-conflict states,
77
78 *Taking note* of the economic stimulus that public-private partnerships provide to local economies by providing
79 investment, funds, and jobs that are otherwise unavailable, as well as quelling extremism in post-conflict states, such
80 as Iraq where cellular access was proven to reduce insurgent violence,
81
82 1. *Endorses* the strengthening of communication and work with civil society organizations to increase more
83 inclusive dialogues between national actors, non-governmental organizations, and international organizations;
84
85 2. *Encourages* solutions geared towards building capacities when they are not available, or are weakened at home
86 and on the international market;
87
88 3. *Strongly recommends* the development of the following Assist-Discuss-Act framework to reduce response
89 times, in addition to assisting and bridging the efforts and communications between international organizations
90 and non-governmental organizations, working on safety and security, civil society, and the resurgence and
91 stabilization of economic growth, with:
92
93 a. Assist being the dispatching of peacekeeping groups and humanitarian aid groups to provide medical
94 and safety training for civil groups like the White Helmets,
95
96 b. Discuss being peacekeeping and humanitarian aid groups:
97
98 i. Providing summary reports on damage;
99 ii. Updating census report information on LANDMARK and World Health Organization;
100 iii. Designating the area as safe;
101 iv. Discussing reports at the United Nations Development Programme;
102 v. Providing summary report to VOICE;
103
104 c. Act being:
105

- 106 i. The creation of employment opportunities through job projects funded by VOICE;
107 ii. The pairing-up of experts from CAPMATCH to maintain and reestablish education;
108 iii. The reestablishment of public services such as police stations, fire halls, offices;
109 iv. The provision of health care through hospitals, research laboratories, training facilities;
110
111 d. Model programs such as the European Union's *Self Help-Self Health* to foster conflict sensitivity and
112 mental health local caregivers support and strengthen family networks while identifying and
113 appropriately respond to key symptoms and signs of mental illness;
114
115 4. *Emphasizes* the need for civilian political representation in decision-making processes to advance political
116 development by ensuring that the implemented legal principles are in accordance with civilians' political rights;
117
118 5. *Also encourages* a global expansion of the IGAD Initiative, which employs the use of civil service officers and
119 Regional Watch Groups to allocate NGO funding in the most efficient manner;
120
121 6. *Expresses its hope* for the implementation of safe areas within states dealing with the aftermath conflict,
122 requesting of the Security Council to recognize safe areas within post conflict regions as areas of potential
123 marginalization;
124
125 7. *Requests upon* all Member States to finance the implementation of safe areas and the presence United Nations
126 Protection Force within these areas;
127
128 8. *Takes note of* the goal of safe areas to be focused on the accessibility to access mental and physical health care,
129 legal care, education, and basic human necessities;
130
131 9. *Further emphasizes* the major role of women within these safe areas to help develop, implement and evaluate
132 tools, policies, and approaches to eliminate violence towards women and girls and to provide a unique
133 perspective towards specific groups within their gender;
134
135 10. *Calls upon* non-governmental organizations, and other states to provide humanitarian services to states and their
136 citizens to further prevent future conflict;
137
138 11. *Considers* the utilization of PCUN in implementing effective and appropriate emotional and mental trauma-
139 related health care, administering training courses for local psychologists, psychotherapists, and social workers
140 to further improve the psycho-traumatic aid system in areas affected by conflict;
141
142 12. *Further encourages* Member States to intensify engagements of medical teams in post-conflict areas to assist in
143 the immediate physical and mental treatment of wounded civilians by:
144
145 a. Assisting in giving immediate first aid treatments to the wounded civilians;
146
147 b. Providing effective trainings for doctors and psychologists in conflict management skills and their
148 application to specific team conflict dynamics for the improvement of the civilians' mental health and
149 post traumas;
150
151 c. Requesting funding and oversight from the United Nations Development Programme with the
152 International Cooperation Agency of the Republic of Korea in acknowledgment of their work in
153 peacebuilding initiative, as well as requesting the partnership of non-governmental organizations in
154 recognition of their work in humanitarian medical aid;
155
156 13. *Calls upon* the Office of Staff Legal Assistance (OSLA) to provide legal assistance to the civilian population
157 within affected areas, and safe zones to help establish justice and international law;
158
159 14. *Recommends* the United Nations Development Programme to focus on recruitment of peace and development
160 advisors from the global South;
161

