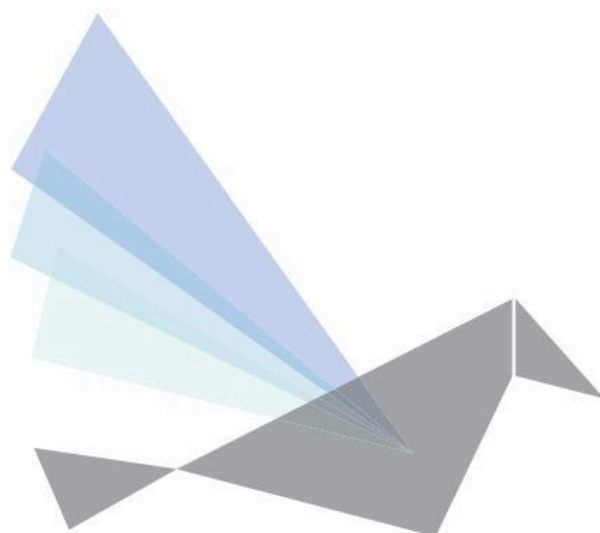


Department of the Economic and Social Council



HOPE
FOR LASTING PEACE

National Model United Nations Sheraton Venue

April 1 – April 5, 2012



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

- The NMUN Secretariat

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

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

Economic and Social Council Plenary

Committee Staff

Director	Yvonne Jeffery
Assistant Director	Stephan Berberich
Chair	Yelena Dewald
Rapporteur	Yannis Harrouche

Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)
ECOSOC/1/1	Evaluating the Progress and Projections of the Millennium Development Goals	Acclamation
ECOSOC /1/2	Evaluating the Progress and Projections of the Millennium Development Goals	45/2/2
ECOSOC /1/3	Evaluating the Progress and Projections of the Millennium Development Goals	28/13/8
ECOSOC /1/4	Evaluating the Progress and Projections of the Millennium Development Goals	29/4/16
ECOSOC/1/5	Evaluating the Progress and Projections of the Millennium Development Goals	46/0/3
ECOSOC/1/6	Evaluating the Progress and Projections of the Millennium Development Goals	27/8/14
ECOSOC/2/1	Environmental Migration and Social Vulnerability as a Result of Climate Change	35/1/11/3

Summary Report

The Economic and Social Council Plenary (ECOSOC) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

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

The Session was attended by representatives of 51 countries. The first session opened with several statements concerning the adoption of the agenda. At its first meeting, ECOSOC adopted the agenda of 1-3-2 with a vote of 40 in favor and 11 against.

ECOSOC also elected the members of its Executive Bureau. The vice-presidents elected were Ghana for the African block, Qatar for the Asian block, Spain for the Western block, Chile for Latin-America and Russia for the Eastern European block.

Over the next several committee sessions, working groups formed to work on several key sub-topics. The key issue that emerged during the second session was on whether or not looking beyond 2015 for the realisation of the MDGs. During the third session, delegates primarily discussed the best way to evaluate and MDGs and improve them before the 2015 deadline.

Eventually, 10 working papers were submitted to the dais. Over subsequent sessions two working groups merged in order to refine their work on their main subject which was having an international conference on specific issues regarding the MDGs. At the beginning of the fifth session, three other working groups merged their working papers in order to more efficiently tackle the issue of improving regional cooperation to achieve the MDGs. During the fifth session delegates rejected a motion to move down the speaker's time limit from two minutes to ninety seconds because the body felt that they needed the entire two minutes in order the talk about substance.

Seven draft resolutions were accepted by the Dais at the beginning of the seventh session. Nine friendly amendments were then submitted to the Dais and were all accepted. The Dais did not receive any unfriendly amendments demonstrating the spirit of collaboration that reigned on the ECOSOC. During the seventh session, the body twice rejected motions to close de debate because delegates felt that they needed more time to discuss about amendments and draft resolutions.

Finally, delegates adopted a motion to go into voting procedures just before the end of the seventh session. Out of the seven draft resolutions that were on the floor, six were adopted by the body including one by acclamation. All the resolutions adopted reaffirmed the determination of the ECOSOC to reach the MDGs by the 2015 deadline. The delegate used the eighth session to start working on topic three, Environmental Migration and Social Vulnerability as a result of Climate Change and submitted three working papers to the Dais. Following a recommendation issued by the Director, the three working groups agreed to merge their work into one paper that became draft resolution 2/1 and was adopted during voting procedures.

Code: ECOSOC/1/1

Committee: Economic and Social Council

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

1 *Recalling* the mandate of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to encourage
2 social and cultural prospering throughout the entirety of the United Nations, the setting of
3 the development goals in A/RES/55/2 and the Outcome Document of the High-Level
4 Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium
5 Development Goals,

6
7 *Believing* in the need for a complementary approach to the evaluation of the
8 implementation and progress of the Millennium Development Goals performed by the
9 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

10
11 *Recognizing* that developing Member States have made significant efforts toward
12 achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and have had major successes in
13 realizing some of the targets of the MDGs,

14
15 *Noting with regret* that many lower and middle-income Member States were among the
16 hardest hit by the economic and financial crisis of 2008, and that certain foreign aid
17 commitments made to developing Member States have yet to be delivered,

18
19 *Further recognizing* the specific challenges middle-income Member States face with
20 regards to the achievement of the MDGs,

21
22 *Emphasizing* that the value of national ownership and leadership with regard to the
23 implementation of the MDGs are indispensable to these development processes,

24
25 *Highlighting* the importance of state sovereignty to further the achievement and efficacy
26 of the MDGs,

27
28 *Welcoming* the national reports on the implementation of the MDGs already produced by,
29 or on behalf of, Member States such as the evaluation produced by Make Poverty History
30 for Canada and the United Kingdom's MDG Gap Task Force 2011 Report,

31
32 *Reaffirming* that evaluation and implementation of the MDGs must be accomplished in a
33 culture which upholds mutual respect and mutual accountability,

34
35 *The Economic and Social Council,*

- 36
37 1) *Emphasizes* the importance of free sharing of information regarding the
38 implementation of the MDGs among states, multilateral organizations, and civil
39 society organisations;

- 2) *Encourages* traditional donor countries to work closely with recipient nations in developing more effective mechanisms for the achievement of the MDGs, as reflected in both multilateral dialogue and improved shared information;
- 3) *Encourages* innovation in data collection in order to create a more holistic understanding of living conditions in assistance-receiving nations;
- 4) *Supports* the transparency standard adopted by the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) which has also been implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);
- 5) *Invites* Member States to participate in a comprehensive annex to the Inter-Agency Expert Group (IAEG) on MDG Indicators to:
 - a. Promote information sharing;
 - b. Establish transparency measures;
 - c. Ensure equitable allocation of funds;
- 6) *Emphasizes* the need for the IAEG to both recognize the limited time remaining for the achievement of development goals and its own continuation into any project advancing the aims of the MDGs beyond 2015, including any possible revisions of the MDG compact;
- 7) *Requests* that the IEAG conduct biennial evaluations for each participating country in a staggered rotation on which selection will be based on the ratios of ECOSOC membership to be determined by an Ad-Hoc Working Group under the auspices of ECOSOC, so as to reduce the financial and logistical strain on participating states and organizations;
- 8) Further recommends that the evaluation produced by the assessment network be linked to the evaluations be produced by the UNDP through a joint report so as to:
 - a. Ensure a harmonious and encompassing appreciation of every Member State's progress with regards to the implementation of the MDGs;
 - b. Maintain the credibility and transparency of both evaluation processes;
 - c. Allow durable and sustainable solutions to emerge from the comparison of both evaluations;
- 9) *Calls upon* participating donor states, particularly members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and its subsidiary Development Assistance Committee, to provide both technical and financial assistance to any group wishing to assist in bringing Member States that encounter logistical or financial difficulties into compliance with this regime;
- 10) *Encourages* Member States to honor existing and future commitments aimed at promoting development programs associated with the MDG.

