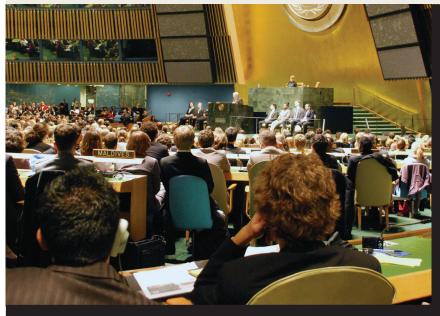# NMUN • NY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY
BACKGROUND GUIDE 2010

www.nmun.org

NATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

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

WRITTEN BY: Alex Adriano, Sebastian Schindler, Felipe Ante, Matthew Buongiorno, Katharina Schmidt, Jennifer Tschetter

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CONFERENCE association™

CONTACT THE NMUN

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

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NMUN Director-General (Marriott)
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NMUN•NY 2010 Important Dates		
IMPORTANT NOTICE: To make hotel reservations, you must use the forms at www.nmun.org and include a $1,000 deposit. Discount rates are available until the room block is full or one month before the conference – whichever comes first. PLEASE BOOK EARLY!		
31 January 2010	31 January 2010	• Confirm Attendance & Delegate Count. (Count may be changed up to 1 March) • Make Transportation Arrangements - DON'T FORGET! (We recommend confirming hotel accommodations prior to booking flights.)
15 February 2010	15 February 2010	• Committee Updates Posted to www.nmun.org
1 March 2010	1 March 2010	• Hotel Registration with FULL PRE-PAYMENT Due to Hotel - Register Early! Group Rates on hotel rooms are available on a first come, first served basis until sold out. Group rates, if still available, may not be honored after that date. See hotel reservation form for date final payment is due. • Any Changes to Delegate Numbers Must be Confirmed to: karen@nmun.org • Two Copies of Each Position Paper Due via E-mail (See Delegate Preparation Guide for instructions). • Preferred deadline for submission of Chair / Rapp applications to Committee Chairs
1 March 2010	1 March 2010	• All Conference Fees Due to NMUN for confirmed delegates. ($125 per delegate if paid by 1 March; $150 per delegate if receved after 1 March. Fee is not refundable after this deadline.
NATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS		The 2010 National Model UN Conference • 28 March - 1 April – Sheraton New York • 30 March - 3 April – New York Marriott Marquis

POSITION PAPER INSTRUCTIONS

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

1. TO COMMITTEE STAFF

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

2. TO DIRECTOR-GENERAL

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

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

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

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

www.nmun.org
for more information

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SC Working Group: Children and Armed Conflict	caac.sheraton@nmun.org
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Commission on the Status of Women	csw.sheraton@nmun.org
Econ. Commission for Latin America & the Caribbean	eclac.sheraton@nmun.org
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Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees	unhcr.sheraton@nmun.org
United Nations Children's Fund	unicef.sheraton@nmun.org
World Food Programme	wfp.sheraton@nmun.org
African Union	au.sheraton@nmun.org
Association of Southeast Asian Nations	asean.sheraton@nmun.org
North Atlantic Treaty Organization	nato.sheraton@nmun.org
Organisation of The Islamic Conference	oic.sheraton@nmun.org

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Commission for Sustainable Development	csustd.marriott@nmun.org
Commission on the Status of Women	csw.marriott@nmun.org
Econ. Commission for Latin America & the Caribbean	eclac.marriott@nmun.org
International Atomic Energy Agency	iaea.marriott@nmun.org
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees	unhcr.marriott@nmun.org
United Nations Children's Fund	unicef.marriott@nmun.org
World Food Programme	wfp.marriott@nmun.org
African Union	au.marriott@nmun.org
Association of Southeast Asian Nations	asean.marriott@nmun.org
North Atlantic Treaty Organization	nato.marriott@nmun.org
Organisation of The Islamic Conference	oic.marriott@nmun.org

OTHER USEFUL CONTACTS

Entire Set of Delegation Position Papers	positionpapers.sheraton@nmun.org
(send only to e-mail for your assigned venue)	positionpapers.marriott@nmun.org
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Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the 2010 National Model United Nations (NMUN). This year's General Assembly Plenary staff is: Directors Alex Adriano and Sebastian Schindler, Assistant Directors Matthew Buongiorno, Jennifer Tschetter, Felipe Ante and Katharina Schmidt. Alex is a graduate from the University of Wisconsin Oshkosh and now works as a Personnel Specialist for the United States Navy. This is his ninth year at the conference. Sebastian holds an MA in Political Science from Munich University, Germany, and currently is a Visiting Scholar at the University of Minnesota's Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs. This year is his sixth at NMUN. Jennifer will graduate from the University of Colorado in Boulder in December 2009, where she will receive her diploma in International Affairs and Philosophy. This NMUN will be Jennifer's 7th NMUN experience, and 4th NMUN NYC trip. Matthew is a graduate from Texas Christian University and is currently serving as a Herbert Scoville Jr. Peace Fellow at the Federation of American Scientists in Washington DC. This is his fourth year at NMUN. Felipe is an undergraduate from the Universidad San Francisco de Quito, Ecuador. He is in his third year of International Relations with specialization in Political Science and History. This is his third year at the conference. Katharina holds a BA in Economics and Political Science from the University of Bonn and is currently studying as an exchange student at the University of Toronto.

The topics for this year's General Assembly Plenary Committee are:

1. 10-Year Review of the Implementation of the Millennium Development Goals
2. Elimination of International Terrorism
3. Climate Change/Environmental Degradation as a Source of Conflict

The General Assembly (GA) is the most encompassing body in the United Nations system; some call it the "voice of the world." This guide will help you in preparing for the GA session in spring 2010. However, it can only be a starting point for your own research on the topics listed above and the policy positions of the country you will represent. To conduct your research, please consult scholarly materials, including journals, international news, and the United Nations website, among others. The better your preparation, the greater your personal learning experience – and it will simply be more fun!

Every participating delegation is required to submit a position paper prior to attending the conference. NMUN will accept position papers via e-mail by March 1st, 2010 for both venues. Please refer to the message from your Director-General explaining NMUN's position paper requirements and restrictions. Delegates' adherence to these guidelines is crucial.

The General Assembly can be an intimidating and overwhelming committee in the beginning, but it will have been a very rewarding experience in the end. We wish each of you the best as you prepare. Please do not hesitate to direct any questions or concerns via e-mail to your Director. We look forward to meeting you at the conference in spring 2010.

Sincerely yours,

Sheraton Venue   *Marriott Venue*
Alex Adriano   Sebastian Schindler
Director   Director
Matthew Buongiorno, Jennifer Tschetter   Felipe Ante, Katharina Schmidt
Assistant Directors   Assistant Directors
gaplenary.sheraton@nmun.org   gaplenary.marriott@nmun.org

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely yours,

Sheraton Venue	*Marriott Venue*
Amanda Williams, LCSW	Ronny Heintze
Director-General	Director-General
amanda@nmun.org	ronny@nmun.org

Sample Position Paper

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

Delegation from   *Represented by*
Canada   **(Name of College)**

Position Paper for General Assembly Plenary

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

I. Breaking the link between Diamonds and Armed Conflict

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

II. The Promotion of Alternative Sources of Energy

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

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

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

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

Committee History

In the wake of World War II, 51 States founded the United Nations (UN) with the goal of maintaining world peace and promoting international cooperation.[1] Since then, the General Assembly (GA) has been the "chief deliberative, policy-making and representative organ of the United Nations."[2] Also, it is referred to as the international community's "most representative forum."[3] The GA is the only of the six principle organs of the UN in which every of its today 193 Member States is represented and has one vote.[4]

Committees and Subsidiary Organs

Nearly all of the GA's decisions are prepared by its six Main Committees. The Main Committees strive where possible for harmonization of the different approaches of Member States and prepare draft resolutions and decisions for the GA Plenary sessions in their respective field of work.[5] They consist of the Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee), the Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee), the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee), the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee); the Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee) and the Legal Committee (Sixth Committee).[6]

The GA also has various other subsidiary bodies and agencies.[7] Among them are for instance the Executive Boards of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and of the World Food Programme (WFP), the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCHR), the Human Rights Council (HRC), the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation.[8]

Powers and Decision-Making Procedures

The functions and powers of the General Assembly are outlined in Chapter IV of the United Nations Charter.[9] According to article 10, the GA has the right to discuss and make recommendations concerning "any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter."[10] While the Security Council has the "primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security" according to article 24, the General Assembly also has a role to play in matters of peace and security.[11] Thus, article 11 stresses that the Assembly "may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security."[12] There is, of course, one exception to this rule: If the Security Council discusses an issue of peace and security, the Assembly may not do so at the same time (article 12).[13]

The decisions of the Assembly require a simple majority.[14] Only decisions on important questions, for instance those on peace and security, on budgetary matters or the admission of new members, require a two-thirds majority.[15] Although there formally is no veto power, as in the Security Council, general agreement is highly attractive, and 70-

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[1] *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, art.1.

[2] United Nations, General Assembly, 59th Session, *In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security and Human Rights for All. Report of the Secretary-General* (A/59/2005), 2005, ch.5, §158.

[3] Marín-Bosch, *Votes in the UN General Assembly*, 1998, p.5.

[4] United Nations, General Assembly, 61st Session, *Background Information*, 2006.

[5] United Nations, General Assembly, 64th Session, *Committees*, 2009.

[6] United Nations, General Assembly, 64th Session, *Committees*, 2009.

[7] Buergenthal & Murphy, *Public International Law*, 2007, p.47.

[8] United Nations, General Assembly, 64th Session, *Subsidiary Organs*, 2009;
    See also: Magstadt, *Understanding Politics: Ideas, Institutions and Issues,* 2006, p.576.

[9] *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945.

[10] *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, art.10.

[11] *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, art.24.

[12] *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, art.11.

[13] *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, art.12.

[14] United Nations, General Assembly, 61st Session, *Background Information*, 2006.

[15] United Nations, General Assembly, 61st Session, *Background Information*, 2006.
    See also: *Charter of the United Nations*, 1945, art.1.

80% of all resolutions pass without objection.[16] Given that the GA can only make non-binding recommendations (with the exception of budgetary matters), vast majorities enhance, on the one hand, the legitimacy of decisions.[17] This consensus-orientation has undergone changes over time, but today, adopting a resolution by consensus is considered a stronger affirmation than taking a vote on it.[18] On the other hand, the provisions of the Charter do not at all exclude majority decisions, and a large number of important decisions, including e.g. the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, were approved by a vote.[19]

In his report "In Larger Freedom" of September 2005, then Secretary-General Kofi Annan criticized that "consensus (often interpreted as requiring unanimity) ha[d] become an end in itself."[20] He recommended that the GA "take bold measures to rationalize its work and speed up the deliberative process, notably by streamlining its agenda, its committee structure and its procedures for holding plenary debates and requesting reports."[21]

Some Events of GA's History

Over the past six decades since its creation, GA's history is linked to a number of major developments and achievements in international law and politics. For example, the GA established the International Law Commission that drafted conventions such as the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties in 1969 and the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.[22] Also, the GA has contributed to human rights law, most notably through the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, and of the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 1966 and the development of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.[23] In sum, about one-third of GA resolutions each year address human rights.[24]

Through the Uniting for Peace resolution (A/RES/377) of November 1950, the General Assembly empowered itself to recommend collective action in case that any permanent member blocked the Security Council and it considered that a breach to international peace and security had occurred.[25] Not having been used by the GA since 1960, Uniting for Peace has come to new prominence when the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS) included reference to it in its report on the responsibility to protect.[26]

Besides Uniting for Peace in 1950, other landmark decisions adopted by the GA were the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/RES/1514 of 1960), as well as the resolutions on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (A/RES/3379 of 1975) and the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of South Africa (A/RES/42/43 of 1987).[27]

Recent GA Sessions

In its 63rd session, the GA successfully adopted resolutions on the Doha Declaration, the International Convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development.[28] The 64th GA Session is presided by H.E. Dr.

[16] Marín-Bosch, *Votes in the UN General Assembly*, 1998, pp.29, 93.

[17] Marín-Bosch, *Votes in the UN General Assembly*, 1998, pp.29, 93.

[18] Peterson, *The General Assembly, 2006,* p.72.

[19] Marín-Bosch, *Votes in the UN General Assembly*, 1998, pp.29, 93.

[20] United Nations, General Assembly, 59th Session, *In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security and Human Rights for All. Report of the Secretary-General* (A/59/2005), 2005, Chapt.5, §159.

[21] United Nations, General Assembly, 59th Session, *In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security and Human Rights for All. Report of the Secretary-General* (A/59/2005), 2005, Chapt.5, §160.

[22] Buergenthal & Murphy, *Public International Law,* 2007, p.51.

[23] Buergenthal & Murphy, *Public International Law,* 2007, p.52.

[24] Weiss, Forsythe, Coate & Pease, *The United Nations and Changing World Politics,* 2007, p. 175.

[25] International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty, *The Responsibility to Protect*, December 2001, pp.48, 53.

[26] International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty, *The Responsibility to Protect*, December 2001.

[27] United Nations, General Assembly, 15th Session, *Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples* (A/RES/1514), 2009;
    United Nations, General Assembly, 30th Session, *Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination* (A/RES/3379), 2009;
    United Nations, General Assembly, 42nd Session, *Policies of Apartheid of the Government of South Africa* (A/RES/42/43), 2009.

[28] United Nations, General Assembly, 64th Session, *Agenda of the Sixty-Third Session of the General Assembly,* 2009.

Ali Abdussalam Treki from Libya who played a major role in the creation of the African Union.[29] He pointed out that the 64th session is an opportunity to address and work with greater effort especially on topics such as the UN reform, climate change and the financial crisis.[30]

Must Reads

> Buergenthal, T., & Murphy, S., D. (2007). *Public International Law*. United States: Thomson West Editorial.
> *This book gives a very good overview over many aspects of public international law. The third chapter focuses on the United Nations and can be particularly relevant for your preparation. It highlights the GA's contributions to international law. Delegates are expected to be familiar with essential principles of international law.*

> *Charter of the United Nations* (June 26, 1945). 59 Stat. 1031, TS No. 993, 3 Bevans 1153.
> *The UN Charter is an excellent resource that provides working background knowledge of the duties of the principle UN bodies. The UN Charter additionally stipulates how these bodies work together. Delegates will benefit from the perusal of this source in understanding UN purpose and workflow. The UN Charter can be found at* http://www.un.org/aboutun/charter/.

> Marín-Bosch, M. (1998). *Votes in the UN General Assembly.* The Hague, Netherlands: Kluwer Law International.
> *Miguel Marín-Bosch, author of this book, has worked as a Mexican diplomat at the UN General Assembly in the 1970s and 1980s. He offers a profound analysis of votes in the General Assembly. For example, fundamental issues within GA debates, institutional structures of the body as well as graphs and statistics about voting patterns are presented and analyzed.*

> United Nations. General Assembly. 59th Session. (2005, March 21). *In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security and Human Rights for All. Report of the Secretary-General (A/59/2005)*. Retrieved July 23, 2007, from http://www.un.org/largerfreedom/report-largerfreedom.pdf.
> *This report was prepared by former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan. It provides a comprehensive agenda for reform of the United Nations. Inter-alia, measures to enhance the effectiveness of the GA are addressed in §§ 158-264.*

> Weiss, T. G., Forsythe, D. P., Coate, R. A., & Pease, K.-K. (2007). *The United Nations and Changing World Politics* (5th ed.). Cambridge, MA: Westview Press.
> *This book delivers a comprehensive introduction to the UN system. The authors address three aspects of the United Nations and changing world politics: international peace and security, human rights and humanitarian affairs, and sustainable human development. It can serve you as an introduction to your research on many topics.*

I. 10-Year Review of the Implementation of the Millennium Development Goals

"The Millennium Development Goals can be met by 2015, but only if all involved break with business as usual and dramatically accelerate and scale up action now."[31]

Introduction

Introduced in 2000 at the 55th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (GA), the aim of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are to increase development and decrease poverty and poor social conditions around the

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[29] United Nations, General Assembly, 64th Session, *President of the 64th Session of the United Nations General Assembly,* 2009.
[30] United Nations, General Assembly, 64th Session, *President of the 64th Session of the United Nations General Assembly,* 2009.
[31] MDG Database, *Millennium Development Goal Indicators: Official UN Site for MDG Indicators*, 2009.

world.[32] There are eight international MDGs focusing on different global problems. All 192 countries of the United Nations (UN) and 23 international organizations have committed themselves to reaching these goals by the target date of 2015.[33] 2010 marks a good point, as the 2/3 marker towards achieving the goals. With only five years remaining until the 2015 deadline, hard-pressed review and blameless autopsies are necessary for each of the goals to be achieved. The five remaining years are long enough to implement changes after reviewing the contemporary problems. It is important to know what they are, and to have a comprehensive understanding of the combined MDGs.

The eight MDG goals are as follows: Goal 1: Eradicate Poverty and Extreme Hunger; Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education; Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women; Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality; Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health; Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases; Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability; and Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development.[34]

While it is not easy to measure advancements amongst the goals, it is clear to the world that progress amongst the eight goals has been uneven. Not only has success been uneven in terms of geographic location (some areas, such as Eastern European countries have seen greater success than Sub-Saharan African nations), but there are great disparities amongst the goals themselves.[35] While it is necessary to review each individual goal, focusing on MDG Goals 4, 5 and 6 will be useful in examining the intricate and complex health questions of the MDGs. Immensely intertwined and knotted together, these three goals stand apart. The failures of one of the goals directly influence and impact the successes of the other two. Goal 4, Goal 5 and Goal 6 are strongly centered on the themes of access to sexual and reproductive information and supplies.

Solutions to the goals are both possible and practical. The United Nations (UN) Millennium Development Project, a group established to constantly review the MDGs, concurs: "Moreover, universal access to sexual and reproductive health information and services would have far-reaching effects for both the maternal health and child health Goals and for virtually every other Goal, including those for HIV/AIDS, gender, education, environment, hunger, and income poverty."[36] While some of the other MDGs have less tangible success factors, Goals 4, 5 and 6, have very clear and identifiable achievement indicators. All of these health goals are preventable with relatively easy changes.[37] While the goals are all extremely intertwined, a genuine understands of each goal and target is necessary to understand why the UN implemented the goals in the first place.