- 162 15. *Stresses* the importance of the enhancement of the peace and development advisor program by improving their
163 work and expertise through conferences and information-sharing measures;
164
- 165 16. *Further requests* an implementation of education programs in refugee camps, giving the refugees the expertise
166 to internally rebuild their country;
167
- 168 17. *Advises* that refugees are educated in how to internally transit into peace through:
169
- 170 a. Peace and development advisors educating them on how to create means of participation and on how
171 to successfully convene all relevant stakeholders as inside mediators;
172
 - 173 b. Expert commissions from Member States that recovered from conflict may educate on how to
174 institutionalize rule of law, inclusion, and good governance;
175
 - 176 c. Expert commissions may work within the country upon request from host-states as well;
177
- 178 18. *Further calls upon* the United Nations Development Programme to determine the staffing criteria and funding
179 considerations for such commissions;
180
- 181 19. *Designates* the responsibility to determine funding sources and expenditures for such programs to the United
182 Nations Development Programme;
183
- 184 20. *Encourages* partnerships between the United Nations Development Programme, the office of the United
185 Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and refugee-centered non-governmental organizations for the
186 purpose of utilizing existing advanced vocational professionals within refugee camps to fill necessary roles,
187 such as medical and academic personnel;
188
- 189 21. *Encourages* Member States to enhance platforms of youth participation in terms of:
190
- 191 a. Conducting researches for post-conflict countries;
192
 - 193 b. Financing the educational expenses of youth researches by working with Member State specific non-
194 governmental organizations such as the Egypt Foundation on Youth Development which promotes
195 youth empowerment through technical guidance, vocational training and supervision to assist in
196 increasing their civilian participation;
197
- 198 22. *Invites* Member States to further support Member States of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and
199 Cultural Organization and non-governmental organizations, such as the Global Campaign for Education (GCE)
200 and the World Association of Children's Friends, that empower civilian populations in post conflict areas that
201 ensure the best local fit;
202
- 203 23. *Further recommends* that the International Monetary Fund and World Bank consider, first and foremost, the
204 suggestions of any Member State in the aftermath of conflict and support economic growth in the immediate
205 after-effects of conflict without dictating the nature of the Member State's export markets;
206
- 207 24. *Insists* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations
208 Development Programme work on consolidating existing free-access educational resources to free-access
209 applications, as well work with public-private partnerships to access to information and communication
210 technologies, as well as allowing free use of data to access the following and sponsored applications:
211
- 212 a. An open library for the free primary, secondary, and tertiary education to peoples;
213
 - 214 b. Women's education application that focuses on educating women, empowering them to utilities
215 otherwise withheld to them;
216

217 25. *Endorses* the role that telecommunications and other public-private partnerships have played in rebuilding
218 conflict states when it comes to reducing threat levels, and how member states can provide financial incentive
219 for private sector funded infrastructure growth, while maintaining control of domestic infrastructure.

Code: GA/RES/1/8

Committee: General Assembly

Topic: Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *The General Assembly,*

2
3 *Recognizing* the value of Security Council resolution 2378 (2017) of 20 September 2017, which stresses the
4 importance of the peacekeeping operations in preventing conflict, as well as, post-conflict reconstruction and
5 rebuilding,

6
7 *Deeply disturbed* by the recurring conflict that occurs in numerous Member States,

8
9 *Fully aware* that a rise in factional violence within Member States creates a cycle of recurring violence which leads
10 to further violence,

11
12 *Seeking* collaborations with non-governmental organizations within the field of education, such as Teachers Without
13 Borders, which provides teachers in developing countries that are lacking educators, and the Global Partnership for
14 Education, which provides funding for education in developing countries,

15
16 *Deeply conscious* of the crucial role of education to the 1.8 billion global youths and importance of education in
17 primary schools and younger generations in addition to the education of all people after conflict,

18
19 *Recognizing that* the neglect of healthcare education greatly impacts the progression of civilians in terms of
20 sustainable development mentioned in Goal 3 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which describes
21 good health and well being,

22
23 *Recalling* Goal 16 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which promotes peaceful, resilient, and
24 sustainable post-conflict communities, and Goal 1 in regards to decreasing the poverty rate in areas after conflict,
25 and Goal 4 by the means of better education and implementing the four critical elements, which are inclusive and
26 accessible, safe learning environment, non-biased curriculum, and a local and transparent system of running the
27 schools,

28
29 *Emphasizing* the need to mobilize local communities and experts in effectively managing the explosive remnants of
30 war such as chemical weapons and other hazardous wastes due to its detrimental effects on the health of individuals,