Code: ECOSOC/1/2

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: *Evaluating the Progress and Projections of the Millennium Development Goals*

1 *Keeping in mind* Article 2 Section 1 of the United Nations Charter which recognizes the
2 sovereign rights of all Member States,

3
4 *Emphasizing* the vital role that indigenous and rural communities play in the cultural
5 fabric of all Member States,

6
7 *Alarmed by* reports put forth by the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous
8 Issues that states that rural and indigenous populations have rarely, if ever, enjoyed the
9 benefits of global efforts put forth to achieve Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),

10
11 *Believing* that these communities must be empowered in order to participate more fully in
12 international cooperation,

13
14 *Recalling* the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (A/61/295) which
15 states in Article 2 that indigenous peoples and individuals are equal to all other peoples
16 and individuals and have the right to be free from any kind of discrimination,

17
18 *Recognizing* the inconsistency of accurate statistical information in regards to the
19 indigenous and rural populations of Member States,

20
21 *Taking note* that there are significant cultural and physical barriers to the implementation
22 of the MDGs in indigenous and rural communities,

23
24 *Seeking to* continuously expand the policy framework to establish links between the
25 MDGs and the human rights of indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities,

26
27 *The Economic and Social Council,*

28
29 1) *Encourages* states to consult with local indigenous and rural representatives that
30 are elected locally on an annual basis from their respective communities for the
31 purpose of addressing the needs and concerns of indigenous and rural
32 communities and urges Member States to consider the concerns of these
33 representatives when implementing policy relating to the MDGs;

34
35 2) *Calls* for the distinction of statistical data by geographic regions, particularly
36 between urban and rural regions by using such methods of data classification and
37 collection as seen in the ASGS's Remoteness Classification which allows
38 quantitative comparisons between local and international levels in terms of goals
39 and services, as a global initiative;

40
41 3) *Further recommends* the implementation of census collecting groups such as the
42 Inter-Agency and Expert Group on MDG Indicators (IAEG) and those operating

in Senegal, which measure the progress in accessibility of resources and the level of communication between Member States and these communities in order to report on these concerns;

- 4) *Requests* an educational framework for personnel who will be active in implementing the MDGs in rural and indigenous communities for an increase in cultural understandings such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Cultural heritage;
 - b. Points of tension;
 - c. Medical practices;
 - d. Traditional customs;
- 5) *Emphasizes* the need for the development of more comprehensive and reliable infrastructures, particularly improved road systems, to facilitate the distribution of resources such as clean water, vaccinations, and healthcare services, in indigenous and rural communities while not compromising the rights of indigenous peoples and their protected lands;
- 6) *Expresses its hope* that after the 2015 MDG deadline has passed this framework of collaboration will continue to promote fair and equal representation of indigenous and rural communities.

Code: ECOSOC/1/3

Committee: Economic and Social Council

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

1 *Alarmed* by the disparity and uneven global progress displayed by Member States in light of the
2 fast approaching 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) deadline,

3
4 *Endorsing* the need for a renewed and greater focus to be placed on countries' commitment to
5 achieving the MDGs,

6
7 *Concerned* by the lack of coordinated monitoring procedures currently in place, as seen with the
8 six separate Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) data collection agencies and the lack of a
9 singular database,

10
11 *Contemplating* the organization of an international and/or regional forum through which a
12 collaboration and exchanging of resources and ideas can be discussed,

13
14 *Recognizing* the Annual Ministerial Review (AMR) mandated by the Head of States at the World
15 Summit in 2005,

16
17 *The Economic and Social Council Plenary,*

- 18
19 1) *Calls upon* Member States to ensure more effective data collection and transparency
20 through aligned monitoring:
21
22 a. *Ensuring* the sovereignty of each Member State is completely respected at all time
23 and not in any way impugned especially in conjunction with cultural values;
24
25 b. *Affirming* the current data collective systems under the AMR whilst also including
26 a possible further focus on urban and rural regions if necessary and wanted as
27 demonstrated by the Millennium Villages Project;
28
29 2) *Calls for* improved monitoring mechanisms to allow the United Nations (UN) to gain a
30 better insight into each member's progress, which will:
31
32 a. Entail an amalgamation of all the current data collected by existing bodies into a
33 central database in order to efficiently evaluate member states progress
34 towards achievement of the MDGs and those which are lacking;
35
36 b. In turn, this will be discussed during the Annual Ministerial Review, which this
37 year is being held in July at the United Nations Headquarters, using all the
38 current procedural protocols already in place as established by the AMR;
39
40 c. In the efforts of coordinating these monitoring procedures, the established bodies
41 will remain independent in order to not interfere with their actual functions or
42 objectives, and therefore stressing the autonomous rights of the entities in
43 regards to their accomplishments towards the MDGs;

- 44
- 45 3) *Confirms* the use of established bodies to continue the said work under the AMR,
- 46 therefore ensuring no further economic funds are used, leading to a reduction due to the
- 47 amalgamation of the monitoring bodies;
- 48
- 49 4) *Recognizes* that the current data collection system is fragmented under numerous UN and
- 50 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) bodies such as the Inter-Agency and Expert
- 51 Group (IAEG), the World Bank, United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF),
- 52 the Country Teams and the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), and therefore
- 53 urges all collection bodies to be aligned under one monitoring system of the AMR, and;
- 54
- 55 5) Further *encourages* the Highly Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) and Paris Club,
- 56 who have restructured billions of unsustainable debt which has proved most vital for
- 57 developing countries reaching the targets set forth by the MDGs, to collaborate with the
- 58 aforementioned bodies in providing suitable data to ensure continued commitment is
- 59 attained and disparities reduced,
- 60
- 61 6) *Proposes* a companion system, whereby member states *can collaborate* to actively share
- 62 and utilize information from one another in order to achieve specific goals in cases where
- 63 progress is particularly lacking by:
- 64
- 65 a. *Creating* a companion system which would consist of a willing nation who seeks
- 66 to actively collaborate with fellow states on common issues, notably countries
- 67 sharing similar circumstances, culturally, geographically and economically,
- 68 and through this engagement in dialogue, the ultimate goal of providing
- 69 accurate and transparent information willingly will hopefully be achieved;
- 70
- 71 b. *Emphasizing* MDG 8, of which a creation of an international/regional forum
- 72 would be most suitable in creating a platform through which participating
- 73 countries can actively share and utilize knowledge for human, social and
- 74 economic purposes;
- 75
- 76 c. *Fostering* dialogue between More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs),
- 77 Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) and all Member States
- 78 with the goal of creating new worldwide links for trade, aid and general
- 79 support;
- 80
- 81 d. *Further endorsing* the use of existing frameworks if a companion forum was to be
- 82 agreed, such as the MDG Acceleration Framework and the Millennium
- 83 Promise Alliance to further their efforts to achieve the MDGs;

Code: ECOSOC/1/4

Committee: Economic and Social Council

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

1 *Recalling* the paramount importance of achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
2 by the agreed date of 2015 for the credibility of the United Nations as a model of international
3 cooperation toward inclusive and sustainable development,

4
5 *Noting with satisfaction* that considerable progress has been made over the past twelve years,
6 especially in the fields of education, and poverty reduction respectively and acknowledges the
7 positive effect that MDG Acceleration Framework have had,

8
9 *Deeply regretting* unacceptable delays in the implementation of certain MDGs,

10
11 *Regretting* lingering inequalities among countries and geographical areas,

12
13 *Taking into consideration* the adverse effects of current economic and political events, such as
14 the ongoing economic crisis or the Arab spring, on the effective implementation of the MDGs,

15
16 *Noting with regret* that lingering distortions and incoherences between national and United
17 Nations Development Programmes evaluations threaten the credibility of the implementation of
18 the MDGs,

19
20 *Reevaluating* the progress that has been made since the inception of the MDGs in A/RES/55/2,

21
22 *The Economic and Social Council,*

23
24 1) *Calls upon* its Member States to consider the following major points for the evaluation
25 and achievement of the MDGs;

26
27 2) *Draws attention to* the reevaluative process specifically concerning the achievement of
28 MDGs

29
30 3) *Encourages* cooperation between the United Nations system and regional organisations
31 toward a collaborative and regional-based approach to reevaluate the progress made by each
32 Member State;