Understanding Health Related MDGs

Goal #4: Reduce Child Mortality
With only one target, Goal #4 is the most straightforward of all the health goals. Target 5 falls under Goal 4, and it is to "Reduce by 2/3 the under 5 mortality rate."[38] The aim of this Goal is to prevent and reduce the number of deaths in infants and young children. Often these deaths can be attributed to the fact that younger persons are less able to fight off simple bacterial infections.[39] While it seems that the simplicity of this goal should mean that the UN should have made progress in terms of child mortality, the opposite is true. This goal is failing monumentally, after five years of the MDGs being worked towards, little to no progress was found. In 2009 there were over ten million child deaths under the age of five—a number that has increased since the implementation of the MDGs, rather than having decreased.[40]

In the 2005 update report the reviewers, who are comprised of political scientists and health field experts, said, "the situation for Child Mortality and Women's health is still horrendous: the picture is 'staggering' to quote the World Bank; 'dire' to quote the United States Agency for International Development (USAID); 'a human disaster,' to quote

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[32] MDG Database, *Millennium Development Goal Indicators: Official UN Site for MDG Indicators*, 2009.
[33] End Poverty 2015, *Background on MDGs*, 2003.
[34] End Poverty 2015, *Background on MDGs*, 2003.
[35] United Nations, *The Millennium Development Goals Report*, 2009.
[36] United Nations, *The Millennium Development Goals Report*, 2009.
[37] MDG Database, *Millennium Development Goal Indicators: Official UN Site for MDG Indicators*, 2009.
[38] Freedman, Waldman Phino, & Wirth, *Child Health and Maternal Health*, 2006.
[39] Freedman, Waldman Phino, & Wirth, *Child Health and Maternal Health*, 2006.
[40] Keirnan, Mike, *Save the Children USA Announces Plan to Reduce Child Mortality Worldwide,* 2009.

the World Health Organization (WHO); and a 'health emergency,' to quote the African Union (AU)…"[41] The more recent studies from 2008 and 2009 only confirm and support the 2005 report.[42] Ten years into this project, one would have hoped that the UN was closer to the goal of reducing child mortality, not further away.

The solutions to child mortality are undemanding and inexpensive. Health officials and many experts agree that the solutions to child mortality problems are simple, low-tech and even cost effective.[43] The President and CEO of the non-governmental organization (NGO) Save the Children, Charles MacCormack, says that, "it only costs a few dollars to protect young children from conditions that disable or kill millions each year…With modest increases in funding, we can help countries reach the poorest with child survival and maternal health services. The [UN] can provide the leadership that will give mothers and children new hope and opportunity to lead healthy and productive lives."[44] Health experts say that simple and low-cost changes could easily reduce the child mortality numbers by around six million.[45] Twenty percent of these deaths are caused by infections and viruses caught in the first twenty-four hours of life, such as pneumonia, malaria and diarrhea.[46] To reduce changes of contracting malaria, mosquito nets in birthing areas would be beneficial, even keeping a child sheltered through the first week of life would drastically increase the chances of survival. Simple changes, such as promoting breastfeeding can help prevent dehydration during diarrhea in infants, and nutrients in a mother's breast milk can help strengthen a child's immune system.[47] Simple and inexpensive solutions can be the key to saving many lives.

Goal #5: Reduce Maternal Mortality Rate
The target for Goal 5 is to reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality rate.[48] Maternal mortality is considered to be the death of a woman during her pregnancy or during her childbirth. This has been an elusive goal due to a plethora of health and sanitation issues.[49] The World Health Organization (WHO) defines maternal health as: "the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not form accidental or incidental causes."[50] As opposed to just examining raw data, the information is looked at as a ratio. The maternal mortality ratio is the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.[51] This ratio is used to measure the risk of dying once the woman has already given birth. For many years the health of the mother in certain circumstances was not taken into account as much as the child's health was. This changed in 1987in Nairobi, when the Safe Motherhood Initiative was signed as a promise to help raise awareness of maternal health and complications.[52]

In contrast to the infant mortality rate, this goal has seen some improvement over the last nine years.[53] In 2000 it was estimated that there were roughly 600,000 maternal deaths related to childbirth, and the most recent United Nations counts are around 529,000.[54] This is not an enormous drop in the maternal deaths, but it is important to recognize the changes that were made in order to make this improvement happen. There is still much work to be done when it comes to reviewing maternal health care. Since the 1950s, the world has had the technology to prevent over 90% of all maternal deaths.[55] In contrast to infant mortality rates, where prevention is key, a reduction in maternal mortality is dependent on fast responses to complications that can arise before, during and after pregnancy.[56] The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) states that, "the crucial factors that give rise to unclean delivery are probably

[41] Freedman, Waldman Phino, & Wirth, *Child Health and Maternal Health*, 2006.
[42] MDG Database, *Millennium Development Goal Indicators: Official UN Site for MDG Indicators,* 2009.
[43] Leach, Beryl, Joan E. Pauluzzi, and Paula Munderi, *Prescription for healthy development: increasing access to medicines*, 2009.
[44] Keirnan, Mike, *Save the Children USA Announces Plan to Reduce Child Mortality Worldwide*, 2009.
[45] Keirnan, Mike, *Save the Children USA Announces Plan to Reduce Child Mortality Worldwide,* 2009.
[46] Keirnan, Mike, *Save the Children USA Announces Plan to Reduce Child Mortality Worldwide,* 2009.
[47] Keirnan, Mike, *Save the Children USA Announces Plan to Reduce Child Mortality Worldwide,* 2009.
[48] End Poverty 2015, *Background on MDGs*, 2003.
[49] Freedman, Waldman Phino, & Wirth, *Child Health and Maternal Health*, 2006.
[50] Freedman, Waldman Phino, & Wirth, *Child Health and Maternal Health*, 2006.
[51] Freedman, Waldman Phino, & Wirth, *Child Health and Maternal Health*, 2006.
[52] Keirnan, Mike, *Save the Children USA Announces Plan to Reduce Child Mortality Worldwide,* 2009.. .
[53] Freedman, Waldman Phino, & Wirth, *Child Health and Maternal Health*, 2006.
[54] Freedman, Waldman Phino, & Wirth, *Child Health and Maternal Health*, 2006.
[55] MDG Monitor, *Tracking Goal 5,* 2009.
[56] UNICEF, *What Can We Do To Prevent Maternal Mortality,* 2008.

related more to poverty and lack of facilities, than to ignorance."[57] Helping provide cleaner facilities where women give birth can decrease the chance that when a woman has a surgery to fix a complication that she contracts an infection. While some of the technologies that have been around since the 1950s are simple changes in medications and supplies, a lot of the technologies were new ways of procedures. These procedures cannot happen without trained medical technicians and sterile, up to date equipment.

New medical technicians are not enough to reduce maternal mortality; as it will take specific types of doctors to make these changes possible. The UN must ensure that birthing centres are able to provide emergency obstetric care (EmOC) and services; as it is these emergency services that are the ones that threaten the lives of mothers during the pregnancy process.[58] The WHO puts forth several necessary components that must be necessary to EmOC if maternal mortality rates are to go down: "Administer parenteral antibiotic, Administer parenteral oxytocic drugs, Administer parenteral anticonvulsants for pre-eclampsia and eclampsia, Perform manual removal of placenta, Perform removal of retained products, Perform assisted vaginal delivery, Perform surgery and Perform blood transfusions."[59] It is these types of procedures that are necessary to genuine prevention and positive reactions to maternal health issues that can lead to death.

While not one of the targets of the goal, female access to birth control has become an astoundingly important issue to those working towards Goal 5.[60] While many types of birth control exist in the modern world, in the developing world NGOs and IGOs focus on the woman, and therefore types of birth control that a woman could utilize on her own. Those proponents of increased access to birth control argue that there are over 201 million women each year who want access to contraception and are not granted access.[61] While one may wonder the connection between these 201 million women and Goal 5, the answer is that the denial of this coverage results in over 70-80 million unintended pregnancies a year.[62] These unintended pregnancies are often in the poorest parts of the world where access to EmOC types of health care are minimal. Birth control is the largest form of preventative care that can be taken to reduce maternal mortality.[63]

Goal #6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases
The targets for Goal 6 are as follows: "Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and Target 8: Have halted by the year 2015 and reverse the incidence of malaria and other disease."[64] Of the three health care goals, Goal 6 has much public awareness, especially since the 1990s with the AIDS epidemic.[65] Since 1981 over "26 million people have died of AIDS. Over the last two decades, the numbers the world has seen have only continued to grow; in 2005 and 2006 there were over 3 million AIDS deaths, in 2007 there were over 2.3 million deaths."[66] Each year the deaths are almost evenly matched with new infections.[67] It is undeniable that AIDS/HIV pose serious health threats and that even raised awareness in the health field has not greatly decreased how these diseases are spread. There are only continuous problems as, "the number of people living with HIV has risen from around 8 million in 1990 to 33 million today, and is still growing. Around 67% of people living with HIV are in sub-Saharan Africa."[68]

Like most issues, there were turning points when the world acknowledged the drastic problem that was the AIDS/HIV issues. There have been some positives: In 2001 the UN acknowledged it as a major problem, as evidence of the UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS); second, resources for AIDS programs in the developing world have increased six fold since 1996.[69] Some areas of the world have experienced

[57] UNICEF, *What Can We Do To Prevent Maternal Mortality,* 2008.
[58] Freedman, Waldman Phino, & Wirth, *Child Health and Maternal Health*, 2006.
[59] UNICEF, *What Can We Do To Prevent Maternal Mortality,* 2008.
[60] Leach, Beryl, Joan E. Pauluzzi, and Paula Munderi. *Prescription for healthy development,* 2009.
[61] Leach, Beryl, Joan E. Pauluzzi, and Paula Munderi. *Prescription for healthy development,* 2009.
[62] Freedman, Waldman Phino, & Wirth, *Child Health and Maternal Health*, 2006.
[63] End Poverty 2015, *Background on MDGs*, 2003.
[64] End Poverty 2015, *Background on MDGs*, 2003.
[65] End Poverty 2015, *Background on MDGs*, 2003.
[66] Avert, AVERTing HIV and AIDS, *Worldwide HIV and AIDS Statistics,* 2008.
[67] Avert, AVERTing HIV and AIDS, *Worldwide HIV and AIDS Statistics,* 2008.
[68] Avert, AVERTing HIV and AIDS, *Worldwide HIV and AIDS Statistics,* 2008.
[69] Ruxin, Josh, *Combating AIDS in the Developing World,* 2005.

progressive changes in terms of HIV/AIDS. For example, HIV/AIDS has decreased in more developed countries and areas such as the Western World, while it has increased dramatically in areas such as Sub-Saharan Africa.[70]

Scholars and health care providers call on multiple steps to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS: prevention and treatment.[71] The United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) holds prevention as the key and major solution to stopping the spread and reducing the growth of these afflictions.[72] Comprehensive solutions are necessary and strongly recommended. UNAIDS concurs that: "Comprehensive HIV prevention requires a combination of programmatic and policy actions that promote safer behaviors, reduce vulnerability to transmission, encourage use of key prevention technologies, promote social norms that favor risk reduction and address drivers of the epidemic."[73] UNAIDS calls on organizations to go beyond merely discussing prevention has a whole, and begin discussions on specific prevention methods. The most contemporary specific prevention goals focus on, "Effective prevention efforts focus on measures that directly support risk reduction by providing information and skills as well as access to needed commodities (such as condoms, sterile injecting equipment, and drug substitution therapy) for the populations most in need."[74]

While prevention is essential, the HIV/AIDS epidemic already impacts millions and millions of people, which means that effective treatment measures are also necessary.[75] While a vaccine for HIV/AIDS doesn't exist, the introduction of antiretroviral therapy (ARVs) in the 1990s helps keep the virus at bay. ARVs attack the virus via several fronts helping prolong the lives of those infected with HIV/AIDS.[76] ARVs are necessary to keep this virus from overcoming an individual, "nevertheless, ARVs are not a cure. If treatment is discontinued the virus becomes active again, so a person on ARVs must take them for life."[77] These treatments are expensive and under extremely high demand. The prices of ARVs have dropped dramatically, but the infrastructure necessary to transport and deliver the ARVs is severely lacking.[78] Yet, before these medications are given, one must overcome the obstacle that in many cultures around the world HIV contains extreme stigma, meaning many refuse to get tested and get accurate treatment. There need to be shifts in how the world views those with HIV so that people feel like they can access necessary treatments.[79]

Health Goals are all Interdependent

These three MDGs are related to one another not simply because they relate to health issues, but because the success of each individual goal will only occur with the success of the other two goals.[80] All of these health care goals are preventable through feasible and simple changes. The UN Millennium Project says, "moreover, universal access to sexual and reproductive health information and services would have far-reaching effects for both the maternal health and child health Goals and for virtually every other Goal, including those for HIV/AIDS, gender, education, environment, hunger, and income poverty."[81] Similar solutions can happen despite the fact that these are three extremely different problems. The UN is not in a place tackle each of these targets individually. For example, malaria is one of the largest killers of children in Sub-Saharan Africa. Goals 4 and Goals 6 can be tackled together when the world reviews how to reduce malaria all around the world.[82]

There are two necessary facets that need to be reviewed for the completion of these goals: the supply side (availability of high-quality services) and the demand side (barriers to appropriate utilization).[83] Effective solutions cannot and will not occur if people look at solutions that only include one side of this equation. The world has

[70] Ruxin, Josh, *Combating AIDS in the Developing World,* 2005.
[71] Avert, AVERTing HIV and AIDS, *Worldwide HIV and AIDS Statistics,* 2008.
[72] UNAIDS, *HIV Prevention,* 2009.
[73] UNAIDS, *HIV Prevention,* 2009.
[74] UNAIDS, *HIV Prevention,* 2009.
[75] UNAIDS, *HIV Prevention,* 2009.
[76] UNAIDS, *HIV Treatment and Solutions,* 2009.
[77] UNAIDS, *HIV Treatment and Solutions,* 2009.
[78] UNAIDS, *HIV Treatment and Solutions,* 2009.
[79] UNAIDS, *HIV Treatment and Solutions,* 2009.
[80] End Poverty 2015, *Background on MDGs,* 2003.
[81] End Poverty 2015, *Background on MDGs,* 2003.
[82] End Poverty 2015, *Background on MDGs,* 2003.
[83] United Nations, *The Millennium Development Goals Report*, 2009.

technologies to prevent diseases as seen in the great disparities of health issues around you. If a person gives birth in Africa there is a 1 in 8 chance in dying in your first year of life, compared to Northern America where 1 in 8,700 chance of dying within your first year.[84] Distribution and how utilization occurs is the problem.

There are global suggestions for solutions that range from laws to changes in the health care system. UNAIDS has several main solutions to helping solve all of these health care problems. First, the world needs to revise laws and practices to allow for a wider scope of persons to be trained with necessary health services. Second, enable community workers the opportunity to serve as advisors of health car providers during all phases of life. Lastly, substantially increase the benefits of going into the health field, and increase career paths so that local persons are given greater incentives to follow this pathway.[85] Treatment alone does not solve these issues.

Conclusion

The 2008 Task Force says that the reason the world has yet to see massive changes in these health goals is because "the targets and indicators set by the Goals are framed in technical, results-oriented terms. But the response must not simply be a technological one, for the challenge posed by the MDGs is deeply and fundamentally political. It is about access to and the distribution of power and resources: within and between countries; in the structures of global governance; and in the intimate spaces of families, households and communities."[86] Any solution to help the promotion of these goals will have to be multi-faceted. The complex nature of these issues requires both a hands on approach, while simultaneously giving power to local groups to strengthen and create their own health systems. While all MDGs are extremely important, a focus on these health goals—together, has the potential to be empowering and to be used as a stepping-stone for furthering the other United Nations Goals.

Recognizing that the problem is still a challenge is not enough. The goal exists because the world at large agreed that it was a problem, the real question is what can be done to solve the issue. The answers to these many questions are not just technical ones. In tackling these topics, delegates must go beyond simple logistical solutions to problems and attempt to resolve the systematic and inherent causes of each individual problem. It is only with a multi-faceted approach that the UN goals really have any possibility of being reached. Health issues are often put on hold in order to address political or economic issues, but in reality, peace is only possible if these health issues are considered equally important to other goals. The right to be healthy and be safe in ones persons is a fundamental right, and the UN must be constantly working towards achieving these goals. These health issues are symbolic of larger and more fundamental issues that the world needs to address: equality among men and women, economic disparity, poverty, distribution gaps and corruption.

Delegates must ask themselves, how are these goals interrelated? In your particular country do you have problems with any of these health goals? If so, are all of the problems monumental, or is your nation able to curb problems with one goal and not another? Are there ways for the UN to make sweeping changes, or are small local changes supported by the UN and other institutions the best approach? What are the biggest changes the UN could make in an effort to address all three goals? Is there one of these health goals that your nation values the highest? How does gender equality in your country impact these issues?

Must Reads

> High Level Forum on the Health MDGs. (2009). Overview and History. Retrieved August 25, 2009, from http://www.hlfhealthmdgs.org/
> *The High Level Forum on the Health MDGs is an expert group of persons who review the three health related goals as a group, in contrast to reviewing them individually. This website will be an excellent resource to understand how the three goals are interrelated and how the solutions to individual goals are all connected. There are many possible solutions that by themselves might seem best for one goal, but may not be effective in furthering the cause of another goal—this*

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[84] End Poverty 2015, *Background on MDGs*, 2003.
[85] End Poverty 2015, *Background on MDGs*, 2003.
[86] United Nations, *The Millennium Development Goals Report*, 2009.