- 31
32 1. *Encourages* Member States to increase civilian population in education programs in post-conflict areas through
33 incentivizing each Member States' ability to educate civilians, mainly children, requesting:
- 34 a. The Global Partnership for Education to fund monetary benefits aimed to counteract child labor wages,
35 reducing poverty in developing Member States that would increase the ability of children to go to
36 schools;
 - 37 b. Through the non-governmental organization Teachers Without Borders, who will be invited to assist in
38 the provision of education;
- 39
40 2. *Encourages* Member States to implement an education system in the aftermath of conflict that focuses on
41 educating children as well as adults including all genders and minority groups focusing on;
- 42 a. Fundamental Educational programming, including but not limited to general school trades in
43 elementary education through to secondary education with the purpose of creating citizens that benefit
44 and strengthen their societies;
 - 45 b. Essential health care education which includes health care training including basic first aid training and
46 programing courses;
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3. *Expresses its grave concern* that all Member States to recognize the importance of Goal 4 of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, under the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to provide this education to countries in need;
 4. *Urges* the formation of an advisory group through the United Nations Development Programme to form a group of experts under the direction of the United Nations, composed of skilled individuals from volunteer Member States, to work under a four-step plan of action entitled C.E.S.S. (Correspond, Educate, Supply, and Stabilize) by:
 - a. Communicating with the affected Member States on two primary fronts to determine specific needs, so individuals would enter the requesting Member State to observe the affected communities in addition to speaking with the Member State's governing bodies;
 - b. Educating the civilian populace in techniques and technologies to assist in rebuilding their region or community;
 - c. Cooperating with non-governmental organizations and use donations from Member States to then supply civilian groups with needed materials and equipment with which they can put their newfound knowledge and certifications to work:
 - i. Noting benefits like time efficiency, information sharing, and international recognition, the creation of a universal certification and registration programs will be used to implement a universal form of qualifications for the certification of certain trades and forms of labor;
 - ii. These certificates and registrations will be accepted by adopting Member States and will allow for these civilians to take their skills across borders in order to contribute to further efforts;
 - d. Stabilizing civilian communities with peacekeepers at this time to dissuade looting and rise in factional violence, allowing civilians to work towards rebuilding and ensures that all allocated funds are used appropriately, this plan works to refocus the civilian action in order to capitalize on local potential and ensure that a cohesive action plan and adequate timeline for the implementation of peacekeepers is devised;
 5. *Emphasizes* the importance of health care education in post conflict areas in order to approve the overall living standards by requesting to establish partnership between C.E.S.S. and the World Health Organization aimed at providing forms of education such as prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, child birthing classes, and other learning experiences designed to help individuals and communities improve their health in order to increase their knowledge and ultimately improving their overall quality of life can be greatly improved;
 6. *Supports* the creation of an educational system on cultural sensitivity especially towards ethnic minorities which shall be supervised and maintained by the C.E.S.S. through:
 - a. Administering cultural sensitivity training for civilians in post-conflict situation in order to form knowledge, awareness and acceptance of other cultures, subject to the decision of the Member State that C.E.S.S. is applied, especially regarding language, tradition, and cultural heritage and history of conflicts;
 - b. Conflict de-escalation by:
 - i. Offering courses to former fighting personnel to present them a different way of compromise-building;
 - ii. Including civilians in the process of educating on de-escalation in order to build a positive, communicative approach towards resolving problems from the ground-up, which signifies the basis of a strong, stable state;

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7. *Supports* the implementation of the Clearing Lands, Environment and Numerous Conflict Zones (CLEAN) program which shall be supervised by C.E.S.S. through:
 - a. Initiating programs for the local communities geared towards raising awareness on the effects of toxic wastes by means of conducting seminars on proper disposal and handling of explosive weapons and its effect on physical health;
 - b. Establishing collaboration between the United Nations Environment Program and Clearing Lands, Environment and Numerous Conflict Zones (CLEAN) to provide expertise on waste management, water quality, and soil contamination;
 - c. Instigating partnership with the International Committee of the Red Cross in aiding the reduction of effects of weapon contamination in local communities in post-conflict situation;
8. *Intends* to implement the four critical elements of an education that promotes peace by:
 - a. Making schools inclusive and accessible supported by unsubsidized loans provided by the International Monetary Fund and World Banks subject to the prescription of these organizations:
 - i. Schools are to be affordable to all people;
 - ii. Schools are needed to be near the homes of the children attending, and the transportation to schools for children from rural areas should be secured;
 - iii. Implementation of schools should not in any way negatively affect any relations between IMF, World Bank, and the Member State in question including but not limited to increased interest rates;
 - b. Relocating schools in order to be on safe sites and also to produce a productive learning environment;
 - c. Creating a curriculum that is relevant to current situations and that are fair to all students;
 - d. By training local leaders to run a transparent educational system.