33
34 4) *Recommends* the use of regional committees that are already in place within regional
35 organisations, dedicated to reevaluating the progress towards the MDGs in cooperation with
36 UNDP regional offices and existing states statistical commissions in order to:

37
38 a. Prioritise the future agenda regarding the MDGs until the agreed date 2015;

39 b. Create additional statistical indicators reflecting the progress made by each country and
40 tailored to the specificities of regional areas;

- 41 c. Evaluate the progress made not only in each country, but also in national economic areas or
42 administrative regions as a way to get more accurate results and be aware of the significant
43 results gaps between sub-national areas;
- 44 d. Progressively harmonize data collection methods and use of indicators between the United
45 Nations statistical commission and national statistical institutions;
- 46
- 47 5) *Endorses* individual Member States to seek assistance from the regional bodies to which
48 they belong in order to promote progress with the MDGs;
- 49
- 50 6) *Urges* Member States to follow the principles set at the Busan High-level forum on aid
51 effectiveness in their official development aid policies and thus encourage;
- 52
- 53 a. Local ownership;
- 54 b. The tailoring of development programs to the specificities of each country's development
55 strategies;
- 56 c. Development of best practices sharing;
- 57 d. Work towards the creation of results frameworks
- 58
- 59 7) *Further* urges member states to incorporate these principles in the MDG Acceleration
60 Framework and accordingly develop, within a framework for continued dialogue and with the
61 aim to achieve the MDGs thanks to more efficient aid;
- 62
- 63 a. Cooperation between developed and developing countries;
- 64 b. South-South cooperation;
- 65 c. Triangular cooperation between United Nations member states, civil society
66 organizations and private funders;
- 67
- 68 8) *Reiterates* its support for the reevaluation process behind the entire MDGs and
69 emphasizes the importance in achieving the MDGs that have fallen behind;
- 70
- 71 9) *Endorses* the positive effect that microfinancing has had in the developing world with
72 helping countries to achieve many of the MDGs such as poverty alleviation;
- 73
- 74 10) *Urges* the new priorities, with an emphasis on regional priorities, to be addressed
75 according to the MDG Accelerating Development Framework;
- 76
- 77 11) *Urges* Member States the principles of the declaration drawn by the Busan High-level
78 forum on aid effectiveness to be incorporated in the Accelerating Development Framework;
- 79
- 80 12) *Emphasizes* the role of successful governmental, non-governmental and civil society
81 organization development programs in addressing the problem of aid effectiveness, while
82 simultaneously encouraging the evaluation and proliferation of such programs at regional level.

Code: ECOSOC/1/5

Committee: Economic and Social Council Plenary

Topic: *Evaluating the Progress and Projections of the Millennium Development Goals*

1 *Recognizing* the imminent 2015 deadline of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
2 and congratulating Member States in their progress towards achieving these goals,
3

4 *Noting with concern* the decline of the Official Development Aid (ODA) reliant MDG
5 programs that are able to better realize their potential when timely and predictable
6 delivery of aid by donors is accompanied by the recipient countries' establishment of
7 well-functioning delivery mechanisms for public investment and service delivery, as well
8 as capacity to manage resource flows transparently and with accountability,
9

10 *Deeply concerned* with the challenges to the Millennium Development Goals, most
11 notably the global economic crisis, rapidly rising food prices, climate change, and the real
12 possibility of MDG progress reversal,
13

14 *Emphasizing* the importance of good governance as a basis for sustainable development
15 as outlined in A/RES/65/143,
16

17 *Affirming* support for countries' participation in the Economic and Social Council's
18 (ECOSOC) Annual Ministerial Review,
19

20 *Aware of* the presence of effective programs, such as the conditional cash transfer
21 programs in many Latin American Countries and individual States,
22

23 *Recognizing* that effective monitoring and data collection is vital for the design of timely
24 programmatic and policy-based interventions,
25

26 *Alarmed by* the effect of rapid population growth on the statistical analysis of progress
27 towards the MDGs which skews the accuracy of the evaluation as noted in the
28 Millennium Development Goals Report 2011,
29

30 *Desiring* the promotion of gender equality and the right to education among the youth,
31

32 *Reaffirming* short-term strategies, focused on securing immediate gains, while keeping in
33 mind long-term structural changes necessary to sustain progress over time,
34

35 *Aware of* the need to improve the quality, predictability and durability of aid, in addition
36 to the quantity,
37

38 *Taking into account* the principles and practices to enhance aid effectiveness set out in
39 the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the 2008 Accra Agenda for Action,
40

41 *Observing* that excessive fragmentation of aid from global, regional, national or private
42 sectors impairs aid effectiveness,

Taking into account the advantage of the synergy resulting from the interconnectivity of root causes the MDGs aim to solve, can be used to reduce costs, increase effectiveness, and be a catalyst for development,

Fully aware of the fact that microfinance services targeting low-income populations have been an effective way to lift households out of poverty in a manner that fosters sustainable self-growth,

Noting that microfinance customers are estimated by the United Nations Human Settlement Programme to increase to around 3 Billion,

Recalling the pledges set out by the International Aid Target and as promised by some countries in the Gleneagles 2005 G8 summit,

Bearing in mind the negative impact of weak intellectual property rights on foreign direct investment and free trade agreements that would support Member States in the achievement of sustainable development,

The Economic and Social Council,

- 1) *Encourages* the Inter-Agency Group on MDG Indicators to continue to submit reports biannually on domestic progress on national initiatives towards the MDGs to encourage the spread of successful ideas and programs in accordance with the standards of the UN Statistics Division;
- 2) *Strongly suggests* keeping the 2015 deadline, and at that point, evaluating the MDGs that have been accomplished and those that have not yet been achieved in order to:
 - a. Better approach the current goals, and achieve the solutions;
 - b. Analyze all the reports that have been written so far;
 - c. Identify successful programs and mechanisms in the realization of the MDGs;
- 3) *Promotes* existing regional bodies to establish meetings to discuss current initiatives and progress as described in the aforementioned biannual reports in order to:
 - a. Encourage the formulation of a final meeting report to be sent to ECOSOC on these efforts;
 - b. Further invite regional bodies to have these reports more readily available to all states, NGOs, and civil societies;
- 4) *Endorses* the use of the Maquette for MDGs Simulations (MAMS) and Multilateral Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) evaluation system to correlate the

effectiveness of programs in achieving the MDGs by:

- a. Ensuring funding is distributed proficiently;
- b. Making use of MOPAN in an effort to reduce corruption between Intergovernmental Organizations;
- c. Utilizing MAMS to address concerns over transparency, efficiency, and accuracy of data reporting;
- d. Using MAMS evaluation strategies in the creation of regional reports in an effort to eliminate corruption;

5) *Invites* Member States to make use of the MDG Acceleration Framework as elaborated in the UNDP's Breakthrough Strategy, which outlines a systematic process by which bottleneck structures that impede progress on multiple MDGs at once can be identified;

6) *Encourages* Member States to meet on an annual basis within regional bodies to continue the efforts of the MAMS to:

- a. Discuss progress within the previous year of the Goals for Sustainable Development (GSD);
- b. Create checkpoints that will help to maintain the GSD;
- c. Promote initiatives that have been successful through a best practices database;
- d. Deliberate regarding the efficiencies and inefficiencies in achieving the GSD;
- e. Suggest increase in the allocation of funds to successful programs;

7) *Expresses* hope that, given the improvement of data collection accuracy, the Development Assistance Committee of the Organizations for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), will maintain their official development assistance;

8) *Strongly urges* UN bodies to extend their mandate regarding MDGs past the 2015 deadline, in order to make their expertise on data collection or dissemination accessible to Member States, especially member states in need of assistance due to financial or resource-related constraints;

9) *Recommends* the General Assembly to develop a structure in order to devise Goals for Sustainable Development (GSD) upon the expiration of the MDGs based on:

- a. Current working projects;