*website offers solutions which this forum feel would be beneficial to the solving of all health
related MDGs.*

MDG Database, Update July 15, 2009. (2009). Millennium Development Goal Indicators: Official UN Site
for MDG Indicators. Retrieved August 1, 2009, from
http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/News.aspx?ArticleId=45
*This website may be one of the most helpful website for each individual country throughout the
discussion of this topic. This database is updated 5-6 times throughout the year, and on it you can
find individual country data and statistics for each goal. The goals are broken down into dozens of
measurable categories and you can view one country at a time. It is highly recommended that
each individual nation is aware of where their country is on each of the goals in discussion.*

United Nations. (2009). The Millennium Development Goals Report. Retrieved July 21, 2009, from:
http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/MDG_Report_2009_ENG.pdf
*This document will prove to be one of the most important pieces of work in researching this topic.
The 2009 report is the most updated global update on how far the MDGs are coming. The report
breaks each goal down and individually analyzes the significance of each goal and the point it is at
in 2009. There are also specific recommendations from different UN Organs as to what changes
can be made in order to better achieve goals.*

United Nations Initiative. (2009). MDG Monitor: Tracking the Millennium Development Goals. Retrieved
August 1, 2009, from http://www.mdgmonitor.org/index.cfm
*This website is also a good resource for helping to find specific state data on individual MDGs.
The goals of the MDG Monitor are to "Track, Learn and Support" in regards to the MDGs. This
website is unique in that the "Support" section gives suggestions and ways that countries can work
with non-profits and other IGOs in helping to achieve the 2015 goals. While it is NOT necessary
to use other NGOs or IGOs in the solutions you find to this topic, some of your countries may be
strong proponents of expanding our reach beyond the UN in order to achieve the goals.*

UNAIDS. (2009). "Treatment and Solutions. Retrieved August 29, 2009, from
http://www.unaids.org/en/PolicyAndPractice/HIVTreatment/default.asp
*UNAIDS serves as a special program of the United Nations, to unite the world against the spread of
HIV/AIDs. UNAIDS is comprised of the UNHRC, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, UNISCO,
Who and the World Bank. The unique aspect to this website is it gives perspectives from more than just one
organ of the UN, meaning that the solutions and treatment prevention plans are genuinely comprehensive.*

II. Elimination of International Terrorism

*"It is precisely the victims of terrorism who remind us why we must further develop multilateral counterterrorism
cooperation and capacity. When we see pictures of steel contorted by a terrorist bomb, or worse, the mangled body
of a child, it should remind us why political, religious and cultural differences must never drive a wedge between our
shared commitment to end terrorism in all its forms, everywhere."*[87]

Introduction

"Terrorism hurts all nations – large and small, rich and poor. It takes its toll on human beings of every age and
income, culture and religion. It strikes against everything the United Nations (UN) stands for. The fight against
terrorism is our common mission."[88] Yet in the face of United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's words,

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[87] Ban Ki-moon, *UN News Centre: Remarks to the meeting of the General Assembly on the UN Global Counter-Terrorism
Strategy*, 2008.
[88] Ban Ki-moon, *UN News Centre: Statement to the General Assembly on the follow-up to the adoption of the United Nations
Counter-Terrorism Strategy*, 2007.

terrorism endures, indiscriminately affecting the lives of innocent people. In recognition of its gravity, the elimination of international terrorism is a topic that has appeared on the UN's agenda for decades.[89]

Despite terrorism's recent recognition as a political hot word used frequently by the international media, terrorism has a far-reaching history.[90] Through its evolution, terrorism has also broken off into several different types, ranging from those with varying degrees of military affiliation (whether civilian or military), those driven by financial motivation, those driven by political ideology, to those driven by spiritual motivation.[91] As a result, the distinction between different types of violence can be blurred.[92] While some collective violence meet the requirements for designation as state terrorism, the delineation between state and substate terrorism can be fuzzy, and one may not be formally recognized as terrorist activity.[93] Terrorism and the threats that it poses have gradually changed as a result of three ongoing trends: (1) the globalization of commerce, travel, and information transfer; the ascent of religious fundamentalism and extremism as competitors with the economic, democratic, and secular trends of modernity; and (3) the privatization of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), which allows individuals easier access to weaponry capable of incomprehensible damage.[94] Extensive difficulty in constructing a universal definition of terrorism has been exacerbated by differentiation between 'classifications of terrorism.'[95]

Part of why combating terrorism remains a daunting challenge is the lack of consensus around what constitutes terrorist activity and the lack of one universal definition shared by all Member States: Differences in opinion concerning the use of violence in the context of liberation and self-determination precluded Member States from agreeing on a definition of terrorism in the 1980s.[96] Terrorism has been defined by some academics as "self-help by organized civilians who covertly inflict mass violence on other civilians."[97] An additional definition includes "the systematic employment of violence and intimidation to coerce a government or community into acceding to specific political demands."[98] Now, the UN has taken a less definitive approach to defining terrorism: Rather than offering a universal definition, in 2007 Ban Ki-moon outlined a series of conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, including the continuity of unresolved conflict, a lack of respect for human rights, a lack of the rule of law and its enforcement, discrimination (ethnic, national, and religious), political exclusion, social and economic marginalization, and shortcomings in good governance.[99] As some of these conditions are vague and debatable, this ambiguity is a case in-point of why defining (and combating) terrorism is in part so difficult for the international community. The difficulty of defining terrorism has led to the cliché that "one man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter."[100]

Yet, despite the fact that no internationally-recognized definition of terrorism has been established, terrorist activity is evident in several forms, from direct attacks (utilizing tools like chemical, biological, and conventional weapons) to indirect psychological attacks (in the form of evoking fear or a sense of danger in a population). As a reaction to these generally agreed-upon concepts, the UN has responded to the changing face of terrorism and has developed a series of mechanisms to combat terrorism.

UN efforts at combating international terrorism

In response to the threats posed by international terrorism, the UN has designed sixteen universal instruments that relate to specific terrorist activities, including benchmark General Assembly (GA) and Security Council (SC) resolutions as well as international treaties that tackle specific aspects of terrorism.[101] These mechanisms include

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[89] United Nations, UN Action to Counter Terrorism, 2008.
[90] Slone, *Responses to Media Coverage of Terrorism*, 2000, p. 508-522.
[91] Victoroff, *The Mind of the Terrorist: A Review and Critique of Psychological Approaches*, 2005, p. 6.
[92] Victoroff, *The Mind of the Terrorist: A Review and Critique of Psychological Approaches*, 2005, p. 6.
[93] Victoroff, *The Mind of the Terrorist: A Review and Critique of Psychological Approaches*, 2005, p. 6.
[94] Victoroff, *The Mind of the Terrorist: A Review and Critique of Psychological Approaches*, 2005, p. 6.
[95] Victoroff, *The Mind of the Terrorist: A Review and Critique of Psychological Approaches*, 2005, p. 6.
[96] Martyn, *The Right of Self-Defence under International Law-the Response to the Terrorist Attacks of 11 September*, 2001-2002.
[97] Black, *The Geometry of Terrorism*, 2004, p. 14.
[98] Rathbone and Rowley, *Terrorism*, 2002, p. 9.
[99] Ban Ki-moon, *UN News Centre: Address to the International Conference on Terrorism: Dimensions, Threats and Counter-Measures*, 2007.
[100] Jenkins, *Statements about Terrorism*, 1982, p. 12.
[101] United Nations, UN Action to Counter Terrorism, *International Instruments to Counter Terrorism*, 2008.

measures to combat terrorist activity specifically committed on board aircraft or related to the seizure of aircraft, crimes against internationally protected persons and hostages, protection of nuclear and other sensitive material, maritime navigation, suppressing terrorist bombings, and financial assistance to terrorists.[102] They are complemented by resolutions A/RES/49/60, A/RES/51/210, and A/RES/60/288, as well as Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001), 1540 (2004), 1566 (2004) and 1624 (2005).[103]

One movement within the UN indicating progress toward the elimination of international terrorism is the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, established in 2006 through A/RES/60/288.[104] This strategy is the first-ever collective and internationally approved global framework for conceiving solutions to eliminate terrorism in all its aspects.[105] The Strategy is comprehensive to the extent that it is divided into four pillars that address different aspects of terrorism, and outlines initiatives that Member States can take individually as well as in coordination with other Member States.[106] In September 2008, Ban Ki-moon described the Strategy as a historic step: "For the first time, Member States came together and took a common stand on the issue of terrorism."[107]

Several UN departments, funds, and agencies have taken action consistent with the mandates of the four pillars both in their own capacity and through cooperation with the Counter Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF).[108] The Task Force, established in 2005 by the Secretary-General, works to ensure coordination among several bodies in the UN involved in counter-terrorism efforts.[109]

Although the Strategy and these mechanisms represent a positive direction toward the elimination of international terrorism, new and innovative tools within the Strategy need to be coordinated that make continued, sustainable movements toward the complete elimination of international terrorism.

In September 2008, Ban Ki-moon urged Member States to embrace three guiding principles in order to strengthen the Strategy and expand on the sixteen mechanisms:

(1) We must be innovative in developing our tools. We must not shy away from non-traditional approaches to promoting security… Multilateral counter-terrorism cooperation should be undertaken in an integrated manner, across the four pillars of the strategy and across the necessary range of actors. Our aim is to offer to interested Member States the full range of UN support in a user-friendly manner.
(2) Multilateral counter-terrorism efforts must be done in partnership with regional and subregional organizations and with civil society. Both the United Nations System and Member States can do better in this regard by sharing information about the Strategy at all levels.
(3) Counter-terrorism efforts at the international level should leverage our comparative strengths… Bilateral actions may be insufficient to face the immensity of the needs and circumstances. The collective approach of the UN and the legitimacy of the Strategy give multilateral efforts a great advantage that we should maximize.[110]

The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

Sheikha Haya Rashed Al Khalifa, President of the 61st session of the General Assembly, declared in 2006 with the passing of A/RES/60/288 that "The passing of the resolution on the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy with its annexed Plan of Action by 192 Member States represents a common testament that we, the United Nations, will face terrorism head on and that terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever,

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[102] United Nations, UN Action to Counter Terrorism, *International Instruments to Counter Terrorism*, 2008.
[103] United Nations, UN Action to Counter Terrorism, *Fact Sheet: Implementing the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*, 2009.
[104] United Nations, UN Action to Counter Terrorism, *Counter-Terrorism Strategy*, 2008.
[105] United Nations, UN Action to Counter Terrorism, *Fact Sheet: Implementing the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*, 2009.
[106] United Nations, UN Action to Counter Terrorism, *Fact Sheet: Implementing the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*, 2009.
[107] Ban Ki-moon, *UN News Centre: Opening remarks at joint press conference with victims of terrorism*, 2008.
[108] United Nations, UN Action to Counter Terrorism, *Fact Sheet: Implementing the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*, 2009.
[109] United Nations, UN Action to Counter Terrorism, *Fact Sheet: Implementing the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*, 2009.
[110] Ban Ki-moon, *Remarks to the meeting of the General Assembly on the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*, 2008.

wherever and for whatever purpose, must be condemned and shall not be tolerated."[111] Since 2006, this Strategy has remained an integral part of UN efforts to combat international terrorism.[112]

In order to tackle all aspects of terrorism, the Strategy is organized into four central pillars:

(1) Measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism;
(2) Measures to prevent and combat terrorism;
(3) Measures to build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard;
(4) Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism.[113]

Measures to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism

The purpose of the first pillar is primarily to increase tolerance and understanding of different cultures, peoples, and religions by promoting dialogue and encouraging mutual respect.[114] As such, there is an educative quality integrated within this pillar that encourages Member States to utilize specialized organizations and implement tools that encourage general education and promote tolerance and social harmony. UN specialized organizations such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) have been involved in this effort, as have smaller entities like the Department of Public Information (DPI).[115] The DPI cooperates with Member States to promote dialogue, respect, tolerance, and cultural diversity through a series of seminars entitled 'Unlearning Intolerance,' which are aimed at examining different manifestations of intolerance and combating this intolerance through education.[116] This pillar also involves assisting victims of terrorism through financial compensation, by helping traumatized individuals transition back to a normal lifestyle, and by developing good governance.[117]

One challenge is how to integrate these functions, particularly developing good governance, within the work of the UN. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), for example, is instrumental in areas such as promoting good governance, the rule of law, social inclusion, and helping states to realize the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), integral components to the achievement of Pillar I.[118]

Measures to prevent and combat terrorism

The second pillar, measures to prevent and combat terrorism, lists a wide variety of actions that Member States can take in order to prevent terrorists from acquiring resources that may aid in terrorist activity, protect sensitive targets like nuclear power plants and storage facilities, and legally criminalize terrorist activity.[119] The overall mandate of this pillar is one of legal justice and combating terrorism in all of its forms, both by imposing legal standards and by attempting to defeat terrorist activity prior to its execution.[120]

Preventing the financing of terrorism
The pillar calls upon Member States to refrain from organizing, instigating, or tolerating terrorist activity, which also includes refraining from financing international terrorism.[121] The Financial Action Task Force's (FATF) Forty Recommendations on Money Laundering and Nine Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing are each

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[111] United Nations, UN Action to Counter Terrorism, 2008.
[112] United Nations, UN Action to Counter Terrorism, 2008.
[113] United Nations, UN Action to Counter Terrorism, *Counter-Terrorism Strategy*, 2008.
[114] United Nations, UN Action to Counter Terrorism, *Counter-Terrorism Strategy*, 2008.
[115] Kofi Annan, *Report: Uniting Against Terrorism*, 2006.
[116] United Nations, UN Press Release, *World Press Freedom Day Seminar Examines Role of News Media in Promoting Tolerance*, 2005.
[117] United Nations, UN Action to Counter Terrorism, *Counter-Terrorism Strategy*, 2008.
[118] Center on Global Counterterrorism Cooperation, *Workshop in Cooperation with the International Peace Academy and the Permanent Representation of Belgium to the UN*, 2007.
[119] United Nations, UN Action to Counter Terrorism, *Counter-Terrorism Strategy*, 2008.
[120] United Nations, UN Action to Counter Terrorism, *Counter-Terrorism Strategy*, 2008.
[121] United Nations, UN Action to Counter Terrorism, *Counter-Terrorism Strategy*, 2008.

intended to deny terrorists (and their supporters) access to the international financial system.[122] These include criminalizing the financing of terrorism, freezing terrorist assets, reporting suspicious transactions, and ensuring that entities cannot be misused to finance terrorism. Further, one of the sixteen UN counter terrorism mechanisms, the 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of Financing Terrorism, urges Member States to develop ways of freezing funding, thus depriving terrorists of needed resources.[123]

This pillar has been applied to contemporary terrorism, as well: "Under the Al-Qaida and Taliban sanctions regime, which is managed by the 1267 Committee of the Security Council, the Council requires all States to impose an assets freeze, a travel ban and an arms embargo on individuals and entities who have been placed on the 1267 Committee's Consolidated List on the basis of their association with Al-Qaida, Osama Bin Laden and/or the Talban."[124] As of February 2009, the 1267 Committee's Consolidated List contained the names of 396 individuals and 112 entities. As a result, 48 States froze financial assets in order to prevent further terrorist financing.[125]

Preventing terrorist acquisition of nuclear and other WMD-related materials
Related to depriving terrorists of resources is securing stockpiles of sensitive materials that may fall into the wrong hands, including chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear materials. The Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI), launched in 2003 by the United States, is a worldwide initiative with the objective of halting the trafficking of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), associated delivery systems for these WMDs, and sensitive fissile materials that could be utilized in order to create weapons by states and non state actors of concern, like terrorist groups.[126] In addition to this effort, the UN and related specialized agencies, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), have designed tools geared toward promoting nuclear security and preventing its acquisition by terrorist groups.[127] As written in the IAEA's staff report entitled *Promoting Nuclear Security: IAEA Action Against Terrorism*, IAEA's work targets preventing terrorists from acquiring enough plutonium or high-enriched uranium to construct a nuclear weapon.[128]

Another effort that the IAEA has coordinated is the Nuclear Security Plan for 2006-2009, a plan that seeks to improve the worldwide security of nuclear and other radioactive material in use, storage and transport by helping Member States to strengthen their respective nuclear security.[129] Finally, two of the sixteen universal instruments outlined earlier address these threats: the 1980 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material; and the 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.[130] The 1980 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material criminalizes the unlawful possession, use, transfer, or theft of nuclear material.[131] Finally, the 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism deals with both crisis situations involving nuclear material (assisting States in solving a specific situation) and post-crisis situations (ensuring the safety of nuclear materials by utilizing the IAEA).[132]

Strengthening legal measures in order to prevent terrorist activity
In addition to refraining from financing terrorism by imposing legal measures to criminalize it, this pillar also calls for Member States to abide by international law related to international terrorism and to domestically prosecute terrorists for conducting terrorist activities.[133] Overseeing the successful prosecution of terrorists is another area dependent upon good governance and thus may be assisted by organizations like the UNDP.[134] This portion of the pillar focuses on combating crimes that may be related to terrorism (including drug trafficking, arms trade, money

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[122] Financial Action Task Force, *Terrorist Financing*, 2009.
[123] United Nations, UN Action to Counter Terrorism, *Fact Sheet: Implementing the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*, 2009.
[124] United Nations, UN Action to Counter Terrorism, *Fact Sheet: Implementing the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*, 2009.
[125] United Nations, UN Action to Counter Terrorism, *Fact Sheet: Implementing the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*, 2009.
[126] U.S. Department of State, *Proliferation Security Initiative*, 2009.
[127] International Atomic Energy Agency, *IAEA & Nuclear Security*, 2004.
[128] International Atomic Energy Agency, *Promoting Nuclear Security: IAEA Action Against Terrorism*, 2004.
[129] International Atomic Energy Agency, *IAEA Nuclear Security Plan for 2006-2009*, 2009.
[130] United Nations, UN Action to Counter Terrorism, *International Instruments to Counter Terrorism*, 2008.
[131] United Nations, UN Action to Counter Terrorism, *International Instruments to Counter Terrorism*, 2008.
[132] United Nations, UN Action to Counter Terrorism, *Fact Sheet: Implementing the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*, 2009.
[133] United Nations, UN Action to Counter Terrorism, *Fact Sheet: Implementing the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*, 2009.
[134] Center on Global Counterterrorism Cooperation, *Workshop in Cooperation with the International Peace Academy and the Permanent Representation of Belgium to the UN*, 2007.

laundering, and smuggling of nuclear and other sensitive materials).[135] To further these missions, the Security Council established the Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee and passed resolution 1373 (2001), which "requested countries to implement a number of measures intended to enhance their legal and institutional ability to counter terrorist activities at home, in their regions and around the world."[136] These measures include restricting the provision of any kind of support for terrorists (including safe haven and sustenance), cooperating with other governments in terrorist investigation, prosecution, and arrest, and criminalizing all assistance for terrorism in domestic law.[137] Following up resolution 1373, the Security Council also adopted resolution 1535 (2004), which established the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED), and resolution 1624 (2005), which updated a clause related to restricting the provision of safe haven to terrorists.[138]

Measures to build States' capacity to prevent and combat terrorism and to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in this regard

The purpose of the third pillar is to build state capacity in order to foster more capable Member States that are more willing and able to execute all necessary means by which to combat terrorism. This pillar calls upon the international community to provide assistance to States lacking the ability to independently terrorism and its challenges, and to encourage inter-state cooperation through information sharing and better communication.[139] The Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has assisted more than 164 countries in becoming parties to and successfully implementing the sixteen universal counter-terrorism mechanisms.[140] In 2002, the General Assembly approved an expanded programme for the UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch involved with focusing on providing assistance to States in the legal aspects of counter-terrorism, including ratification of the sixteen universal legal instruments against terrorism.[141]

With the intention of capacity-building and providing assistance to States, the Monitoring Team of the 1267 Committee mentioned earlier has also collected information and requests from over 150 Member States relating to their technical assistance needs for more effective implementation of the Al-Qaida/Taliban sanctions regime. This information is then forwarded to UNODC (Terrorism Prevention Branch).[142] The pillar encourages Member States to make contributions to United Nations counter-terrorism projects, and to explore additional sources of funding.[143]

Several subsidiary organizations can be utilized for further fulfillment of Pillar III. For example, the IAEA and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons can help Member States develop more advanced means by which to ensure the security of nuclear and other sensitive materials; the World Health organization can double its efforts in helping States improve their public health systems to prepare for terrorist-conducted biological attacks.[144]

Measures to ensure respect for human rights for all and the rule of law as the fundamental basis of the fight against terrorism

The final pillar of the strategy is intended to ensure that prosecution and criminalization of terrorist activity progresses in a manner that guarantees civility, justice, and respect for human rights, all in compliance with A/RES/60/158, which provides the framework for the protection of human rights while combating terrorism.[145]

In prosecuting terrorism, Member States should maintain respect for the law, honor the value of human life as declared by the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, and respect the civility of mankind. The pillar

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[135] Center on Global Counterterrorism Cooperation, *Workshop in Cooperation with the International Peace Academy and the Permanent Representation of Belgium to the UN*, 2007.
[136] United Nations, Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee, 2009.
[137] United Nations, Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee, 2009.
[138] United Nations, Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee, 2009.
[139] United Nations, UN Action to Counter Terrorism, *Counter-Terrorism Strategy*, 2008.
[140] United Nations, UN Action to Counter Terrorism, *Fact Sheet: Implementing the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*, 2009.
[141] United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *UNODC and terrorism prevention*, 2009.
[142] United Nations, UN Action to Counter Terrorism, *Fact Sheet: Implementing the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*, 2009.
[143] United Nations, UN Action to Counter Terrorism, *Counter-Terrorism Strategy*, 2008.
[144] United Nations, UN Action to Counter Terrorism, *Fact Sheet: Implementing the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*, 2009.
[145] United Nations, UN Action to Counter Terrorism, *Fact Sheet: Implementing the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*, 2009.

encourages that the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) play an increased role in examining the question of "protecting human rights while combating terrorism."[146]

CTITF members have pursued efforts collectively through a working group on 'Protecting Human Rights While Countering Terrorism.'[147] The activities of the Working Group include the development of practical tools, which will be aimed at providing clear guidance as to how Member States can adopt human rights compliant measures in the context of counter-terrorism in ten specific areas.[148]

Conclusion

Progress made in the Strategy and aforementioned universal mechanisms is significant, but more has to be done. How can Member States effectively implement educational materials capable of promoting dialogue and fostering cultural sensitivity and tolerance? How can Member States ensure development and capacity-building while consecutively maintaining the strength of counter-terrorism measures? How can international legislation be improved in order to more effectively secure sensitive stockpiles (like nuclear) and prevent terrorist financing, even in indirect cases like terrorist activity operating through non-profit organizations? How can the problem of funding as it pertains to capacity-building be dealt with? What tangible steps can Member States and the UN take to measurably stymie terrorist activity? International terrorism and the threat that it poses to the international community remain real and tangible dangers to the international community. As more die at its hands every day, it is important to recognize and address the urgency of promptly stymieing this devastating activity.

Must Reads

Office of Disarmament Affairs. (2008). Terrorism and Disarmament. Retrieved October 3, 2009, from http://disarmament.un.org/terrorism.htm
A source that did not appear in the background guide, but a helpful source nonetheless. The site summarizes the Madrid 2005 speech on terrorism delivered by Ban Ki-moon and outlines the five D's of counter-terrorism strategy. In addition to this summary, the site also has several helpful links to the workings of the ODA in the context of defeating terrorism, and links to the Counter-Terrorism Strategy, as well.

United Nations. (2008). Counter-Terrorism Strategy. In *UN Action to Counter Terrorism*. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from http://www.un.org/terrorism/strategy-counter-terrorism.shtml
The website outlines the Strategy in-brief and then breaks it down into its four main pillars. It pays extensive attention to each of the pillars, describing their function, specialized organizations and bodies that work within each pillar, and challenges that have prevented full implementation of each pillar. Each pillar addresses a different part of addressing and eliminating international terrorism.

United Nations. (2008). International Instruments to Counter Terrorism. In *UN Action to Counter Terrorism*. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from
 http://www.un.org/terrorism/instruments.shtml
This specific page of the UN Action to Counter Terrorism lists and describes each of the sixteen instruments to combat terrorism. These instruments include those that involve terrorism utilizing aviation and maritime navigation, preventing terrorists from acquiring nuclear weaponry, and international laws against the direct or indirect financing of terrorism. This is a great source for a list of all of the instruments and their respective purposes.

United Nations. (2008). *UN Action to Counter Terrorism*. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from http://www.un.org/terrorism/
This site is the generic homepage for the UN Action to Counter Terrorism. The page provides a good summary on the workings of the United Nations toward the elimination of international

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[146] United Nations, UN Action to Counter Terrorism, *Fact Sheet: Implementing the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*, 2009.

[147] United Nations, UN Action to Counter Terrorism, *Fact Sheet: Implementing the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*, 2009.

[148] United Nations, UN Action to Counter Terrorism, *Fact Sheet: Implementing the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy*, 2009.

terrorism, including brief mention of the sixteen universal instruments against international terrorism and the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The page contains links to several helpful documents, including lists and descriptions of the sixteen instruments, a fuller explanation of the Strategy, and benchmark Security Council and General Assembly resolutions.

United Nations. (2009, March). Fact Sheet: Implementing the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. In *UN Action to Counter Terrorism*. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from
http://www.un.org/terrorism/pdfs/CT_factsheet_March2009.pdf
The website explores the subsidiary organizations that work within the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and their specific roles. It further assesses the effectiveness of the sixteen instruments that were put into place, and new efforts that specific organizations are employing. It divides the Strategy into its four pillars in order to better organize its explanations.

III. Climate Change/ Environmental Degradation as a Source of Conflict

For a long time, climate change and environmental degradation have been treated only as environmental problems. However, in 2004, when the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change issued its report "A more secure world: Our Shared Responsibility", environmental degradation was listed as one of ten high-level threats.[149] In April 2007, when the United Nations Security Council held its first discussion on climate change, the Council recognized it as a topic of international security.[150] While policy makers start to link the topic to international security, some researchers doubt that climate change really is a source of conflict.[151] Salehyan for example is of the opinion that "the overly structural logic linking climate change to armed conflict ignores human agency, ingenuity, the potential for technological innovation, and the vital role of political institutions in managing conflicts."[152] On the other hand, a study by Brown and Crawford does find empirical evidence for the link between climate change and arising conflicts.[153] Similarly, the EU's High Representative for the Common Security and Security Policy and the European Commission published a statement in March 2008, which recognized climate change as a source of conflict, as well as a threat to international security.[154] Even though the scholarly debate whether climate change is a cause of conflict or not is not yet settled, it "has recently become one of the most high-profile issues facing the global community."[155] So far it is a common view that climate change and environmental degradation are a problem of international dimension demanding international cooperation.[156]

Dimensions of Climate Change

Climate change is a phenomenon of multiple dimensions. In order to provide a clear scientific view on the current status of climate change and its consequences, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) together with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) founded the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).[157] According to the definition of the IPCC, climate change is "any change in climate over time, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity."[158] This definition differs from the definition of climate change in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that defines climate change as „a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability over comparable time periods."[159]

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[149] High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change, *A More Secure World: Our Shared Responsibility*, 2004, p.24.
[150] United Nations Security Council, 5663rd Meeting, *Debate on Impact of Climate Change on Peace, Security (SC/9000)*, 2007.
[151] Salehyan, *From Climate Change to Conflict? No Consensus Yet*, 2008, p.317.
[152] Salehyan, *From Climate Change to Conflict? No Consensus Yet*, 2008, p.317.
[153] Brown & Crawford, *Climate Change and Security in Africa*, 2009, p.17.
[154] High Representative and the European Commission, *Climate Change and International Security (S113/08)*, 2008, March 14.
[155] Salehyan, *From Climate Change to Conflict? No Consensus Yet*, 2008, p.322.
[156] Brown & Crawford, *Climate Change and Security in Africa*, 2009, p.23.
[157] Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, *IPCC Organization*, n.d.
[158] Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, *Summary for Policymakers.*, 2007, p.2.
[159] *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*, 1992, article 1.

In its fourth Assessment Report, which was released in 2007, the IPCC recognized that global warming is unequivocal.[160] Increases in temperatures, melting of snow and ice, and a rise of the sea level have been observed and the warming of the climate system can no longer be denied.[161] The rise in temperature, aspects of extreme weather, and several other phenomena have been perceived as irreversible long-term changes in climate. In the last 500 years, no 50-years period was recognized with an increase in temperature similar to the increase within the last one.[162]

The IPCC observed a significant rise in greenhouse gas concentrations since the mid-20th century caused by human influences.[163] Greenhouse gas emissions are the prime cause of anthropogenic climate change and are very likely to continue to rise and manifest inevitable changes in the global climate system with larger effects than those that have been observed so far.[164] The doubling of carbon dioxide concentrations will, according to IPCC estimates, lead to a surface warming in the range of 2°C to 4.5°C, above the UNFCCC's goal to limit warming below 2°C.[165] It is not predictable how the various global ecosystems will respond to these changes. But current studies demonstrate already how climate change impacts the environment.[166] Glaciers in the Himalaya for example are especially vulnerable to climate change and did shrink due to the rise of temperatures and reduced precipitation, affecting the fresh water supply of close to a billion people.[167] Abnormal rain- or snowfall led to a change of vegetation and a loss of agricultural productivity.[168] This leads to several conflicts, which will be discussed after a short introduction into the UN's efforts to combat climate change in the following section.

Climate Change and the United Nations

The United Nations addresses climate change, through several organizations, such as UNEP and UNDP, as well as legal frameworks, such as the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol. UNEP has been committed to the work on climate change for more than 20 years now.[169] In its climate change strategy, UNEP sees its main tasks in promoting the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and in improving the resilience of society towards climate change.[170] The aim of its work is to raise awareness of climate change mitigation in the private sector of the economy.[171] Additionally UNEP closely works together with the secretariat of the UNFCCC. The Member States of the UNFCCC have recognized the climate system as a common good and agreed to stabilize greenhouse gas emission on a level that would avoid "dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system," a goal that is defined by limiting warming to 2°C above pre-industrial levels.[172] Since the voluntary targets of the UNFCCC to reduce greenhouse gas emissions were not met by its Member States, the Kyoto Protocol was adopted in 1997. It sets binding targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in industrialized countries and aims to improve the compliance of all Member States.[173] The Security Council debate on April 17, 2007 marked a shift in the UN's perspective on climate change to acknowledging the linkage between climate change and international security.[174] During this discussion, especially developed countries as well as small island countries appreciated the initiative by the United Kingdom to discuss this topic in the Security Council.[175] Even though developing countries, like China or Pakistan agreed on the

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[160] Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, *Summary for Policymakers*, 2007, p.9.
[161] Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, *Summary for Policymakers*, 2007, p.9.
[162] Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, *Summary for Policymakers*, 2007, p.9.
[163] Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, *Summary for Policymakers*, 2007, p.12.
[164] Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, *Summary for Policymakers*, 2007, p.13.
[165] Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, *Summary for Policymakers*, 2007, p.12.
[166] Vedwan & Rhoades. *Climate Change in the Western Himalayas of India*, 2001.
[167] Jiawen, Zhefan, Jianchen & Xiang; *Glacier Variations and Climate Change in the Central Himalaya over the past few Decades*, 2006, p.221;
        See also: United Nations Environment Programme, *Glaciers are Melting Faster than Expected*, 2008.
[168] Vedwan & Rhoades; *Climate change in the Western Himalayas of India*, 2001, p.112.
[169] United Nations Environment Programme, *Annual Report,* 2008, p.16.
[170] United Nations Environment Programme, *Climate Change Strategy*, 2009, p.5.
[171] United Nations Environment Programme, *Climate Change Strategy*, 2009, p.5.
[172] United Nations, *Framework Convention on Climate Change*, 1992, Article 2.
[173] United Nations, *Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*, 1998.
[174] United Nations, Security Council, 5663rd Meeting, *Debate on Impact of Climate Change on Peace, security (SC/9000)*, 2007, April 17.
[175] United Nations, Security Council, 5663rd Meeting, *Debate on Impact of Climate Change on Peace, security (SC/9000)*, 2007, April 17.

fact that climate change has various impacts on livelihood, they argued it to be a socio-economic problem, which should be discussed in the General Assembly.[176]

The United Nations General Assembly has been discussing the implications of climate change since 1988 under the heading Protection of Global Climate for Present and Future Generations.[177] Its most current resolution (A/RES/63/32) recognizes the necessity for a clear-sighted handling of climate change and acknowledges the topic as part of a sustainable development strategy.[178] A February 2008 GA debate on climate change highlighted the need for effective partnerships between the UN and stakeholders, especially national parliaments due to their pivotal role in policy implementation and dialogue with citizens.[179] Only a dialogue between these groups could address the social concerns as well as the financial needs of climate change efficiently.[180] Also, the need for a common strategy for the United Nations to combat climate change was expressed.[181] During the 63rd session of the General Assembly Plenary, a resolution on "Climate Change and its Possible Security Implications" (A/RES/63/281) was adopted.[182] This resolution requests a report on the topic based on the opinions of Member States and important international organizations and invites the relevant organs of the United Nations to further deepen discussions on the security implications of climate change.[183]

Conflict Constellations and the Threat to International Security

A study by the German Advisory Council on Global Change identified four major constellations in which conflicts can be seen as a result of climate change.[184] First, climate change will lead to a shortage of drinking water, especially in regions depending on glaciers, such as Southeast Asia.[185] Second, climate change will cause a declining food production due to water shortages, desertification and other forms of environmental degradation.[186] These two forms of shortages can intensify distributional problems, which could foster violent conflicts.[187] Third, climate change will increase the probability of storm and flood disasters.[188] Fourth, these or similar environmental disasters can lead to "environmentally-induced migration."[189] Migration is already an unsolved issue in international politics with the potential to trigger conflicts.[190] The fact that environmental migration is not considered in international law might enforce the problem.[191]

These four constellations arise all over the world. Nevertheless, regional hotspots can be identified most often in developing countries.[192] The arguments of the four constellations can be supported by several case studies. Barnett for example argues that the increase of storm and flood disasters will lead to insecurity among several societies.[193]

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[176] United Nations, Security Council, 5663rd Meeting, *Debate on Impact of Climate Change on Peace, security (SC/9000)*, 2007, April 17.

[177] United Nations, General Assembly, 63rd Session, *Protection of Global Climate for Present and Future Generations (A/RES/63/32)*, 2008, November 26.

[178] United Nations, General Assembly, 63rd Session, *Protection of Global Climate for Present and Future Generations (A/RES/63/32)*, 2008, November 26.

[179] United Nations, General Assembly, *Summary of the General Assembly Thematic Debate: Addressing Climate Change: The United Nations and the World at Work*, 2002, p.2.

[180] United Nations, General Assembly, *Summary of the General Assembly Thematic Debate: Addressing Climate Change: The United Nations and the World at Work*, 2002.

[181] United Nations, General Assembly, *Summary of the General Assembly Thematic Debate: Addressing Climate Change: The United Nations and the World at Work*, 2002, p.1.

[182] United Nations, General Assembly, 63rd Session, *Climate Change and its Possible Security Implications (A/RES/63/281)*, 2009, June 11.

[183] United Nations, General Assembly, 63rd Session, *Climate Change and its Possible Security Implications (A/RES/63/281)*, 2009, June 11.

[184] German Advisory Council on Global Change, *World in Transition: Climate Change as a Security Risk*, 2007, p.2.

[185] German Advisory Council on Global Change, *World in Transition: Climate Change as a Security Risk*, 2007, p.2.

[186] German Advisory Council on Global Change, *World in Transition: Climate Change as a Security Risk*, 2007, p.2.

[187] German Advisory Council on Global Change, *World in Transition: Climate Change as a Security Risk*, 2007, p.2.

[188] German Advisory Council on Global Change, *World in Transition: Climate Change as a Security Risk*, 2007, p.3.

[189] German Advisory Council on Global Change, *World in Transition: Climate Change as a Security Risk*, 2007, p.2.

[190] German Advisory Council on Global Change, *World in Transition: Climate Change as a Security Risk*, 2007, p.5.

[191] German Advisory Council on Global Change, *World in Transition: Climate Change as a Security Risk*, 2007, p.5.

[192] German Advisory Council on Global Change, *World in Transition: Climate Change as a Security Risk*, 2007, p.3.