- 135
136 b. National frameworks;
137
138 c. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) cooperation;
139
140 d. Projections for additional funding;
141
142 e. Reports from international experts and the academic community;
143
144 10) *Suggest* Member States to contribute evaluation reports once a year on the basis of:
145
146 a. Measuring the progress of individual goals;
147
148 b. Evaluating progress overall;
149
150 c. Supporting Member States to promote innovative management approaches such
151 as the Result Based Management Approach for development projects with an aim
152 to:
153
154 i) Analyze the process versus the outcome;
155 ii) Quickly adjust areas that are inefficient within the development stages;
156 iii) Build comparison analysis as we progress on projects amongst agencies
157 working towards sustainable development;
158
159 11) *Emphasizes* that all interested parties should be involved in the planning process of
160 development strategies in order to create projects that ensure sustainable societies;
161
162 12) *Calls upon* funding mechanisms to consider various indicators in relevance to
163 provisions of aid, including but not limited to:
164
165 a. Special hardships such as HIV/AIDS and other pandemic diseases;
166
167 b. Good governance as a universal basis for the effectiveness and sustainability of
168 development programs;
169
170 c. Unequal income distribution and heterogeneous progress in different areas within
171 Member States;
172
173 13) *Urges* all Member States to honor their previous pledged contributions and to further
174 support future monetary assistance such as implementing innovative financing
175 techniques to further ensure active engagements of Least Developed Countries
176 (LDCs) and newly industrialized countries;
177
178 14) *Promotes* investments in the private sector in efforts to integrate LDCs into the global
179 market place in accordance with the principles on equity and solidarity established in

the Doha Rounds;

- 15) *Further Encourages* the reevaluation of the effectiveness of agricultural subsidies at the global, regional, and local levels in promoting the equity of development in all Member States in order to:
 - a. Increase market competitiveness in developing countries in the agricultural trade sector;
 - b. Increase food security and decrease food price volatility;
 - c. Promote employment in developing nations;
- 16) *Recognizes* the effects gender equality and the empowerment of the youth through initiatives such as, The National Service for Women (SERNAM), in an effort to achieve sustainable development by promoting equal opportunities whilst respecting cultural identities;
- 17) *Promotes* the development and use of programs such as the Development Education Policy with an aim to ensure global understanding among institutions and societies as a whole to facilitate advancement towards GSD;
- 18) *Encourages* States to strengthen their capacities to effectively distribute funds to MDG programs by avoiding the implementation of redundant administrative parallel structures;
- 19) *Request* that donors and NGOs work together in order to reduce the number of separate, or duplicative missions to the field and diagnostic reviews;
- 20) *Recommends* to the MDG Gap Task Force to help Member States:
 - a. Establish result-oriented reporting;
 - b. Assess frameworks which monitor progress against key dimensions of the MDGs by tracking a manageable number of indicators for which data are cost-effectively available;
 - c. Evaluate whether the country receiving aid realize effective socioeconomic policies and institutions grounded in universal rights that are supportive of social cohesion and conditions for peace and security;
 - d. Ensure sufficient, predictable, and well-coordinated financing for development, including:
 - i) National budgets;
 - ii) The ODA;

- iii) Philanthropists;
 - iv) Debt relief;
 - v) And new financing instruments;
 - e. Facilitate participation by NGOs, while maintaining their impendence and neutrality;
- 21) *Encourages* States to implement MDG targeted incentive programs that will:
- a. Incentivize communities, families, and individuals to:
 - i) Promote attendance in primary education institutions, notably in areas with high rates of child labor;
 - ii) Utilize available diagnostic services and treatments for HIV/AIDS and endemic disease;
 - iii) Make use of vaccines for contagious diseases;
 - iv) Use pediatric and maternal health care services;
 - b. Be allocated by individual States on a regional level in the form of financial and agricultural subsidy programs;
 - c. Encourage countries within the region that share similar cultures and social structures to share the success of their incentive programs;
- 22) *Endorses* cooperation between the United Nations and other international financial institutions for the purpose of maximizing the potential of microfinance services in the realization of the MDGs by:
- a. Enacting surveys and studies amongst microfinance institutions in order to determine practices that enhance their ability to meet the credit needs of the chronically poor in a manner that is financially beneficial to the microfinance institution;
 - b. Recommending microfinance products and services, catered to all services and countries;
 - c. Encouraging the use of microfinance products for migrant workers by using remittance transfers in order to transfer money back to their families in their home countries;
 - d. Advising institutions with minimum cost for clients in order to maximize market efficiency;
 - e. Promote the use of seasonal microfinance products aimed at ensuring that school fees can be paid before matriculation deadlines;

- 272 23) *Promotes* interventions to speed up progress in achieving the MDGs, such as but not
273 limited to:
274
275 a. Subsidizing crucial agricultural inputs at a regional level;
276
277 b. Immunization;
278
279 c. Local agricultural inputs;
280
281 d. Eliminating user fees for education;
282
283 e. Health services;
284
285 24) *Encourages* long-term public investments in infrastructure, notably roads and power,
286 as well as agriculture and human skills;
287
288 25) *Recommends* countries prioritize national economic strategies and policies that favor
289 pragmatic, long term growth that is self-sustainable, such as encouraging the poorest
290 populations to start small businesses;
291
292 26) *Emphasizes* national governments to take necessary precautions to protect low-
293 income families from increases in the cost of medicines brought about by the global
294 economic crisis;
295
296 27) *Promotes* national initiatives aiming to increase food security and agricultural growth
297 and to decrease vulnerability to environmental instability such as, the enhancement of
298 capacities of small farmers;
299
300 28) *Encourages* countries to enhance the capacities of small farmer by using:
301
302 a. More efficient water management technologies;
303
304 b. Restoration of soil nutrients;
305
306 c. More stress-resistant agricultural varieties;
307
308 d. And market opportunities for small farmers;
309
310 29) *Request* the enhancement of partnerships between NGOs and Member States in order
311 to create regional networks that enable NGOs and civil society to maintain an
312 important actor in institution building by promoting peace and stability in most
313 vulnerable situations;
314
315 30) *Calls upon* global partnerships with the public and private sector to support national
316 development strategies and domestic capacity-building efforts by maintaining

communication with the UN office for partnerships;

31) *Recommends* to the World Intellectual Property Organization to take on a more holistic approach to lower international IP laws and the promotion regional IP protection in order to foster collaborative efforts that will better achieve Goals for Sustainable Development through:

a. Foreign Direct Investment;

b. Joint Ventures;

c. And promote countries to negotiate Free Trade Agreements.

Code: ECOSOC/1/6

Committee: Economic and Social Council

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

1 *Acknowledging* the efforts of Member States' towards achieving the Millennium
2 Development Goals (MDGs),
3

4 *Recognizing* the absence of evaluation methods in regards to local communities,
5 specifically underserved areas,
6

7 *Noting* that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) has established the
8 Lessons Learned Committee in the past, which proved to be an effective working group
9 that allowed member states to exchange best practices through a system of comparative
10 advantage to absolve their respective issues, should be incorporated into Economic and
11 Social Council (ECOSOC),
12

13 *Reminding* Member States to their promises made at the Monterrey Consensus on
14 Financing for Development,
15

16 *Reaffirming* state sovereignty in all member states as defined in Article 2 of the UN
17 Charter,
18

19 *The Economic and Social Council Plenary,*
20

21 1) *Addresses* the successes and failures in regards to the achievement of MDGS in
22 underserved areas;
23

24 2) *Defines* underserved areas as:
25

26 a. Under-developed villages and boroughs, impoverished cities, and rural
27 societies;
28

29 b. To be determined by both social and economical statistical information and
30 recommendations from:
31

32 i. ECOSOC and General Assembly recognized NGOs;
33

34 ii. IGOs;
35

36 iii. State governments;
37

38 iv. The General Assembly and ECOSOC;
39

40 3) *Recommends* the creation of an ECOSOC Lesson Learned Committee (ELLC) to
41 assess the successes and failures of programs and projects geared towards
42 achieving the MDGs by:

- 43
- 44 a. Tasking the ELLC to meet annually amongst current ECOSOC members
- 45 to discuss possible solutions to ineffective approaches and reassess past
- 46 projects to inform the respective regions in order to extract best practices from
- 47 other regions and incorporate them into their MDG agenda;
- 48
- 49 b. Incorporating NGOs to aggregate research and compile the data on a local
- 50 level and submit their findings to the ECOSOC Information database, which
- 51 will then be accessible to the ELLC to distribute to other local entities;
- 52
- 53 c. Evaluate the progress made not only in each country, but also in national
- 54 economic areas or administrative regions as a way to get more accurate results
- 55 and be aware of the significant results gaps between sub-national areas;
- 56
- 57 4) *Creates*, in coordination with the General Assembly, the development of an
- 58 international conference known as the Conference on the Evaluation on the
- 59 MDGs (CEPEHE) to invite all member states to attend and meet annually in
- 60 predetermined locations to evaluate MDGs progress in underserved areas, which
- 61 will be coordinated and lead by members from:
- 62
- 63 a. United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization in
- 64 regards to the MDGs concerning health; specifically child mortality, maternal
- 65 health, HIV and Aids, Malaria, and other communicable diseases;
- 66
- 67 b. United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) and the Commission on
- 68 Sustainable Development in regards to environmental sustainability;
- 69
- 70 c. Food and Agricultural Organization and Commission for Population and
- 71 Development, as well as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),
- 72 in regards to eradicating poverty and world hunger;
- 73
- 74 d. Commission on the Status of Women and United Nations Entity for Gender
- 75 Equality and the Empowerment of Women in regards to the promotion of gender
- 76 equality;
- 77
- 78 e. United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- 79 in regards to achieve a universal primary education,
- 80
- 81 4) *Designates* CEPEHE to administer:
- 82
- 83 5) The creation of a space for information sharing, technical and technological
- 84 assistance, and capacity building methods amongst States which aims to enhance
- 85 a global partnership and cooperation to advance on the MDGs, as mentioned
- 86 above;

- 87 a. An annual report to be submitted by CEPEHE to ECOSOC, which includes
88 recommendations on mechanisms that have proven to be effective or
89 ineffective in different areas;
90
- 91 b. The evaluation of projections to inform the committee on the most urgent
92 needs to be addressed after the 2015 deadline expires;
93
- 94 c. The evaluation of physical infrastructures in underserved areas such as:
95
- 96 i. Roads and transportation systems;
97 ii. Sewage and water systems;
98 iii. Pre-existing administrative institutions;
99
- 100 6) *Proposes* that the report submitted by the CEPEHE will be drafted by a panel of
101 experts comprising of a diverse group that is represented by members from all
102 regions in the world, and will be elected every two years on the basis of:
103
- 104 a. Academic formation regarding education, health, and/or the environment;
105
- 106 b. Academic formation on how to address issues pertaining each of the
107 aforementioned topics;
108
- 109 c. Experience on these fields;
110
- 111 d. Experience on capacitating people in the aforementioned areas;
112
- 113 e. Knowledge on group management for achieving consensus;
114
- 115 7) *Recommends* that the creation of the ELLC and the CEPEHE be funded by:
116
- 117 a. Public and private sectors donations;
118
- 119 b. Voluntary donations from member states into a trust;
120
- 121 c. The MDG Achievement goals.

Code: ECOSOC/2/1

Committee: *Economic and Social Council*

Subject: Environmental Migration and Social Vulnerability as a Result of Climate Change

1 *Recognizing* the exceptional circumstances in relation to environmental disasters regarding
2 climate change,

3
4 *Recalling* the principles set down by the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights,

5
6 *Also recalling* the commitment to protection of economic solvency as well as commitments to
7 food security as described in the International Covenant on Economic and Social and Cultural
8 Rights (ICESCR) Articles 1 and 11,

9
10 *Noting with deep concern* the possible deterioration of environmental conditions over the next
11 century, and the problematic effect that this will have on sustainable development and vulnerable
12 populations in less-developed countries;

13
14 *Reminding* Member States of the utmost importance of reducing climate change and necessity of
15 bringing it to the forefront of international discussion,

16
17 *Recognizing* that more than 80 percent of the human population lives within close proximity of
18 coastal or low-lying areas that are at more risk for environmental degradation,

19
20 *Bearing in mind* further consequences that await Member States, as highlighted in the 2007
21 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimating that climate change will force the
22 migration of fifty million persons by 2020,

23
24 *Stressing* Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, noting every person's right to
25 security,

26
27 *Emphasizing* the detrimental effects climate change has on the international community,
28 therefore leading to rising sea-levels, and the destruction of at risk areas,

29
30 *Recognizing* that Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are at the highest risk for becoming
31 environmental migrants as noted in the Migration and Global Environmental Change Project,

32
33 *Highlighting* the Copenhagen Accord as to consider those in vulnerable climate change,

34
35 *Believing* the high value placed on each State's sovereignty,

36
37 *Welcoming* the work of the UNESCO's Division for Gender Equality in the Bureau of Strategic
38 Planning at their 2009 "Gender and Climate Forum," which explored links between gender and
39 climate issues,

40
41 *Recognizing* significant knowledge gaps pertaining to the disproportionate impact of
42 environmentally forced migration on women,

43

44 *Commending* the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
45 (UN Women), along with the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), for their exemplary
46 work on important issues involving the intersection of gender and international development,
47

48 *The Economic and Social Council,*
49

- 50 1) *Encourages* the formation of an Ad-Hoc Group, in collaboration with the Commission
51 for Sustainable Development (CSD), United Nations High Commission for Refugees
52 (UNHCR), Human Rights Council (HRC), and other relevant bodies with respect to the
53 standards established by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
54 (UNFCCC), to:
 - 55 a) Define environmentally-displaced peoples;
56
 - 57 b) Develop an effective international framework in which to properly respond to the
58 conditions of environmental migrants;
59
 - 60 c) Analyze the more severe consequences of climate change to more geographically
61 prone regions to environmental change;
62
 - 63 d) Assist in developing effective solutions and adaptive capacity assessments for these
64 Member States prone to specific vulnerabilities, including:
 - 65 i) Ones emerging from regional and national specificities;
66
 - 67 ii) Structural conditions, such as infrastructural inadequacies or widespread poverty;
68
 - 69 iii) Those stemming from particular destinations arrived at as a result of
70 environmental displacement;
71
 - 72 e) Forecasting future population movements due to climate change;
73
- 74 2) *Recommends* the use of the UN guidelines, such as the Guiding Principles on Internal
75 Displacement, as a reference in order to develop an international framework for
76 addressing the victims of environmental displacement in the international sphere;
77
- 78 3) *Further Emphasizes* UN imitative Global Natural Disaster Risk Hotspots Project with
79 more frequent monitoring and identification of specific geographic regions vulnerable to
80 associated natural disasters and long-term climate deterioration such as:
 - 81 a) The rise of sea level;
82
 - 83 b) Desertification;
84
 - 85 c) Flood impacted regions;
86
- 87 4) *Further recommends* the enhancement of the existing UNFCCC to develop Climate
88 Change Strategy and Action Plans (CCSAP) to determine the effects and challenges
89

posed by climate change to each individual country and furthermore develop suggestions on how to mitigate them;

5) *Suggests* Member States assist in capacity-building as well as technology sharing through the Official Development Assistance, reflecting the regional priority for demand as well as provisions for small island developing States (SIDS) and noted official hot spots with financial assistance to:

a) Anticipate rising sea levels;

b) Establish multilateral initiatives with SIDS;

c) Further integrate national adaptation strategies parallel to the Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons;

6) *Recommends* a swift and efficient financial response to address the needs of environmental migrants as well as promotion for sustainable green financial plans to further promote the decrease of carbon emissions in accordance with the Monterrey Consensus to assist SIDS and LDCs with anti-climate change measures;

7) *Encourages* Member States to take into consideration the detrimental effects of climate change that are directly correlated to natural disasters, therefore assisting environmental migrants by promoting sustainable early warning systems similar to those put in place by Estonia, to enact an emergency action plan in light of these disasters;

8) *Further recommends* Member States adopt programs in coordination with non-governmental organizations to ensure the efficacy of resettling and reintegrating environmental migrants, and further promote sustainable development and green technology to protect environmental migrants from future disasters;

9) *Urges* Member States to respect every Member State's sovereignty in light of a natural disaster and their decisions to receive any form of aid;

10) *Draws* attention to the recommendations made at the Gender and Climate Forum, including the need to:

a) Involve local communities, particularly women in climate change observation;

b) Train national statistics divisions in collection of sex-disaggregated data pertaining to environmental issues;

c) Mainstream gender equality into climate science, mechanisms and activities, and in climate institutions;

134 11) *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to develop a report on the impact of
135 environmentally forced migration on women, focusing on the links between gender,
136 environmental volatility, and social vulnerability.

COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

Committee Staff

Director	Théo Thieffry
Assistant Director	Karin Friedrich
Chair	Helen Lee
Rapporteur	Alex Sidorenko

Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote
CND/1/1	Responding to the Challenge of Narco-Traffic and Organized Crime in West Africa	40/5/1
CND/1/2	Responding to the Challenge of Narco-Traffic and Organized Crime in West Africa	44/1/1
CND/1/3	Responding to the Challenge of Narco-Traffic and Organized Crime in West Africa	41/2/2/1
CND/1/4	Responding to the Challenge of Narco-Traffic and Organized Crime in West Africa	21/18/7

Summary Report

The Commission on Narcotic drugs (CND) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

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

The session was attended by representatives of 48 Member States. The session opened with several statements regarding adoption of the agenda. At first meeting the Commission on Narcotic drugs adopted the agenda of 1, 2 and 3. Over the next two committee sessions, working groups were formed to work on several key sub-topics, including; education, alternative development, judicial and regional mechanisms, international support, border control.

Eventually, seven working papers were submitted on this topic, offering a multitude of goals and recommendations on the issue at hand. From the total papers three working papers were merged together and another two papers were combined. In addition, there were healthy debates regarding whether to include or not the working paper about judiciary measures in a broader working paper. Moreover, goals of the delegates in the working papers included educational approach, rehabilitation, political and economic security, combating terrorism, money laundering and transnational organized crime.

In total four draft resolutions were accepted by the dais and discussed by the committee. Resolution CND 1/1 highlighted the International support and judicial approach. Resolution CND 1/2 highlighted the alternative development, education and rehabilitation. CND Resolution 1/3 highlighted the border security, corruption, money laundering and organized crime. In addition, CND Resolution 1/4 highlighted the terrorism, transnational organized crime, political, information sharing, economics, border control and security. On Wednesday, the body went into voting bloc and adopted 4 draft resolutions. In addition, CND 1/4 incorporated an Annex.

The body undertook an impressive amount of work during the week with well-research and substantive speeches. In addition, all Member States have presented a diplomatic and professional approach especially while merging resolutions which showed delegates' great ability and willingness to find a consensus on the topics at hand.

Code: CND 1/1

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Subject: *Responding to the Challenge of Narco-Traffic and Organized Crime in West Africa*

1 *Reiterating* the importance of the Plan of Action and Political Declaration on International
2 Cooperation Towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem
3 of 2009,
4

5 *Recalling* that Narco-Traffic and Organized Crime are interlinked global issues requiring a
6 comprehensive international approach, as underlined in General Assembly resolution 64/182,
7

8 *Concerned* not only by the presence of drug trafficking and transnational organized crime in
9 West Africa, but by their role in undermining economical and social development and citizen
10 security and their link to terrorism and other transnational criminal activities,
11

12 *Recalling* its resolutions 54/14 and 54/15, which aimed respectively to support African states in
13 their efforts to combat the world drug problem and promote international cooperation to assist
14 transit States,
15

16 *Affirming* Article 7 of the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs
17 and Psychotropic Substances 1988 regarding the need for mutual legal assistance,
18

19 *Acknowledging with deep gratitude* the positive pro-active approach emphasized in the West
20 Africa Coast Initiative (WACI) Freetown Commitment,
21

22 *Welcoming* the efforts and commitments of regional organizations, notably the Economic
23 Community Of West African States (ECOWAS) Political Declaration on the Prevention of Drug
24 Abuse, Illicit Drug Trafficking, and Organized Crime in West Africa, the ECOWAS Regional
25 Action Plan (2008-2011), and the African Union Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime
26 Prevention (2007-2012),
27

28 *Reaffirming* the principle of equality before the law and the right to a fair and public hearing by
29 an independent and impartial tribunal, the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty, as
30 stated by article 7, 10 and 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights respectively,
31

32 *Convinced* of the importance of an independent judiciary power, as stated in article 11 of the
33 United Nations Convention Against Corruption, to tackle impunity for drug trafficking and
34 organized crime related offenses,
35

36 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs*,
37

38 1) *Welcomes* international support for regional initiatives in order to empower West African
39 States to further develop efficient, accountable and transparent legal and judicial institutions;
40

41 2) *Encourages* the sharing of best practices and legal expertise among West African States, as
42 promoted in part III of the Plan of Action and Political Declaration of 2009, in order to

43 permit the identification of key West African domestic laws as examples that could be useful
44 to States drafting their own legislation;
45

- 46 3) *Calls upon* ECOWAS members to evaluate the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan (2008-2011)
47 in order to eventually discuss its renewal in view of the progress triggered by ECOWAS anti-
48 corruption initiatives;
49
- 50 4) *Suggests* that West African States promote the independence and impartiality of judicial
51 power, within the limits of state sovereignty, by measures such as, but not limited to:
52
- 53 a. Providing adequate income for judges to lessen the possibility of corruption;
 - 54
 - 55 b. Guaranteeing that prosecutors and judges are nominated transparently;
 - 56
 - 57 c. Guaranteeing the personal security of prosecutors, judges and witnesses involved in
58 major drug trafficking and organized crime related cases;
59
- 60 5) *Encourages* West African States to provide adequate income, social benefits and/or other
61 incentives to law enforcement officials, in order to strengthen the basis of criminal cases and
62 expedite them more effectively;
63
- 64 6) *Further recommends* that Member States refer to the Economic and Social Council, the
65 International Narcotics Board, the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, or any other
66 habilitated United Nations body, pertaining to the implementation of clause 4 and clause 5 of
67 the present resolution;
68
- 69 7) *Urges* Member States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to
70 offer support to West African countries in their drafting of anti-corruption, anti-drug
71 trafficking, and anti-money laundering legislation, in order to help them attain the objectives
72 of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC) Regional Programme for
73 West Africa 2010-13, by initiatives such as:
74
- 75 a. Offering technical assistance for the training of prosecutors and other relevant judicial
76 actors;
77
 - 78 b. Contributing financial or other resources, on a voluntary basis, to the Regional
79 Programme for West Africa;
 - 80
 - 81 c. Aiding West African countries in ensuring the respect of aforementioned fundamental
82 human rights;
83
- 84 8) *Supports* confidence-building measures to promote faith in the judiciary system, similar to
85 the Arab Partnership Participation Fund, to increase participation and communication
86 between civil society and the judiciary;
87
- 88 9) *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report
89 to the Commission, at its fifty-sixth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Code: CND 1/2

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Subject: *Responding to the Challenge of Narco-Traffic and Organized Crime in West Africa*

1 *Keeping in mind* the principles of state-sovereignty and non-interference written in Chapter I Art.
2 2 of the Charter of the United Nations,

3
4 *Recalling* the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and the 1972 Protocol as amended
5 to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention
6 against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,

7
8 *Reaffirming* the Political Declaration the Economic Community of West African States
9 (ECOWAS) on the Prevention of Drug Abuse, Illicit Drug Trafficking and Organized Crime in
10 West Africa of 2008 and the subsequent ECOWAS Regional Response Action Plan,

11
12 *Emphasizing* the importance of international support for States in West Africa in their efforts to
13 combat drug trafficking and organized crime, as expressed in Resolution 51/18,

14
15 *Acknowledging* that the lack of education and alternative income sources are primary factors
16 driving the recruitment of drug traffickers among West African poor and youth, as expressed in
17 Resolution 52/6,

18
19 *Recalling* Resolutions 53/6 as well as 54/4, in which the international community announced the
20 International Workshop and Conference on Alternative Development, held in November 2011 in
21 Chiang Rai and Chian Mai, Thailand and soon to be held in Lima, in 2012,

22
23 *Reaffirming* General Assembly Resolution 63/196, emphasizing the importance of education for
24 combating the problem of narco-trafficking and reducing drug harm,

25
26 *Firmly convinced* that education, prevention and rehabilitation are crucial to minimize the
27 economic and social cost of illicit drug abuse, as stated in Resolution 53/9,

28
29 *Emphasizing* the importance of a community-based approach in the prevention of drug use as
30 laid down in CND resolution 53/1,

31
32 *Expressing its concern* that West Africa has become a major transit route for consignments of
33 illicit substances, especially cocaine, originating in Latin America and bound for the
34 international markets mainly located in Western Europe, as stated in the UN Report on Drug
35 Trafficking as a Security Threat in West Africa of 2008,

36
37 *Recalling* that the fight against drugs is a common and shared responsibility for the International
38 Community that requires a comprehensive and balanced approach,

39
40 *Also recognizing* that many of the countries most in need of these measures lack the funding to
41 implement them,

42

Firmly believing that the main consumer States have a responsibility to curtail their demand for illegal substances through demand reduction programs, and to support the West African states in their fight against narco-traffic and organized crime, while fully respecting the sovereignty of the West African states,

Expressing its concern over the alarming level of drug abuse in the West African region, including the emergence of a heroin market and the widespread abuse of Cannabis especially among young people, as reflected in the 2011 Report of the International Narcotics Control Board,

Recalling Resolution 53/10 underlining the importance of protecting children from drug abuse,

Observing that intravenous drug use leads to increased rates of transmittable diseases, including HIV infections,

Acknowledging that impoverished persons often lack the means of accessing the necessary information in order to make informed choices to escape the vicious cycle often perpetuated by drug trade,

Reaffirming the need for alternative livelihood programs, which are essential to develop alternative income options to the illicit cultivation of crops, as well as drug trafficking and other criminal actions and are therefore fundamental for the successful fight against drug trafficking and organized crime,

Convinced that drug abuse is a grave threat to public health, undermining the rule of law, fueling corruption and promoting public acceptance of drug-related activities, such as narco-traffic and organized crime, and generally posing a threat to development and national security in West African countries,

Underlining that drug addiction is a medical condition that needs to be addressed as a subject of public health, through comprehensive and qualified treatment,

Strongly encouraging that Member States engage in the full reintegration of drug addicts into society,

Reaffirming that production, trafficking and trading of illicit substances are criminal acts that need to be prosecuted and penalized,

Welcoming the efforts of the States of West Africa, the African Union (AU) and the Economic Community of Western African states to address the problem of organized crime, narco-traffic and drug abuse in the area,

Appreciating the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNDOC) in the area of drug addiction treatment in the West African region, especially highlighting the efforts of UNODC Treatnet,

89 Welcoming the establishment of the ECODRUG fund by ECOWAS,

90
91 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

- 92
93 1) *Encourages* all Member States to voluntarily provide funding for the ECODRUG fund,
94 dedicated addiction treatment through UNODC Treatnet and related programs, as well as
95 promoting public awareness campaigns;
96
97 2) *Suggests* a reevaluation of the Model Bilateral Agreement on the Sharing of Confiscated
98 Proceeds of Crime or Property (ECOSOC 2005/14) in order to dedicate more of those
99 proceeds to rehabilitation, education, or alternative development efforts, as this would not
100 only reduce the crime rate but also provide people with an incentive to report illegal
101 goods;
102
103 3) *Requests* an extension of the UNODC Treatnet program to all West African States while
104 fully respecting their sovereignty and cooperating with respective authorities, the West
105 African Health Organization and all relevant stakeholders, such as Non-Governmental
106 Organizations, with the aim of:
107
108 a. Creating local rehabilitation centers for drug addiction in close cooperation with local
109 communities;
110
111 b. Training qualified health care personnel;
112
113 c. Providing assistance via an anonymous help line, modeled after the United
114 Kingdom's FRANK service, where addicts and their relatives can receive information
115 about treatments options;
116
117 d. Offering work-study programs and career training to former drug addicts in order to
118 promote local development, and to facilitate a smoother transition back in to society
119 for these people;
120
121 4) *Encourages* all Member States to assist on a voluntary basis to the UNODC Treatnet
122 program by providing logistical, technical and financial support according to their
123 capabilities, while ensuring that countries providing medical staff are compensated for
124 their efforts;
125
126 5) *Recommends* Member States to develop educational programs that focus on providing
127 opportunities for youth and other vulnerable groups, as well as teaching the dangers of
128 illicit drug use and trafficking and how to combat it on a personal level, both in schools
129 and on the community level, through:
130
131 a. The expansion of financial, technical, and logistical support of related UN
132 agencies, such as UNICEF and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) similar
133 to the Red Cross, in these programs, within communities;
134

- 135 b. The establishment of social aid campaigns, aiming at public awareness, taking as
136 an example the *Drug Abuse Prevention in the Workplace and the Family in the*
137 *Southern Cone Countries* supported by the UNODC;
138
- 139 c. The establishment of programs providing awareness for men and women in
140 regards of the prevention of HIV infection related to drug abuse;
141
- 142 6) *Encourages* all Member States, especially states which are the main consumers of the
143 drugs transited through the Western African region, to further adopt and implement
144 measures, similar to those included in the European Union Drug Action Plan, in aiming
145 to reduce the demand for illicit substances in their countries;
146
- 147 7) *Calls upon* the UNODC to hold the International Workshop and Conference on
148 Alternative Development annually, aiming at exploring alternative income options as
149 development-oriented drug control policy measures, including alternative crop cultivation
150 and water management, targeting youth through education, information transfer, technical
151 advisory, economic support as well as training and equipment, and encourage all Member
152 States to participate in the International Workshop and Conference on Alternative
153 Development;
154
- 155 8) *Invites* Member States to follow up on the suggestion made in the International
156 Workshop and Conference on Alternative Development to develop a set of International
157 Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and to implement them within their
158 national development strategies to achieve effective drug control;
159
- 160 9) *Urges* Member States to increase collaboration with the United Nations Development
161 Programme (UNDP) to expand alternative development programs in order to give
162 impoverished people a legitimate source of income, and severing their important
163 economic ties with organized crime syndicates, such as the implementation of alternative
164 crops, following the success of the Plan Colombia Program;
165
- 166 10) *Aims* for a general Alternative Development Strategy to be implemented not only in West
167 Africa but in all regions affected by similar problems;
168
- 169 11) *Urges* the ECOWAS to continue their engagement in combating drug trafficking,
170 organized crime and drug abuse, by renewing their 2008-2011 Regional Response Action
171 Plan;
172
- 173 12) *Further encourages* the UNODC to review the implementation of their 2010-2014
174 Regional Programme for West Africa;
175
- 176 13) *Requests* that the Executive Director of the UNODC to report to the Commission on the
177 implementation of this resolution at its next session.
178

Code: CND 1/3

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Subject: *Responding to the Challenge of Narco-Traffic and Organized Crime in West Africa*

1 *Alarmed* by the increase of illicit drug trafficking and the presence of organized crime in West
2 Africa as well as the destructive impact of drug trafficking on local governance, stability, and
3 development efforts,

4
5 *Affirming* the rights of sovereign States, as guaranteed in Article 2 of the Charter of United
6 Nations,

7
8 *Further alarmed* by the consequences of organized crime and narco-trafficking which threaten
9 democracy, freedom, and economic wealth as outlined by the Palermo Convention, as well as the
10 2011 Praia Declaration on Elections and Stability in West Africa which notifies Member States
11 that unchecked organized crime facilitates the decline of state governance due to susceptibility to
12 corruption,

13
14 *Aware* of the vital importance of secure borders to reduce narcotic influx and the subsequent
15 concerns on the fueling of conflicts and challenges to peace and security within the African
16 region through international and regional measures,