[193] Barnett, *Security and Climate Change,* 2001, p.2.

Especially the security of the inhabitants of small island states, such as Tuvalu and Kiribati, is affected by storm and flood disasters, as well as sea level rise.[194] The situation for the inhabitants in the Bangladesh delta is problematic as the increased risk in storms and flooding will lead to the destruction of their livelihoods.[195] Here the issue is not only the loss of the possibility to carry on farming, but the loss of homes.[196] The study by Perry focuses on the potential of food production and finds a clear evidence for a decreased potential in food production and farming caused by climate change, especially in Africa and Southeast Asia.[197] Also in the Middle East climate change threatens food production and drinking water resources.[198] The fight over these resources are an additionally threat in an already unstable region.[199]

These results are directly linked to international stability and security.[200] Some case studies predict that climate change will lead to an increase in the number of fragile states.[201] Weak states lack the capacity to meet a state's core functions; therefore every external shock, e.g. catastrophes induced by climate change, can overstretch their problem-solving competences.[202] The danger is that complete regions can be composed of fragile states, since climate change is a supranational phenomenon.[203] This is a challenge the international community never had to deal with before.[204] Studies even forecast that climate change will overstretch the resources of present security policy.[205]

Environmental migration will be another challenge for international security policy.[206] The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recognizes the existence of environmental migration, which can be enforced by climate change.[207] These climate migrants carry conflict potentials especially within regional hot spots.[208] Some studies provide empirical evidence that high population density is a predictor of armed conflicts.[209] These findings lead to the conclusion that increased environmental migrations will cause conflicts in the future.[210] To sum up, even though there is no agreement yet on the intensity of the problem, there is a consensus that climate change can enforce other drivers of violent conflicts, including resource scarcity (in particular of water and food), environmental catastrophes, weak capacity of governments, and forced migration.[211]

Climate Change and Its Impact on Africa

Africa is one of the regions that suffer the most from global climate change.[212] The climate in Africa differs from the North to the South, leading to different temperature rises within the continent.[213] All in all it is expected to increase between 2°C and 6°C within the next hundred years.[214] The rainfall will show a greater variability: in the South, heavy rainfall events did already have great impacts on countries such as Angola, Namibia and Zambia.[215] Most

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[194] Barnett, *Security and Climate Change,* 2001, p.2.

[195] Barnett, *Security and Climate Change,* 2001, p.2.

[196] Barnett, *Security and Climate Change,* 2001, p.2.

[197] Parry; Rosenzweig & Livermore, *Climate Change, Global Food Supply and Risk of Hunger*, 2005, p.2173.

[198] Brown & Crawford; *Rising Temperatures, Rising Tensions - Climate Change and the Risk of Violent Conflict in the Middle East*. 2009, p. 2.

[199] Brown & Crawford; *Rising Temperatures, Rising Tensions - Climate Change and the Risk of Violent Conflict in the Middle East*. 2009, p. 2.

[200] German Advisory Council on Global Change, *World in Transition: Climate Change as a Security Risk*, 2007, p.5; See also: Purvis & Busby; *The Security Implications of Climate Change for the UN System*, 2004, p.3.

[201] German Advisory Council on Global Change, *World in Transition: Climate Change as a Security Risk*, 2007; See also: Purvis & Busby; *The Security Implications of Climate Change for the UN System*, 2004.

[202] Raleigh & Urdal, *Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Armed Conflict*, 2007, p.691.

[203] German Advisory Council on Global Change, *World in Transition: Climate Change as a Security Risk*, 2007, p.5.

[204] German Advisory Council on Global Change, *World in Transition: Climate Change as a Security Risk*, 2007, p.6.

[205] German Advisory Council on Global Change, *World in Transition: Climate Change as a Security Risk*, 2007, p.6.

[206] German Advisory Council on Global Change, *World in Transition: Climate Change as a Security Risk*, 2007, p.6.

[207] Piguet, *Climate Change and Forced Migration*, 2008.

[208] German Advisory Council on Global Change, *World in Transition: Climate Change as a Security Risk*, 2007, p.6.

[209] Raleigh & Urdal, *Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Armed Conflict*, 2007, p.691.

[210] German Advisory Council on Global Change, *World in Transition: Climate Change as a Security Risk*, 2007, p.6.

[211] Raleigh & Urdal, *Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Armed Conflict*, 2007, p.691.

[212] Brown, Hammill & McLeman, *Climate Change as 'New' Security Threat: Implications for Africa*, 2007, p.1143.

[213] Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, *Summary for Policymakers.* 2007, p.9.

[214] Brown & Crawford, *Climate Change and Security in Africa*, 2009, p. 9.

[215] Brown & Crawford, *Climate Change and Security in Africa*, 2009, p. 9.

likely, overall reduced precipitation is affecting the continent in the future.[216] The rise of the sea level will affect especially low-lying costal areas, such as the Gambia, Egypt or Senegal.[217] It will increase socio-economic vulnerability of the communities living in costal areas.[218] The reason that Africa is one of the most vulnerable continents to the impacts of climate change is due to three factors. First of all, Africa's climate is characterized through a natural variability of rain and a high temperature; climate change will intensify this.[219] Secondly, economies in Africa depend on climate-related sectors, such as agriculture, fishing, and forestry.[220] And thirdly, since capacities for social infrastructure, core-state functions, and the economy are poor, many African countries' capacity to adapt to climate change seems insufficient.[221] Therefore the continent is susceptible to conflicts caused by climate change.[222] Since African states are developing countries, effects will be even more severe. In the following some examples will be provided to gain insight into the problems the continent might face in the future.

Concerning conflict constellations, several scenarios are possible. Existing problems of water supply will be intensified by climate change due to the variability of rainfall.[223] The extent of water conflicts is hard to predict. Some rivers, e.g. the Nile, supplying different countries with water can cause conflicts, since no regimes for water sharing are agreed upon.[224] Some studies predict conflicts over water more on the community level, with only smaller numbers of people being affected.[225] Additionally, the decrease in food production caused by droughts or similar environmental degradation can overstretch countries' capacities.[226] Malnutrition and hunger within a large percentage of the population might lead to violence against the small unaffected elites.[227] The option to import food is hardly available for countries with low incomes, a category to which most African countries belong.[228]

An example for a conflict over water and arable land is Darfur. UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon wrote that "amid the diverse social and political causes, the Darfur conflict began as an ecological crisis, arising at least in part from climate change."[229] UNEP concludes in its report from 2007 that the decreased rainfalls and the expansion of the Sahara as a result of climate change increased the tensions between farmers and herders.[230] Previously farmers let herders pass their territories sharing their grass and water. A few years ago farmers started to defend their territories in fear that herders ruin their soil.[231] Climate change thus lead to the destruction of livelihoods and made water and food scarce goods. The resulting threat to lives and livelihoods is a driver of armed conflict in Darfur and the entire Sub-Saharan Africa.[232]

Due to the conflicts over water and food, migratory pressure will increase in Africa.[233] Migration is part of an adaptation strategy for the affected population, but it risks transferring conflicts from one country to another.[234] An example for this scenario is Côte d'Ivoire. In the 1970s and 1980s, Côte d'Ivoire was the destination for thousands of Malians and Burkinabes trying to escape from unemployment and hunger in their own countries caused by desertification and drought.[235] When the government changed its policy towards migrations in the 1990s, tensions between indigenes and migrants resulted in a civil war in 2002.[236]

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[216] Brown, Hammill, & McLeman, *Climate Change as 'New' Security Threat: Implications for Africa,* 2007, p.1145.
[217] Brown, Hammill, & McLeman, *Climate Change as 'New' Security Threat: Implications for Africa,* 2007, p.1146.
[218] Brown O. & Crawford, A., *Climate Change and Security in Africa*, 2009, p.10.
[219] Brown O. & Crawford, A., *Climate Change and Security in Africa*, 2009, p.12.
[220] Brown O. & Crawford, A., *Climate Change and Security in Africa*, 2009, p.12.
[221] Brown O. & Crawford, A., *Climate Change and Security in Africa*, 2009, p.12.
[222] Brown, Hammill, & McLeman, *Climate Change as 'New' Security Threat: Implications for Africa*, 2007, p.1146.
[223] Brown, Hammill, & McLeman, *Climate Change as 'New' Security Threat: Implications for Africa*, 2007, p.1146.
[224] Brown & Crawford, *Climate Change and Security in Africa*, 2009, p.15.
[225] Brown & Crawford, *Climate Change and Security in Africa*, 2009, p.16.
[226] Brown & Crawford, *Climate Change and Security in Africa*, 2009, p.17.
[227] Brown & Crawford, *Climate Change and Security in Africa*, 2009, p.15.
[228] Brown & Crawford, *Climate Change and Security in Africa*, 2009, p.15.
[229] Ban, *A Climate Culprit in Darfur*, 16. 6. 2007.
[230] United Nations Environment Programme, *Sudan Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment*, 2007, p.80-84.
[231] United Nations Environment Programme, *Sudan Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment*, 2007, p.80-84.
[232] United Nations Environment Programme, *Sudan Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment*, 2007, p.80-84.
[233] Brown & Crawford, *Climate Change and Security in Africa*, 2009, p.15.
[234] Brown & Crawford, *Climate Change and Security in Africa*, 2009, p.15.
[235] Brown & Crawford, *Climate Change and Security in Africa*, 2009, p.15.
[236] Brown & Crawford, *Climate Change and Security in Africa*, 2009, p.15.

The United Nations addresses climate change related issues in Africa through several forums. In September 2009 the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) hold a special meeting on climate change.[237] The aim was to build partnerships within Africa as well as with countries outside of Africa.[238] UNEP mainly focuses on the technical assistance concerning the carbon market development.[239] In general, the main focus of the United Nations is to provide technical assistance and knowledge on the topic and to create a stable network for the adaptation and mitigation of climate change.[240]

Conclusion

The acceptance of the linkage between climate change and conflicts has increased during the last years. The main question now is how to deal with this knowledge. In the literature two keywords are at the centre of the debate: adaptation and mitigation.[241] Mitigation of climate change is expected to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.[242] It will not reverse climate change, but rather slow down the process and alleviate the effects of climate change.[243] Also, adaptation to climate change can serve to increase human security and avoid conflicts, especially within developing countries.[244] Strategies for managing water supplies, the change of agricultural production and the prevention of natural disasters need to be part of an adaptation strategy.[245] A comprehensive strategy including many different dimensions of the problem (agriculture, disaster management, the political question of resource distribution and social impacts, development policies and capacity-building, security and conflict prevention) needs to be elaborated, and the General Assembly with its oversight role within the UN system has to play a key role here.
The combat against climate change needs to be integrated in international security and conflict prevention strategies. It also needs to be part of development policies since climate change will hit developing countries very hard. Your task as a delegate is to develop suggestions about how to address these various challenges. Some questions to answer in your research include: What kind of conflicts will emerge, and in which regions? How can climate change be mitigated on the international level? Is there a need for further mechanisms, institutions or declarations focussing especially on the link between climate change and conflict, or are existing frameworks sufficient and the issue is rather one of implementation? What is the content of a successful adaptation strategy? How should adaptation be integrated in regional, national and international policies? Are there already successful mechanism in place to manage shortages and potential conflicts?

Must Reads

> Brown, O., & Crawford, A. (2009, March). *Climate Change and Security in Africa: A Study for the Nordic-African Foreign Ministers Meeting*. Retrieved August 11, 2009, from http://www.iisd.org/pdf/2009/climate_change_security_africa.pdf
> *The study focuses on the African implications of climate change in connection with security. It discusses security risk in Africa on the basis of water supply, food production and migration and tries to show difficulties for the African society. At the end of the study the authors present several strategies for the handling of climate change.*
>
> German Advisory Council on Global Change. (2007). *World in Transition: Climate Change as a Security Risk*. Retrieved August 11, 2009, from http://www.wbgu.de/wbgu_jg2007_kurz_engl.pdf
> *This report provides an overview on implications of climate change and its relation to security. It analyzes the problem in all dimensions and gives broad recommendations how to deal with it. Especially the last pages might be interesting for the work of the committee since some specific strategies are presented.*
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> United Nations. Security Council. 5663rd Meeting. (2007, April 17). *Debate on Impact of Climate Change*

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[237] United Nations News Centre; *UN Economic Commission for Africa hosts Climate Change Meeting*; 2009.
[238] United Nations News Centre; *UN Economic Commission for Africa hosts Climate Change Meeting*; 2009.
[239] United Nations Environment Programme, *Climate Change Strategy*, 2009, p.16.
[240] United Nations Environment Programme, *Climate Change Strategy*, 2009, p.16.
[241] O'Brien, *Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation and Human Security*, 2008, p.26.
[242] O'Brien, *Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation and Human Security*, 2008, p.26.
[243] O'Brien, *Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation and Human Security*, 2008, p.26.
[244] German Advisory Council on Global Change, *World in Transition: Climate Change as a Security Risk*, 2007, p.9.
[245] German Advisory Council on Global Change, *World in Transition: Climate Change as a Security Risk*, 2007, p.9.

on Peace, Security (SC/9000). Retrieved August 11, 2009, from
http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2007/sc9000.doc.htm
This is the summary of the debate on the impact of climate change on peace, security in the Security Council. It was the first debate ever held on this topic in the council. Some countries had doubts about the Security Council being the right organ to discuss the topic. Other countries like the United Kingdom had pushed the topic on the agenda and welcomed the discussion. The press release contains detailed statements by council members reflecting the different arguments on the issue, which should be known by all delegates.

United Nations. General Assembly. (2008, February 11-13). *Summary of the General Assembly Thematic Debate "Addressing Climate Change: The United Nations and the World at Work"*. Retrieved August 11, 2009, from http://www.un.org/ga/president/62/ThematicDebates/statements/CCsummaryFINAL.pdf
This summary provides an overview of the General Assembly's debate on climate change in February 2008. Mainly the importance of partnerships between stakeholders and the United Nations is addressed. Additionally the question of a consistent strategy of the United Nations on climate change is raised.

United Nations. General Assembly. 63rd Session. (2009, June 11). *Climate Change and its Possible Security Implications (A/RES/63/281)*. Retrieved August 11, 2009, from
http://www.un.org/ga/63/resolutions.shtml
In June 2009 the United Nations General Assembly adopted the first resolution concerning climate change and its possible security implications. The resolution is short, but it stresses the relevance of the topic and recommends further discussions. The resolution also marks for the first debate of the General Assembly on the nexus between climate change and human security.

Annotated Bibliography

Committee History

International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty. (December 2001). *The Responsibility to Protect*, Retrieved October 6, 2009, from http://www.iciss-ciise.gc.ca/pdf/Commission-Report.pdf
This report was written by a group of eminent personalities from all over the world. It was mainly by the reflections on the 1999 Kosovo intervention undertaken by the Independent International Commission on Kosovo, which had found that NATO's intervention was "illegal yet legitimate." The report discusses inter-alia under which conditions humanitarian intervention can be legitimate.

Magstadt, T. (2006). *Understanding Politics: Ideas, Institutions and Issues*. Belmont: Wadsworth.
This book provides, inter-alia, important insights into the UN system and the GA in particular. It contains a chart with the whole UN system which highlights the GA's subsidiary bodies. Delegates can check this source in order to better understand the functioning of the General Assembly.

Peterson, M. (2006). *The General Assembly*. New York: Routledge.
This book provides an in-depth look onto the General Assembly. It discusses its rules, the body's historical development, as well as the policy-making strategies that countries pursue. Delegates will greatly benefit in their understanding of what the GA's role in the UN system is, how the division of labor between the Plenary and Main Committees works and will receive an introduction into the key criticisms and challenges of reforming the main deliberative organ of the UN that need to be addressed if the GA is to live up to its central role in the system.

United Nations. General Assembly. 15th Session. (1960). *Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples* (A/RES/1514). Retrieved September 29, 2009, from
http://www.un.org/Depts/dpi/decolonization/declaration.htm
1960 marks an important year in the history of decolonization. Many states, in particular in Africa, became independent this year. GA resolution 1514 (XV) is often considered as a landmark document in this respect.

United Nations. General Assembly. 30th Session. (1975). *Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination* (A/RES/3379). Retrieved September 28, 2009, from http://unispal.un.org/unispal.nsf/0/761c1063530766a7052566a2005b74d1?OpenDocument
Resolution 3379 was and is a very controversial decision of the GA. In it, Zionism was officially considered as racial discrimination. In the GA's history, this resolutions stands out as one that rather separated than united nations.

United Nations. General Assembly. 42nd Session. (1987). *Policies of Apartheid of the Government of South Africa Resolution* (A/RES/42/23). Retrieved September 29, 2009, from http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/42/a42r023.htm
Resolution 42/43 is another landmark document of the GA. Only some years before the fall of the apartheid regime in South Africa, the GA takes a rather clear position on South Africa's policies. Whether and how this contributed to regime change is an open question, of course.

United Nations. General Assembly. 61st Session. (2006). *Background Information*. Retrieved October 6, 2009, from http://www.un.org/ga/61/background/background.shtml.
This webpage provides background information on the General Assembly of 2006/2007 at its 61st session. Its functions and powers, as set out in the UN Charter, are presented. Events in the history of the "main deliberative organ" of the UN, such as the "Uniting for Peace" resolution of 1950 and the Millennium Declaration, are mentioned.

United Nations. General Assembly. 63rd Session. (2008). *Agenda of the Sixty-Third Session of the General Assembly*. Retrieved September 2, 2009, from United Nations Web site: http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/63/251
This document lists all topics, resolutions and recommendations of the 63rd session of the General Assembly. It can provide you with an impression of the variety of issues discussed. Also, it might give you ideas on previous discussions of the topics of this year's session.

United Nations. General Assembly. 64th Session. (2009). *Committees*. Retrieved October 6, 2009, from http://www.un.org/ga/maincommittees.shtml.
This webpage contains information on the six Main Committees of the GA, as there are: the Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee); the Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee); the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee); the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee); the Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee); and the Legal Committee (Sixth Committee). As well, tasks of the Credentials Committee and the General Committee are mentioned.

United Nations. General Assembly. 64th Session. (2009). *President of the 64th Session of the United Nations General Assembly*. Retrieved October 2, 2009, from http://www.un.org/ga/president/64/
This web site provides some information on H.E. Dr. Ali Abdussalam Treki. Dr. Treki was elected president of the 64th session of the GA on 10 June 2009. He plays an important role in preparing and guiding the session which started in September 2009.

United Nations. General Assembly. 64th Session. (2009). *Subsidiary Organs*. Retrieved October 6, 2009, from http://www.un.org/ga/about/subsidiary_organs.shtml.
This web page lists all subsidiary organs of the UN General Assembly. They include Boards, Commissions, Committees, Councils, Panels, Working groups and other institutions. Among the most prominent subsidiary organs, you'll find the Executive Boards of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and of the World Food Programme (WFP), the Disarmament Commission, United Nations Peacebuilding Commission, the Human Rights Council (HRC), the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), etc.

I. 10-Year Review of the Implementation of the Millennium Development Goals

Achurua, Bob. (2009) Strong Health Systems Key to Achieving MDGs. *End Poverty 2015*. Retrieved August 30, 2009, from http://www.endpoverty2015.org/maternal-health/news/strong-health-system-key-achieving-mdgs/24/aug/09
NGO End Poverty is a method for groups to come together in support of solving the MDGs by 2015. In an examination of the health related goals, Bob Achurua offers up several solutions for collective action towards solving health related MDGs. In particular, he stresses the need and importance of better health systems around the world. Preventative care and measures can only be taken once stronger health systems are in place. Use this website and this article as a starting point if your position is taking you towards more infrastructure related solutions.

Anand, Sudhir and Till Bärnighausen. "Human resources and health outcomes: cross-country econometric study." *The Lancelot.* Lancet 2004; 364: 1603–09. Retrieved August 30, 2009, from http://www.iumsp.ch/Enseignement/postgradue/Besancon/docs/HRoutcomes.pdf
One of few studies to examine the linkages between health outcomes and health human resources, this paper talks about how health resources are about people not just supplies. The study is unique in that it examines these linkages across multiple MDGs: maternal health and childhood/infant deaths, all being in relation to the spread of HIV/AIDs. The study shows some possible solutions to helping solve more than once.

Cholewka, Patricia A. and Mitra M. Motlagh. (2008). *Health Capital and Sustainable Socioeconomic Development.* CRC Publishing.
When nations experience health crises it impacts not only the people, but also social, political and economic structures. This book demonstrates the horrendous cycle of unsustainable resource use in regards to ill health. Funding of healthcare is necessary for all types of healthcare prevention plans.

Cooper, Andrew Fenton and John J. Kirton, Ted Schrecker. (2007). *Governing global health: challenge, response, innovation.* Ashgate Publishing 2008.
A new globalized world means that all issues are more interconnected than ever before in human history, this doesn't exclude health issues. Authors Cooper, Kirton and Schrecker examine how only global governance of some type can help solve world epidemics and health issues. Contrary to other authors, these men don't necessarily feel the UN is the best body for solving the world health crisis.

Freedman, Lynn P, Ronald J Waldman, Helen de Phino, and Meg E. Wirth. (2006). Child Health and Maternal Health. *Millennium Project: Task Force on Child Health and Maternal Health*. Retrieved July 21, 2009, from http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/reports/tf_health.htm
This report analyzes two goals in specific: Goal 4 (Infant Mortality) and Goal 5 (Maternal Health). The report links the two together and shows how increased pre-natal health care for mothers helps raise awareness of health issues and helps prevent the occurrences of infant mortality. While several years old, the report touches on how the UN was failing to meet these two very important goals and recommends changes so that the targets are better met.

Kawachi, Ichirō and Sarah P. Wamala. (2007). *Globalization and health*. Oxford University Press.
This book provides analysis of the largest problems to global health. The authors offer solutions to both evaluate and help solve the health issues, with a specific focus on international agencies, such as the UN. This book will help show the significance that our political and economic systems will encounter if the world doesn't make serious changes to help fix the global health crisis.

Leach, Beryl, Joan E. Pauluzzi, and Paula Munderi. (2005). Prescription for healthy development: increasing access to medicines. *UN Millennium Project Task Force on HIV/AIDS, Malaria, TB and Access to Essential Medicines*. Retrieved July 21, 2009, from http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/reports/tf_essentialmedecines.htm
These authors show us a genuine logistical problem with the health systems of much of the developing world—a lack of access to vaccinations and other medicines. This lack of access is important to prevention (diseases such as malaria, TB and HIV through childbirth) as well as the solution to other problems (common problems such as flu, or diarrhea). The report also gives great analysis on which areas of the world in particular lack this distribution.

MacDonald,Théodore Harney.   (2007). *The global human right to health: dream or possibility?* Radcliffe Publishing.
MacDonald takes a unique approach to evaluating the health MDGs by using the UN Charter as more of a guidance point than the actual MDG documents. The book argues that the major causes of ill health are not bacteria and viruses, or even war and natural disasters, but poverty.   The author argues that if the UN were to focus more on solving poverty as a first step, then the health care crisis could be averted.

Murthy, Padmini and Clyde Lanford Smith. (2009). *Women's Global Health and Human Rights.* Jones and Bartlett Publishing.
Women's Global Health and Human Rights is an overview of the challenges faced by women in different regions of the world. This book is good for demonstrating the differences that men and women face in the healthcare arena. There are success stories and examples of successful female empowerment.

Ruxin, Josh. (2005). Combating AIDS in the Developing World. *UN Millennium Project Task Force on HIV/AIDS, Malaria, TB and Access to Essential Medicines*.   Retrieved July 21, 2009, from
http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/reports/tf_hivaids.htm
Discusses how AIDS remains a global catastrophe, which threatens social and economic stability of nations all around the world. This serves as one of the most comprehensive examinations of the situation of HIV/AIDS and how the MDGs are working in regards to the situation.

Saachs, Jeffery D. (2005). "Getting Started in 2005: launching a decade of bold ambition." *UN Millennium Project Task* Force. Retrieved September 29, 2009, from
http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/documents/MainReportChapter16-lowres.pdf
When the UN set out to achieve the MDGs, they set many timelines and guidelines. Even five years in, most of the world; however, realized that the goals were not on track. The task force in 2005 reviewed the goals and gave an updated set of solutions and bold changes. Seeing as the goals have not all been achieved this article is a good starting point on analyzing why the previous solutions haven't been working.

Saachs, Jeffery D. (2005). "Public Investment to Empower Poor People." *UN Millennium Project Task* Force. Retrieved September 29, 2009, from http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/documents/MainReportChapter5-lowres.pdf
This portion of the Project Task Force review will give insight as to how the UN can help fund and financially support the implementation of MDGs. It is important to understand the financial responsibility and financial limitations in promoting these goals. Saachs gives suggestions for using multi-faceted approaches as a financially feasible way of acheieving the goals.

Seear, Michael. (2007). *An Introduction to International Health.* Canadian Scholars Press.
An Introduction to International Health serves as a history for overseas aid from North America to the developing world. The key factors of the book include: health, poverty and malnutrition. There are a variety of solutions offered through primary health care strategies and human rights interventions as a means to solve the health crisis.

Semba and Richard D., Martin W. Bloem. *Nutrition and health in developing countries.* Humana Press 2009.
Nutrition and Health in Developing Countries examines the fact that coming to the understanding that different levels of causality and interactions are the causes of the problems in the first place can only solve global health and nutrition problems. The book has excerpts from policy makers, nutritionists, scientists, students and professionals who all give different outlooks on how to solve the global health crisis. The authors view the health crisis not as a small problem, but an emergency that requires fast action.

Travis, Phyllida, and Sara Bennett, Andy Haines, Tikki Pang, Zulfiqar Bhutta, Adnan A Hyder, Nancy R Pielemeier, Anne Mills, Timothy Evans. "Overcoming health-systems constraints to achieve the Millennium Development Goals." *Public Health*. Lancet 2004; 364: 900–06. Retrieved September 1, 2009, from
http://www.who.int/healthsystems/gf11.pdf
The group of experts from the Public Health initiative discusses how to handle the health MDGs, but more specifically, different approaches for lower developed nations. The authors talk about how progress amongst all eight MDGs has been slow, but examine the reasons for why the progress has been particularly slow for the health

goals. The main problem, these authors argue, is that we don't understand enough about why past strategies failed so horribly.

United Nations General Assembly. (2001). Declaration of Commitment. *United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the Prevention of HIV/AIDS (UNGASS)*. Retrieved July 21, 2009, from http://www.ua2010.org/en/UA2010/Universal-Access/Official-Papers/Declaration-of-Commitment/UNGASS-Declaration-of-Commitment
The declaration discusses and highlights the important aspects which the GA felt demonstrated the drastic situation of HIV/AIDS around the world. The declaration serves as a blueprint for how the UN was going to move forward in combating the situation of HIV/AIDS. The UN recognized that action must be taken and spread the movement of action across 10 main priorities within this one goal.

Wagstaff Adam, Mariam Claeson, and the World Bank. *The millennium development goals for health: rising to the challenges.* The World Bank. 2004.
The book serves as a report and hold analysis from the side of the World Bank. Unlike most other research, this book takes population and population density into account for how the health goals are progressing at this point. Poor and non-poor disparities are of great attention in the book, which is particularly important to helping the UN understand how to take different approaches with the goals in different places around the world. Broader goals are the conclusion to this report.

Weiss, Thomas George and Sam Daws. (2007). *The Oxford handbook on the United Nations.* Oxford University Press.
This comprehensive analysis of UN History includes all major decisions and conflicts in regards to the UN. Of particular importance to this topic is the Women and Gender chapter, which focuses largely on women's health issues and women's health rights. MDG's 4 and 5 are largely related to the rights of women and understanding of how the UN has approached these issues in the past is necessary.

World Health Organization. (2009). Health in the Millennium Development Goals. Retrieved September 1, 2009, from http://www.who.int/mdg/goals/en/index.html
At this website you can find a table which provides indicators for each of the health related MDGs. Health related MDGs make up three goals, and eight out of the sixteen overall targets. Health is also an important contributor to several other goals. The significance of the MDGs lies in the linkages between them: they are a mutually reinforcing framework to improve overall human development. Use this table as a marker for where individual countries are positioned in relation to the three MDGs we are examining.

World Health Organization. (2009). The WHO Agenda. Retrieved September 30, 2009, from http://www.who.int/about/agenda/en/index.html
While this is the General Assembly analyzing these health issues, it is quintessential that delegates have a understanding of the WHO and what the WHO does. This website will give insight into how some of the major WHO efforts and movements are in line with the MDGs. The WHO is an extremely valuable resource in helping to achieve these goals, and it is a good idea to use the resources one already has at hand.

World Youth Report. (2003). *Youth and Health Issues.* Retrieved September 30, 2009, from http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unyin/documents/ch04.pdf
While many health problems involve children and youth of the world, very few solutions involve children as a part of the solution or in the planning of solutions. This journal provides a unique perspective for why children have to be involved in helping solve world health issues. Many health issues might even be misunderstood because the world has failed to accurately involve children in discussions regarding their health.

II. Elimination of International Terrorism

Annan, K. (2006, May 2). Address to the General Assembly by Kofi Annan on the launch of Uniting against Terrorism: Recommendations for a Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. In *UN News Centre*. Retrieved August 10 2009, from http://www.un.org/News/ossg/sg/stories/statments_search_full.asp?statID=23

Kofi Annan reflects on the outcomes of the 2005 World Summit and makes recommendations toward the advancement of a UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. This speech is Annan's "vision on that matter." Kofi Annan outlines the five D's and instructs Member States to follow them in being maximally effective in combating terrorism. This is an important document in reflecting the origins of the Strategy and the recommendations made toward advancing it prior to Ban Ki-moon's position as Secretary-General.

Black, D. (2004, March). The Geometry of Terrorism. *Sociological Theory, 22*(1), 14-25.
This journal article is utilized foremost to offer an academic definition of terrorism. Beyond this, the article provides a sociological explanation for why terrorism may occur and what criteria are typically fulfilled when terrorist attacks occur. One of its central arguments is that growth in technology has diminished the need for a terrorist's physical proximity to a population.

Center on Global Counterterrorism Cooperation (2007, December 5) Conditions Conducive to the Spread of Terrorism: the Role of the UN in Implementing Pillar I of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from http://www.globalct.org/images/content/pdf/discussion/conditions_conducive_workshop.pdf
The document offers examples of UN bodies that can or already do work within the context of achieving Pillar I of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The background paper brainstorms different ways by which to improve development and good governance in order to ensure that maintaining these two items do not encroach on efforts to eliminate international terrorism.

Financial Action Task Force. (n.d.). Terrorist Financing. In *FATF/OECD*. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from http://www.fatf-gafi.org/pages/0,3417,en_32250379_32236947_1_1_1_1_1,00.html
This document lists recommendations advanced by the Financial Action Task Force in order to prevent money laundering and financing terrorist activity. FATF describes and bullets a central Plan of Action in preventing terrorist financing. The page links to four additional documents, including nine recommendations on terrorist financing and guidance for financial institutions in detecting terrorist financing.

International Atomic Energy Agency. (n.d.). IAEA & Nuclear Security. Retrieved October 3, 2009, from http://www.iaea.org/NewsCenter/Features/NuclearSecurity/index.html
This is an archived site that is no longer updated that functions as a central list of documents related to IAEA efforts at ensuring nuclear security. It includes several links about nuclear terrorism as well as IAEA efforts at preventing the acquisition of nuclear materials by terrorist entities, links to Security Council resolutions, and possible scenarios within which terrorists could conceivably acquire nuclear material. The archived site is also linked to Nuclear Security & the IAEA, a page with more contemporary information concerning these same issues.

International Atomic Energy Agency. (n.d.). IAEA Nuclear Security Plan for 2006-2009. In *Nuclear Security Plan*. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from http://www-ns.iaea.org/security/NSP_2009.htm
A summary of the IAEA's activities in nuclear security describes the first comprehensive programme to combat the risk of terrorism by assisting States in strengthening their nuclear security. The source is a bullet-style page that includes assessments, needs, analysis, coordination, and financing. This source was used within the background guide as a means by which to combat terrorist acquisition of nuclear materials.

International Atomic Energy Agency. (2004, June 1). Promoting Nuclear Security: IAEA Action Against Terrorism. In *Top Features*. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from http://www.iaea.org/NewsCenter/Features/NuclearSecurity/terrorism.html
A description of efforts that have been progressed in ceasing the threat of terrorist acquisition of nuclear materials. The document bullets four specific threats that the IAEA feels are important to absolve. The page ends with IAEA Anti Terrorism Measures.

Jenkins, B. M. (1982, September). Statements about Terrorism. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 463*, 11-23.
Jenkins presents an academic definition of terrorism that differs slightly from other standard definitions. The article argues that terrorism cannot be classified and compartmentalized, but can rather pose itself as something entirely different, such as freedom fighting. Subsequent to definitional debates the article makes

several statements about the nature of terrorism, the lack of international cooperation against it, and patterns in terrorism over time.

Ki-moon, B. (2007, February 16). Statement to the General Assembly on the follow-up to the adoption of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Strategy. In *UN News Centre*. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from
 http://www.un.org/apps/news/infocus/sgspeeches/search_full.asp?statID=67
Ban Ki-moon recalls the creation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in this speech. In doing so, the Secretary-General briefly explains its mechanisms and functionality, and applauds its representation as the first consensual effort on terrorists by 192 UN Member States. Finally, the speech transitions to an explanation of the implementation of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and provides a list of its duties and overall purpose.

Ki-moon, B. (2007, November 15). Address to the International Conference on Terrorism: Dimensions, Threats and Counter-Measures. In *UN News Centre*. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from
 http://www.un.org/apps/news/infocus/sgspeeches/search_full.asp?statID=149
Like other speeches concerning terrorism, the Secretary-General begins by applauding the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy as a representation of consensus between 192 UN Member States and urges further cooperation in achieving the elimination of international terrorism. This speech specifically, however, outlines conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism (this is the article's main use in the background guide) and places the UN squarely at the forefront of fighting these conditions by utilizing the Strategy.

Ki-moon, B. (2008, September 4). Remarks to the meeting of the General Assembly on the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy. In *UN News Centre*. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from
http://www.un.org/apps/news/infocus/sgspeeches/search_full.asp?statID=309
Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon condemns terrorism and applauds the establishment of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in this speech. The Secretary-General's speech recalls the Strategy's creation, cites its victories, and calls on Member States to continue dedication toward its future progress. On this note, Ban Ki-moon outlines three recommendations that Member States can pursue in order to strengthen their commitment to the Strategy.

Ki-moon, B. (2008, September 9). Opening remarks at joint press conference with victims of terrorism. In *UN News Centre*. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from
http://www.un.org/apps/news/infocus/sgspeeches/search_full.asp?statID=308
Ban Ki-moon appeals to the emotionalism of terrorism and the tragedy that it can inflict on regular people. The speech is a narrative of the fates of specific individuals inflicted by terrorist activity, and then moves into mentioning the Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

Martyn, A. (2002, February 12). The Right of Self-Defence under International Law - the Response to the Terrorist Attacks of 11 September. In *Parliamentary Library*. Retrieved August 13, 2009, from
http://www.aph.gov.au/library/Pubs/CIB/2001-02/02cib08.htm
Martyn explores the issue of terrorism in the larger context of what it is defined as, what type of violence it falls under, and the implications of these findings in the face of international law. It is used within this background guide in the definitional debate section; the source makes distinctions between different types of violence that may be implicated as terrorism, such as liberation movements.

Medalia, J. (2004, September 22). *Nuclear Terrorism: A Brief Review of Threats and Responses*. Retrieved August 13, 2009, from http://www.fas.org/irp/crs/RL32595.pdf
Medalia outlines the dangers posed by terrorist acquisition of nuclear weaponry. In addition to listing the threats and describing the consequences should any of these threats be fulfilled, the report hypothesizes responses that may avert or eliminate the threats. This source is utilized in Pillar II of the background guide in its discussion of nuclear terrorism.

Proliferation Security Initiative. (n.d.). *U.S. Department of State*. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from
http://www.state.gov/t/isn/c10390.htm
The Proliferation Security Initiative, employed under President Bush in 2003, according to the U.S. Department of State. The page links to other helpful sources, including statements and participants. Within

the background guide it is used in the context of a measure by which nuclear proliferation can be halted, thus alleviating the threat of terrorist acquisition of nuclear materials.

Rathbone, A., & Rowley, C. K. (2002, March). Terrorism. *Public Choice, 111*(1/2), 9-18.
Rathbone and Rowley provide a good academic definition on terrorism, its primary function in the background guide. The article additionally provides explanation on the nature of terrorist groups, citing them as similar and comparable to special interest groups. It uses Al Qaida, Hezbollah, and Fatah as case studies.

Slone, M. (2000, August). Responses to Media Coverage of Terrorism. *The Journal of Conflict Resolution, 44*(4), 508-522.
Slone covers the role of the media in manipulating public perception, particularly concerning terrorist activity. Arguments range from those that cite the mass media as a powerful propaganda tool capable of molding the attitudes of susceptible public to those that claim the media has a very limited influence. The source argues for the frequency of the word "terrorism" mentioned in the media in recent history.

United Nations. (2005, March 5). World Press Freedom Day Seminar Examines Role of News Media. In *UN News Centre*. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2005/obv477.doc.htm
The Department of Public Information's (DPI) "Unlearning Tolerance" program is the main focus of this article. This program is an educational mission that targets civilians in order to improve cultural, religious, and ethnic awareness around the world as a means by which to combat terrorism. The press release concludes with a statement by the Secretary-General.

United Nations. (2008). Counter-Terrorism Strategy. In *UN Action to Counter Terrorism*. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from http://www.un.org/terrorism/strategy-counter-terrorism.shtml
The website outlines the Strategy in-brief and then breaks it down into its four main pillars. It pays extensive attention to each of the pillars, describing their function, specialized organizations and bodies that work within each pillar, and challenges that have prevented full implementation of each pillar. Each pillar addresses a different part of addressing and eliminating international terrorism.

United Nations. (2008). International Instruments to Counter Terrorism. In *UN Action to Counter Terrorism*. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from
http://www.un.org/terrorism/instruments.shtml
This specific page of the UN Action to Counter Terrorism lists and describes each of the sixteen instruments to combat terrorism. These instruments include those that involve terrorism utilizing aviation and maritime navigation, preventing terrorists from acquiring nuclear weaponry, and international laws against the direct or indirect financing of terrorism. This is a great source for a list of all of the instruments and their respective purposes.

United Nations. (2008). *UN Action to Counter Terrorism*. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from
http://www.un.org/terrorism/
This site is the generic homepage for the UN Action to Counter Terrorism. The page provides a good summary on the workings of the United Nations toward the elimination of international terrorism, including brief mention of the sixteen universal instruments against international terrorism and the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. The page contains links to several helpful documents, including lists and descriptions of the sixteen instruments, a fuller explanation of the Strategy, and benchmark Security Council and General Assembly resolutions.

United Nations. (2009, March). Fact Sheet: Implementing the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. In *UN Action to Counter Terrorism*. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from
http://www.un.org/terrorism/pdfs/CT_factsheet_March2009.pdf
The website explores the subsidiary organizations that work within the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and their specific roles. It further assesses the effectiveness of the sixteen instruments that were put into place, and new efforts that specific organizations are employing. It divides the Strategy into its four pillars in order to better organize its explanations.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2009). UNODC and Terrorism Prevention. In *Terrorism Prevention*. Retrieved August 10, 2009, from http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/terrorism/index.html
This page focuses on the UNODC Terrorism Prevention Branch, a programme that focuses on providing assistance to States in the legal and related aspects of counter-terrorism. Although this page is but a summary, this page also contains several helpful links to UNODC's role in combating terrorism, specific conventions, and forthcoming major events. Within the background guide it is mentioned primarily in regard to Pillar III.

Victoroff, J. (2005). The Mind of the Terrorist: A Review and Critique of Psychological Approaches. *Journal of Conflict Resolution, 49*(3), 3-42.
Victoroff reviews the state of the art theories and date regarding the psychology of terrorism. It is used in the background guide as an explanation for the historical evolution of terrorism and where the UN falls in addressing terrorism. This source also plays a role in the definitional debate of terrorism.

III. Climate Change/ Environmental Degradation as a Source of Conflict

Al Khalifa, H. R. (31.7.2007). *Statement at the Fourth Thematic Debate of the 61st Session of the General Assembly on Climate Change as a Global Challenge*. Retrieved August 11, 2009, from http://www.un.org/ga/president/61/statements/statement20070731.shtml
The opening statement by the President of the General Assembly Plenary on the debate of "Climate Change as a Global Challenge" focuses mainly on the connection of climate change and development. Especially sustainability is pointed out as important factor for the handling of the topic. Statements from other countries during this debate can be found on the homepage as well.

Barnett, J. (2001, October). *Security and Climate Change*. Retrieved August 11, 2009, from http://www.tyndall.ac.uk/publications/working_papers/wp7.pdf
This study has its focus on national and human security in connection with climate change. In a mix of theoretical analysis and examples it also analyzes the impact of military on security connected with climate change. Especially some regional examples can be useful for the work of the committee.

Brown, O., & Crawford, A. (2009, March). *Climate Change and Security in Africa: A Study for the Nordic-African Foreign Ministers Meeting*. Retrieved August 11, 2009, from http://www.iisd.org/pdf/2009/climate_change_security_africa.pdf
The study focuses on the African implications of climate change in connection with security. It discusses security risk in Africa on the basis of water supply, food production and migration and tries to show difficulties for the African society. At the end of the study the authors present several strategies for the handling of climate change.

Brown, O., Hammill, A., & McLeman, R. (2007, November). Climate Change as the 'New' Security Threat: Implications for Africa. *International Affairs*, 83(5), 1141-1154.
This article reviews climate change as a security threat. It analyzes the current African climate and tries to show some examples of conflicts caused by climate change like Darfur in Sudan. Even though some examples are given, the main focus lies on the review of theoretical literature.

High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change. (2004, December 2*). A More Secure World: Our Shared Responsibility*. Retrieved August 11, 2009, from http://www.un.org/secureworld/report2.pdf
The High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change was mandated to identify the most important threats to international peace and security and to recommend measures for collective action. The report summarizes the findings and recommendations to the international community. It is often recalled in resolutions and therefore it might be a very interesting document for the committee.

High Representative and the European Commission. (2008, March 14). *Climate Change and International Security (S113/08)*. Retrieved August 11, 2009, from http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressData/en/reports/99387.pdf

The High Representative and the European Commission forwarded a Paper to the European Council concerning climate change and international security. It revises the relationship of climate change and international security and reviews possible policy implications for the European Union. Several conflict constellations are identified.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. (2007). *Summary for Policymakers. In: Climate Change 2007: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC*. Retrieved August 11, 2009, from http://ipcc-wg1.ucar.edu/wg1/Report/AR4WG1_Print_SPM.pdf
This report provides all information and data on climate change. It is an objective resource on climate change and its current status provided for the United Nations. Most scientists and politicians refer to this source.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. (n.d.). *IPCC Organization*. Retrieved August 11, 2009, from http://www.ipcc.ch/organization/organization.htm
This web side provides all information on the Intergovernmental Penal on Climate Change. It is especially use full for data on climate change and all its related topics. Within the "Publication and Data" section all reports can be found. Especially the reports on mitigation and adaptation might be interesting for the committee.

Jiawen, R., Zhefan, J., Jianchen, P. & Xiang, Q. (2006). Glacier Variations and Climate Change in the Central Himalaya over the past few Decades. *Annals of Glaciology*, 43, 218-222
The study focuses on the impact of climate change on glaciers in the Himalaya. Mainly two risks are identified: reduced precipitation and warmer temperatures. If these risks occur in the future as well the study forecasts a tremendous glacier melt.

Ban, K. (2007, June 16). A Climate Culprit in Darfur. *The Washington Post*. Retrieved August 11, 2009, from http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/06/15/AR2007061501857.html
The Secretary General of the United Nations reviews the conflict in Darfur. The article stresses the roots of the conflict, of which climate change is identified as one. It is important for delegates to understand the interplay of several factors in the escalation of conflict.

O'Brien, K., Sygna, L., Leichenko, R., Adger, W. N., Barnett, J., Mitchell, T., et al. (2008, March). *Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation and Human security: A Commissioned Report for the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs*. Retrieved August 11, 2009, from http://www.gechs.org/downloads/GECHS_Report_3-08.pdf
This report focuses on disaster risks and vulnerability on climate change as well as on human security implications. It gives a broad overview on disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change. The evaluation on human security seem distinct and therefore useful as resource.

Parry, M., Rosenzweig, C. & Livermore, M. (2005, October). Climate Change, Global Food Supply and Risk of Hunger. *Philosophical Transaction of the Royal Society*, 360, 2125-2138
On a rather theoretical level this study focuses on the linkage of climate change and food supply. The study works with some regression models and finds empirical evidence for a linkage. The data presented in the study is an overall very useful resource for the committee work.

Piguet, E. (2008, January). *Climate Change and Forced Migration*. Retrieved August 11, 2009, from http://www.unhcr.org/research/RESEARCH/47a316182.pdf
This research paper from the UNHCR shows the effects on climate change on migration. It strongly argues in favor of the climate change induced migration. Therefore it recommends to draw more attention on environmental migration in the international community.

Purvis, N. & Busby, J. (2004). *The Security Implications of Climate Change for the UN System*. Retrieved August 11, 2009, from http://www.brookings.edu/views/papers/fellows/purvis20040501.pdf
This paper summarizes in a short way security implications of climate change on the UN System. It approaches every single aspect of the topic in a short way. Therefore it can be used as an introduction to further research.

Raleigh, C., & Urdal, H. (2007). Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Armed Conflict. *Political Geography,* 26(6), 674-694.

The article reviews theoretically the connection between climate change and conflicts. It presents a model based on relationship between demography, environment and violent conflicts in the past. It finds empirical evidence especially for population growth and density as predictor for armed conflicts.

Salehyan, I. (2008). From Climate Change to Conflict? No Consensus Yet. *Journal of Peace Research,* 45(3), 315-326.
The article reviews current literature on climate change linked to conflict. The author presents a quiet skeptical view weather climate change can be directly linked to conflicts or not. The article is useful to get an overview on current literature.

United Nations Environment Programme. (2007, June). *Sudan Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment*. Retrieved August 11, 2009, from http://postconflict.unep.ch/publications/UNEP_Sudan.pdf
This report reviews the impact of climate change on Sudan. It draws a very specific picture of the consequences from climate change on ecological, social, political and economical live in Sudan. Especially page 70-97 might be interesting for the committee work, since it is a review on climate change as cause of armed conflicts.

United Nations Environment Programme. (2008). *Annual Report*. Retrieved August 11, 2009, from http://www.unep.org/PDF/AnnualReport/2008/AnnualReport2008_en_web.pdf
The Annual Report of the United Nations Environment Programme reviews the work of the UNEP. Especially the chapter on climate change (pp.12-27) might be interesting for the committee. It gives an overview on how the UNEP deals with climate change and what kind of recommendations it makes to the other organs of the UN concerning climate change.

United Nations Environment Programme. (2009). *Climate Change Strategy*. Retrieved August 11, 2009, from http://www.unep.org/pdf/UNEP_CC_STRATEGY_web.pdf
The UNEP Climate Change Strategy reviews current action taken by the UNEP to mitigate climate change and gives recommendations for future activities. It is part of the preparation for the UNFCCC summit in Copenhagen in December 2009. The updates for the summit can be found on the homepage as well and should be taken into consideration.

United Nations Environment Programme (2008, March 18). *Glaciers Are Melting Faster Than Expected, UN Reports*. Retrieved October 3, 2009, from the ScienceDaily Web site http://www.sciencedaily.com /releases/2008/03/080317154235.htm
The article reports on new data indicating that mountains are experiencing stronger than expected warming and as a consequence glacial melting. UN Under-Secretary-General and UNEP Executive Director Achim Steiner emphasizes that this melting in the Himalaya affects the fresh water supply of more than a billion people and their water needs for drinking, agriculture, and business activities, as the main sources of water – the Ganga, Indus and Brahmaputra rivers – become seasonal rivers. Similar melting and loss of glaciers in the next two decades are expected in other regions of the world, such as Latin America and Europe.

United Nations (1992). *Framework Convention on Climate Change*. Retrieved August 11, 2009, from http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/conveng.pdf
This framework convention (UNFCCC) recognizes the climate system is a common good that is affected by greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore the common goal is to stabilize greenhouse gas emission on a level to avoid dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. The Convention was ratified in 1992 and came into force on March 21 1994.

United Nations. (1998). *Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*. Retrieved August 11, 2009, from http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.pdf
The Kyoto Protocol is an additional protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. It was adapted at December 11 1997 and came into force at February 16 2005. The most important enlargement of the UNFCCC is binding targets for green house gas emissions.

United Nations. General Assembly. 63rd Session. (2009, June 11). C*limate Change and its Possible Security Implications (A/RES/63/281)*. Retrieved August 11, 2009, from http://www.un.org/ga/63/resolutions.shtml

In June 2009 the United Nations General Assembly adopted the first resolution concerning climate change and its possible security implications. The resolution is very short but it stresses the relevance of the topic and recommends further discussions. On this web side more resolutions on climate change can be found.

United Nations. General Assembly. 63rd Session. (2008, November 26). *Protection of Global Climate for Present and Future Generations (A/RES/63/32)*. Retrieved August 11, 2009, from http://www.un.org/ga/63/resolutions.shtml
In November 2008 the United Nations General Assembly discussed the protection of global climate for present and future generations. The main idea of the resolution is the linkage between climate and development. Therefore, the resolution calls for a sustainable handling of the global climate.

United Nations. General Assembly. (2008, February 11-13). *Summary of the General Assembly Thematic Debate "Addressing Climate Change: The United Nations and the World at Work"*. Retrieved August 11, 2009, from http://www.un.org/ga/president/62/ThematicDebates/statements/CCsummaryFINAL.pdf
This summary provides an overview of the General Assembly's debate on climate change in February 2008. Mainly the importance of partnerships between stakeholders and the United Nations is addressed. Additionally the question of a consistent strategy of the United Nations on climate change is raised.

United Nations. News Centre. (2009). *UN Economic Commission for Africa hosts Climate Change Meeting*. Retrieved August 11, 2009, from http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=31923&Cr=africa&Cr1=climate+change
The United Nations News Centre informs media about all important news concerning the United Nations and related topics. In September 2009 the ECA launched a summit to discuss climate change related issues within Africa. Participants of the summit were all African States and some European States.

United Nations. Security Council. 5663rd Meeting. (2007, April 17). *Debate on Impact of Climate Change on Peace, Security (SC/9000)*. Retrieved August 11, 2009, from http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2007/sc9000.doc.htm
This is the summary of the debate on the impact of climate change on peace, security in the Security Council. It was the first debate ever held on this topic. Some countries had doubts about the Security Council being the right organ to discuss the topic. Other countries like the United Kingdom had pushed forward the topic on the agenda and welcomed the discussion.

Vedwan, N. & Rhoades, R. (2001, December 1). Climate Change in the Western Himalayas of India: a Study of Local Perception and Response. *Climate Research*, 19, 109-117.
The study reviews the situation of Indian farmers in the Western Himalayas concerning climate change. It reviews the normal weather cycle in the area and shows data on the abnormalities in the regions. With this data, the change in the output production of apple farmers due to climate change is analysed.

Rules of Procedure
General Assembly Plenary

Introduction
1. These rules shall be the only rules which apply to the General Assembly Plenary (hereinafter referred to as "the Assembly") and shall be considered adopted by the Assembly prior to its first meeting.
2. For purposes of these rules, the Plenary Director, the Assistant Director(s), the Under-Secretaries-General, and the Assistant Secretaries-General, are designates and agents of the Secretary-General and Director-General, and are collectively referred to as the "Secretariat."
3. Interpretation of the rules shall be reserved exclusively to the Director-General or her or his designate. Such interpretation shall be in accordance with the philosophy and principles of the National Model United Nations and in furtherance of the educational mission of that organization.
4. For the purposes of these rules, "President" shall refer to the chairperson or acting chairperson of the Assembly.

I. SESSIONS

Rule 1 - *Dates of convening and adjournment*
The Assembly shall meet every year in regular session, commencing and closing on the dates designated by the Secretary-General.

Rule 2 - *Place of sessions*
The Assembly shall meet at a location designated by the Secretary-General.

II. AGENDA

Rule 3 - *Provisional agenda*
The provisional agenda shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General and communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least sixty days before the opening of the session.

Rule 4 - *Adoption of the agenda*
The agenda provided by the Secretary-General shall be considered adopted as of the beginning of the session. The order of the agenda items shall be determined by a majority vote of those present and voting. Items on the agenda may be amended or deleted by the Assembly by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

The vote described in this rule is a procedural vote and, as such, observers are permitted to cast a vote. For purposes of this rule, "those present and voting" means those delegates, including observers, in attendance at the meeting during which this motion comes to a vote.

Rule 5 - *Revision of the agenda*
During a session, the Assembly may revise the agenda by adding, deleting, deferring or amending items. Only important and urgent items shall be added to the agenda during a session. Permission to speak on a motion to revise the agenda shall be accorded only to three representatives in favor of, and three opposed to, the revision. Additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than thirty days before the opening of a session, may be placed on the agenda if the Assembly so decides by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. No additional item may, unless the General Assembly decides otherwise by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, be considered until a committee has reported on the question concerned.

As the General Assembly Plenary determines the agenda for its Committees, this rule is applicable only to the Plenary body. Items cannot be amended or added to the agenda by any of the Committees of the Assembly. For purposes of this rule, the determination of an item of an "important and urgent character" is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final. If an item is determined to be of such a character, then it requires a two-thirds vote of the Assembly to be placed on the agenda. It will, however, not be considered by the Assembly until a committee has reported on the question, or a second two-thirds vote is successful to keep the Plenary body seized of the matter. The votes described in this rule are substantive vote, and, as such, observers are

not permitted to cast a vote. For purposes of this rule, "the members present and voting" means those members (not including observers) in attendance at the session during which this motion comes to vote.

Rule 6 - Explanatory memorandum
Any item proposed for inclusion in the agenda shall be accompanied by an explanatory memorandum and, if possible, by basic documents.

III. SECRETARIAT

Rule 7 - Duties of the Secretary-General
1. The Secretary-General or her/his designate shall act in this capacity in all meetings of the Assembly.
2. The Secretary-General shall provide and direct the staff required by the Assembly and be responsible for all the arrangements that may be necessary for its meetings.

Rule 8 - Duties of the Secretariat
The Secretariat shall receive, print, and distribute documents, reports, and resolutions of the Assembly, and shall distribute documents of the Assembly to the Members of the United Nations, and generally perform all other work which the Assembly may require.

Rule 9 - Statements by the Secretariat
The Secretary-General, or her/his representative, may make oral as well as written statements to the Assembly concerning any question under consideration.

Rule 10 - Selection of the President
The Secretary-General or her/his designate shall appoint, from applications received by the Secretariat, a President who shall hold office and, *inter alia*, chair the Assembly for the duration of the session, unless otherwise decided by the Secretary-General. The Assembly shall have twenty-one Vice-Presidents, based on the same apportionment as the Vice-Presidents recognized in the Assembly.

Rule 11 - Replacement of the President
If the President is unable to perform her/his functions, a new President shall be appointed for the unexpired term at the discretion of the Secretary-General.

IV. LANGUAGE

Rule 12 - Official and working language
English shall be the official and working language of the Assembly.

Rule 13 - Interpretation (oral) or translation (written)
Any representative wishing to address any United Nations organ or submit a document in a language other than English shall provide interpretation or translation into English.

This rule does not affect the total speaking time allotted to those representatives wishing to address the body in a language other than English. As such, both the speech and the interpretation must be within the set time limit.

V. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 14 - Quorum
The President may declare a meeting open and permit debate to proceed when representatives of at least one third of the members of the Assembly are present. The presence of representatives of a majority of the members of the Assembly shall be required for any decision to be taken.
For purposes of this rule, "members of the Assembly" means the total number of members (not including observers) in attendance at the first night's meeting.

Rule 15 - General powers of the President
In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him or her elsewhere by these rules, the President shall declare

the opening and closing of each meeting of the Assembly, direct the discussions, ensure observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. The President, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings of the Assembly and over the maintenance of order at its meetings. He or she shall rule on points of order. He or she may propose to the Assembly the closure of the list of speakers, a limitation on the time to be allowed to speakers and on the number of times the representative of each member may speak on an item, the adjournment or closure of the debate, and the suspension or adjournment of a meeting.

Included in these enumerated powers is the President's power to assign speaking times for all speeches incidental to motions and amendment. Further, the President is to use her/his discretion, upon the advice and at the consent of the Secretariat, to determine whether to entertain a particular motion based on the philosophy and principles of the NMUN. Such discretion should be used on a limited basis and only under circumstances where it is necessary to advance the educational mission of the Conference. For purposes of this rule, the President's power to "propose to the Assembly" entails her/his power to "entertain" motions, and not to move the body on his or her own motion.

Rule 16
The President, in the exercise of her or his functions, remains under the authority of the Assembly.

Rule 17 - Points of order
During the discussion of any matter, a representative may rise to a point of order, which shall be decided immediately by the President. Any appeal of the decision of the President shall be immediately put to a vote, and the ruling of the President shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the members present and voting.

Such points of order should not under any circumstances interrupt the speech of a fellow representative. Any questions on order arising during a speech made by a representative should be raised at the conclusion of the speech, or can be addressed by the President, sua sponte, during the speech. For purposes of this rule, "the members present and voting" mean those members (not including observers) in attendance at the meeting during which this motion comes to vote.

Rule 18
A representative may not, in rising to a point of order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Rule 19 - Speeches
1. No one may address the Assembly without having previously obtained the permission of the President. The President shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak.
2. Debate shall be confined to the question before the Assembly, and the President may call a speaker to order if her/his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.
3. The Assembly may limit the time allowed to speakers and all representatives may speak on any question. Permission to speak on a motion to set such limits shall be accorded only to two representatives favoring and two opposing such limits, after which the motion shall be put to the vote immediately. When debate is limited and a speaker exceeds the allotted time, the President shall call her or him to order without delay.

In line with the philosophy and principles of the NMUN, in furtherance of its educational mission, and for the purpose of facilitating debate, if the President determines that the Assembly in large part does not want to deviate from the limits to the speaker's time as it is then set, and that any additional motions will not be well received by the body, the President, in her/his discretion, and on the advice and consent of the Secretariat, may rule as dilatory any additional motions to change the limits of the speaker's time.

Rule 20 - Closing of list of speakers
Members may only be on the list of speakers once but may be added again after having spoken. During the course of a debate the President may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the Assembly, declare the list closed. When there are no more speakers, the President shall declare the debate closed. Such closure shall have the same effect as closure by decision of the Assembly.

The decision to announce the list of speakers is within the discretion of the President and should not be the subject of a motion by the Assembly. A motion to close the speakers list is within the purview of the Assembly and the President should not act on her/his own motion.

Rule 21 - Right of reply

If a remark impugns the integrity of a representative's State, the President may permit that representative to exercise her/his right of reply following the conclusion of the controversial speech, and shall determine an appropriate time limit for the reply. No ruling on this question shall be subject to appeal.

For purposes of this rule, a remark that "impugns the integrity of a representative's State" is one directed at the governing authority of that State and/or one that puts into question that State's sovereignty or a portion thereof. All interventions in the exercise of the right of reply shall be addressed in writing to the Secretariat and shall not be raised as a point of order or motion. The reply shall be read to the Assembly by the representative only upon approval of the Secretariat, and in no case after voting has concluded on all matters relating to the agenda topic, during the discussion of which, the right arose.

Rule 22 - Suspension of the meeting

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the suspension of the meeting, specifying a time for reconvening. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be put to a vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass.

Rule 23 - Adjournment of the meeting

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the adjournment of the meeting. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be put to the vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass. After adjournment, the Assembly shall reconvene at its next regularly scheduled meeting time.

As this motion, if successful, would end the meeting until the Assembly's next regularly scheduled session the following year, and in accordance with the philosophy and principles of the NMUN and in furtherance of its educational mission, the President will not entertain such a motion until the end of the last meeting of the Assembly.

Rule 24 - Adjournment of debate

A representative may at any time move the adjournment of debate on the topic under discussion. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded to two representatives favoring and two opposing adjournment, after which the motion shall be put to a vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass. If a motion for adjournment passes, the topic is considered dismissed and no action will be taken on it.

Rule 25 - Closure of debate

A representative may at any time move the closure of debate on the item under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified her/his wish to speak. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded only to two representatives opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be put to the vote immediately. Closure of debate shall require a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. If the Assembly favors the closure of debate, the Assembly shall immediately move to vote on all proposals introduced under that agenda item.

Rule 26 - Order of motions

Subject to rule 23, the motions indicated below shall have precedence in the following order over all proposals or other motions before the meeting:
a) To suspend the meeting;
b) To adjourn the meeting;
c) To adjourn the debate on the item under discussion;
d) To close the debate on the item under discussion.

Rule 27 - Proposals and amendments

Proposals and substantive amendments shall normally be submitted in writing to the Secretariat, with the names of twenty percent of the members of the Assembly would like the Assembly to consider the proposal or amendment. The Secretariat may, at its discretion, approve the proposal or amendment for circulation among the delegations. As a general rule, no proposal shall be put to the vote at any meeting of the Assembly unless copies of it have been circulated to all delegations. The President may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of amendments or of motions as to procedure, even though such amendments and motions have not been circulated. If the sponsors agree to the adoption of a proposed amendment, the proposal shall be modified accordingly and no vote shall be

taken on the proposed amendment. A document modified in this manner shall be considered as the proposal pending before the Assembly for all purposes, including subsequent amendments.

For purposes of this rule, all "proposals" shall be in the form of working papers prior to their approval by the Secretariat. Working papers will not be copied, or in any other way distributed, to the Assembly by the Secretariat. The distribution of such working papers is solely the responsibility of the sponsors of the working papers. Along these lines, and in furtherance of the philosophy and principles of the NMUN and for the purpose of advancing its educational mission, representatives should not directly refer to the substance of a working paper that has not yet been accepted as a draft resolution. After approval of a working paper, the proposal becomes a draft resolution and will be copied by the Secretariat for distribution to the Assembly. These draft resolutions are the collective property of the Assembly and, as such, the names of the original sponsors will be removed. The copying and distribution of amendments is at the discretion of the Secretariat, but the substance of all such amendments will be made available to all representatives in some form.

Rule 28 - Withdrawal of motions
A proposal or a motion may be withdrawn by its sponsor at any time before voting has commenced, provided that it has not been amended. A motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any representative.

Rule 29 - Reconsideration of a topic
When a topic has been adjourned, it may not be reconsidered at the same session unless the Assembly, by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting, so decides. Reconsideration can only be moved by a representative who voted on the prevailing side of the original motion to adjourn. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the motion, after which it shall be put to the vote immediately.
For purposes of this rule, "those present and voting" means those representatives, including observers, in attendance at the meeting during which this motion is voted upon by the body.

VI. VOTING

Rule 30 - Voting rights
Each member of the Assembly shall have one vote.

This rule applies to substantive voting on amendments, draft resolutions, and portions of draft resolutions divided out by motion. As such, all references to "member(s)" do not include observers, who are not permitted to cast votes on substantive matters.

Rule 31 - Request for a vote
A proposal or motion before the Assembly for decision shall be voted upon if any member so requests. Where no member requests a vote, the Assembly may adopt proposals or motions without a vote.

For purposes of this rule, "proposal" means any draft resolution, an amendment thereto, or a portion of a draft resolution divided out by motion. Just prior to a vote on a particular proposal or motion, the President may ask if there are any objections to passing the proposal or motion by acclamation, or a member may move to accept the proposal or motion by acclamation. If there are no objections to the proposal or motion, then it is adopted without a vote.

Rule 32 - Majority required
  1. Unless specified otherwise in these rules, decisions of the Assembly shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.
  2. For the purpose of tabulation, the phrase "members present and voting" means members casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members which abstain from voting are considered as not voting.

All members declaring their representative States as "present and voting" during the attendance role call for the meeting during which the substantive voting occurs, must cast an affirmative or negative vote, and cannot abstain.

Rule 33 - Important questions
  1. The Assembly may declare a question as important. Motions to declare a topic an important question

must be made at the outset of the voting procedure for that topic; such motions may only be made by the Assembly. On such a motion, two members may speak in favor of the motion and two may speak against it. The motion shall then be immediately put to the vote, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of the members of the Trusteeship Council, the admission of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

2. Decisions of the Assembly on amendments to proposals relating to important questions, and on parts of such proposals put to the vote separately, shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present.

Rule 34 - Method of voting

1. The Assembly shall normally vote by a show of placards, except that a representative may request a roll call, which shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members, beginning with the member whose name is randomly selected by the President. The name of each present member shall be called in any roll call, and one of its representatives shall reply "yes," "no," "abstention," or "pass."

   Only those members who designate themselves as "present" or "present and voting" during the attendance roll call, or in some other manner communicate their attendance to the President and/or Secretariat, are permitted to vote and, as such, no others will be called during a roll-call vote. Any representatives replying "pass," must, on the second time through, respond with either "yes" or "no". A "pass" cannot be followed by a second "pass" for the same proposal or amendment, nor can it be followed by an abstention on that same proposal or amendment.

2. When the Assembly votes by mechanical means, a non-recorded vote shall replace a vote by show of placards and a recorded vote shall replace a roll-call vote. A representative may request a recorded vote. In the case of a recorded vote, the Assembly shall dispense with the procedure of calling out the names of the members.

3. The vote of each member participating in a roll call or a recorded vote shall be inserted in the record.

Rule 35 - Explanations of vote

Representatives may make brief statements consisting solely of explanation of their votes after the voting has been completed. The representatives of a member sponsoring a proposal or motion shall not speak in explanation of vote thereon, except if it has been amended, and the member has voted against the proposal or motion.

All explanations of vote must be submitted to the President in writing before debate on the topic is closed, except where the representative is of a member sponsoring the proposal, as described in the second clause, in which case the explanation of vote must be submitted to the President in writing immediately after voting on the topic ends.

Rule 36 - Conduct during voting

After the President has announced the commencement of voting, no representatives shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the actual process of voting.

Rule 37 - Division of proposals and amendments

Immediately before a proposal or amendment comes to a vote, a representative may move that parts of a proposal or of an amendment should be voted on separately. If there are calls for multiple divisions, those shall be voted upon in an order to be set by the President where the most radical division will be voted upon first. If objection is made to the motion for division, the request for division shall be voted upon, requiring the support of a majority of those present and voting to pass. Permission to speak on the motion for division shall be given only to two speakers in favor and two speakers against. If the motion for division is carried, those parts of the proposal or of the amendment which are involved shall then be put to a vote. If all operative parts of the proposal or of the amendment have been rejected, the proposal or the amendment shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

For purposes of this rule, "most radical division" means the division that will remove the greatest substance from

the draft resolution, but not necessarily the one that will remove the most words or clauses. The determination of which division is "most radical" is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final.

Rule 38 - Amendments
An amendment is a proposal that does no more than add to, delete from, or revise part of another proposal.
An amendment can add, amend, or delete operative clauses, but cannot in any manner add, amend, delete, or otherwise affect perambulatory clauses.

Rule 39 - Order of voting on amendments
When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal shall be voted on first and then the amendment next furthest removed there from, and so on until all the amendments have been put to the vote. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted on.

For purposes of this rule, "furthest removed in substance" means the amendment that will have the most significant impact on the draft resolution. The determination of which amendment is "furthest removed in substance" is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final.

Rule 40 - Order of voting on proposals
If two or more proposals, other than amendments, relate to the same question, they shall, unless the Assembly decides otherwise, be voted on in the order in which they were submitted.

Rule 41 - The President shall not vote
The President shall not vote but may designate another member of her/his delegation to vote in her/his place.

VII. CREDENTIALS

Rule 42 - Submission of credentials
The credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation shall be submitted to the Secretary-General prior to the opening of a session.

Rule 43 - Credentials Committee
A Credentials Committee, consisting of nine members, shall be appointed by the Secretary-General at the beginning of each session. It shall examine the credentials of representatives and report without delay. The Main Committees shall be bound by the actions of the Plenary in all matters relating to credentials and shall take no action regarding the credentials of any Member State.

Rule 44 - Provisional admission to a session
Any representative to whose admission a member has made objection shall be seated provisionally with the same rights as other representatives until the Credentials Committee has reported and the Assembly has given its decision.

VIII. GENERAL COMMITTEE

Rule 45 - Composition
The General Committee shall comprise the President of the Assembly, who shall preside, the twenty-one Vice Presidents and the Chairpersons of the six Main Committees.

Rule 46 - Functions
In considering matters relating to the agenda of the Assembly, the General Committee shall not discuss the substance of any item except in so far as this bears upon the question whether the General Committee should recommend the inclusion of the item in the agenda and what priority should be accorded to an item the inclusion of which has been recommended.

Rule 47

The General Committee shall assist the President and the Assembly in drawing up the agenda for each plenary meeting, in determining the priority of its items, and in coordinating the proceedings of all committees of the Assembly. It shall assist the President in the general conduct of the work of the General Assembly which falls within the competence of the President. It shall not, however, decide any political question.

Rule 48 - Participation by members requesting the inclusion of items in the agenda
A member of the Assembly which has no representative on the General Committee and which has requested the inclusion of an item in the agenda shall be entitled to attend any meeting of the General Committee at which its request is discussed and may participate, without a vote, in the discussion of that item.

IX. MINUTE OF SILENT PRAYER OR MEDITATION

Rule 49 - Invitation to silent prayer or meditation
Immediately after the opening of the first plenary meeting of the Assembly, representatives may request to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation. This is the only time this motion will be entertained and its approval is at the discretion of the Secretariat.

X. COMMITTEES

Rule 50 - Establishment of committees
The Assembly may establish such committees as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Rule 51 - Categories of subjects
Items relating to the same category of subjects shall be referred to the committee or committees dealing with that category of subjects. Committees shall not introduce new items on their own initiative.

Rule 52 - Main Committees
The Main Committees of the Assembly are the following:
a) Political and Security Committee (First Committee)
b) Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee)
c) Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee)
d) Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)
e) Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee)
f) Legal Committee (Sixth Committee)

Rule 53 - Organization of work
Each committee, taking into account the closing date of the session, shall adopt its own priorities and meet as may be necessary to complete consideration of the items referred to it.

Rule 54 - Discussion of reports of Main Committees
Discussion of a report of a Main Committee in a plenary meeting of the Assembly shall take place if at least one third of the members present and voting at the plenary meeting consider such a discussion to be necessary. Any proposal to this effect shall not be debated but shall be immediately put to a vote.

XI. ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS

Rule 55 - Applications
Any State which desires to become a Member of the United Nations shall submit an application to the Secretary-General. Such application shall contain a declaration, made in formal instrument that the State in question accepts the obligations contained in the Charter.

Rule 56 - Notification of applications
The Secretary-General shall, for information, send a copy of the application to the General Assembly, or to the Members of the United Nations if the Assembly is not in session.

Rule 57 - Consideration of applications and decisions thereon

If the Security Council recommends the applicant State for membership, the Assembly shall consider whether the applicant is a peace-loving State and is able and willing to carry out the obligations contained in the Charter and shall decide, by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, upon its application for membership.

Rule 58
If the Security Council does not recommend the applicant State for membership or postpones the consideration of the application, the General Assembly may, after full consideration of a special report of the Security Council, send the application back to the Council, together with a full record of the discussion in the Assembly, for further consideration and recommendation or report.

Rule 59 - Notification of decision and effective date of membership
The Secretary-General shall inform the applicant State of the decision of the Assembly. If the applicant is approved, membership shall become effective on the date on which the Assembly takes its decision on the application.