17
18 *Welcoming* further engagement of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) in
19 supporting the national governments in their fight against drug-trafficking,

20
21 *Noting with satisfaction* the success of the newly founded “One-UN” approach by the task force
22 of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in enforcing preventative and
23 counter measures to the illicit traffic of narcotics and its related problems such as human
24 trafficking, economic disintegration, and the erosion of social structures, but also recognizing the
25 successful work of the Transnational Crime Units (TCUs) as a part of the West Africa Coast
26 Initiative on the level of intelligence, surveillance and investigation,

27
28 *Reaffirming* that money laundering is a threat to stability and a means of financing organized
29 criminal groups in the West African region as addressed in A/C.3/65/L.15,

30
31 *Believing* that the ways to secure borders have to include appropriate research, cooperation and
32 sustainable action on a multilateral basis, as exemplified in Resolution 54/12, which emphasized
33 shared responsibility in addressing the world drug problem as well as S-20/4 which included
34 measures to enhance international cooperation,

35
36 *Observing* efforts taken by Member States regarding the provisions of the United Nations Single
37 Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on
38 Psychoactive Substances of 1971, and the United Nations Convention against Drug Trafficking
39 in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,

40
41 *Viewing with appreciation* the success of the 2003 Paris Pact Initiative, as recognized by
42 Resolution 54/7, specifically the Automated Donor Assistance Mechanism 3.0 (ADAM) and its

effective logistical information sharing among the framers of the initiative, and especially in its efforts to develop and reverse the narcotics production and distribution in and from Afghanistan,

Emphasizing the efforts of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force in encouraging coherence in organizational approaches to training programs, resource dispersion, and targeted educational awareness pertaining to the financial connection between narco-trafficking and organized criminal groups as the resulting instability fosters a safe haven for violent non-state actors, as presented in A/C.3/66/L.3,

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

- 1) *Affirms* the inalienable principle of sovereignty as enshrined in Chapter I, Article II, Section VII of the Charter of the United Nations which reaffirms such a right in the areas of:
 - a. Domestic law and order concerning civil disobedience, political structures and cultural practices;
 - b. Security measures concerning the maintenance of peace and stability within its borders;
 - c. Customs practices especially concerning substances entering the States sovereign borders;
- 2) *Encourages* the signature and ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and its supplementary Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the UNTOC in order to uphold rights in West Africa and ensure stability is not eroded because of organized crime;
- 3) *Reaffirms* that States must, in the spirit of good faith, uphold national integrity, ultimately holding the rights of their citizens above members of organized crime as principled in the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC);
- 4) *Stresses* the importance of technical assistance via regional and international organizations and institutions such as the UNODC's work on money laundering, the Global Programme against Money Laundering and the Financial Action Task Force against Money Laundering;
- 5) *Encourages* regional cooperation, modeled with the success of the UNODC TCUs in Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone which focus on reinforcing existing institutions and provides training in legal, political, and enforcement personnel via voluntary Member State resource reallocation;
- 6) *Urges* INTERPOL and other International law enforcement bodies to cooperate with these efforts to impede transnational organized crime;

- 89
90
91 7) *Commends* the current work in place by the Economic Community of West African
92 States (ECOWAS) in order to curb the illicit trade and production of narcotics through:
93
94 a) Formulating regional solutions to trafficking and money laundering by organized
95 crime syndicates;
96
97 b) Efforts to strengthen regional capacity by means of economic incentives,
98 agriculture, and partnerships with governments and their respective societies;
99
100 c) Coordination to balance projects which respond to the socio-economic needs of
101 Member States individually and regionally;
102
103 d) Common approaches, such as the ECOWAS Regional Action Plan 2008-2011,
104 supported by the UNODC, United Nations Office in West Africa, and the European
105 Union in the forms of regional response action plans such as the plan created in
106 2008 which designed an initiative for growing the local capacity to combat illicit
107 drug trafficking;
108
109 e) Suggesting the possible implementation of renewal of the Regional Action Plan
110 concentrating on the following points:
111
112 i) Political cooperation,
113 ii) Effective law enforcement,
114 iii) Effective legal framework for criminal justice,
115 iv) International health and border security,
116 v) Providing sound data and credible information;
117
118 8) *Recommends* that Member States of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), in
119 particular the members of ECOWAS, continue to support existing border controls and/or
120 programs while encouraging the creation of new border initiatives to locate and
121 confiscate illicit narcotic material including but not limited to:
122
123 a) Stockpiles created by organized crime members to carry out intended
124 criminalization in West African States to further their business throughout the
125 region as well as into areas with high demand;
126
127 b) Controls and programs which should be placed in high risk areas especially
128 regarding areas with high levels of erosion in social infrastructure, in which the
129 UNODC, ECOWAS, and existing bilateral and multilateral agreements between
130 Member States should assist in equipping Member States;
131
132 c) Means of illicit narcotics detection technology by upgrading facilities at border
133 crossings, and encouraging the participation in internationally standardized training
134 programs which model the WCO Global Container Control Program and similar
frameworks to border initiatives concerning illicit material;

d) Examining the current state of trends in new substances in the illicit narcotic trade as referenced in the 1988 convention;

9) *Endorses* the success of the Global Container Control Program in strengthening existing customs authority and enhancing border security, and urges Member States to further endorse this program and to voluntarily furnish the necessary funding to realize effective implementation through existing initiatives by the UNODC, Member State donations and, bilateral and multilateral economic exchanges;

10) *Approves* the success of regional initiatives to promote air traffic security in order to reduce trafficking and organized crime across international borders and encourages the international community to engage in aforementioned initiatives with a special emphasis on information sharing between States to ensure as much uniformity in standards as possible;

11) *Further encourages* cooperation and resource exchange in maritime security through partnerships with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, World Customs Organization and the World Maritime Organization;

12) *Invites* Member States to devise a mechanism for information exchange based upon the successful 2003 Paris Pact Initiative, including an expanded ADAM and an international technical exchange database, in order to effectively facilitate international cooperation and better enable West African governments in the areas of logistical information and communication between reporting facets and the actual situation on the ground, and thus;

13) *Further recommends* the creation of a program for West Africa based on the “Triangular Initiative” in Central Asia, which will:

- a. Promote partnerships between regional law enforcement agencies;
- b. Strengthen existing law enforcement organizations through best practice and expertise sharing such as the West African Joint Operations Initiative;
- c. Provide a platform for future cooperation within the region to impede drug trafficking organizations;
- d. Include technological training as well as strategic operational methods training;

14) *Emphasizes* the importance of education and social awareness initiatives, regarding narcotic related corruption and the implications of instable governance, such as the Canadian Preventative Action Plan with emphasis on vulnerable populations;

15) *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission at its fifty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Code: CND 1/4

Committee: Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Subject: *Responding to the Challenge of Narco-Traffic and Organized Crime in West Africa*

1 *Alarmed* that West African states are targets of the system of global supply and demand in drug
2 trafficking,

3
4 *Concerned* about the health, social and economical consequences of production, trafficking and
5 consumption of narcotic drugs in West African states,

6
7 *Fully aware* of the need for implementation and promotion of programs encouraging social and
8 economic development for States in West Africa,

9
10 *Acknowledging* resolution 52/10 of the United Nations Commission of Narcotic Drugs, which
11 addresses the strengthening of regional cooperation between Latin America, the Caribbean and
12 the West African states regarding drug trafficking,

13
14 *Recalling* resolution 51/31 of the United Nations Commission of Narcotic Drugs, which calls on
15 all Member states to put an end to the threat posed by the distribution of international controlled
16 substances on the unregulated market,

17
18 *Commending* the observed efforts taken by Member States regarding the provisions of the United
19 Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the
20 Convention on Psychoactive Substances of 1971, and the United Nations Convention against
21 Drug Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,

22
23 *Recalling* Article 49, Paragraphs 1 (c), E/2009/78 and 2 (e) of the 1961 UN Single Convention
24 on Narcotic Drugs,

25
26 *Recognizing* that political corruption and violent conflicts can fuel international crime
27 organizations and deteriorate border security,

28
29 *Bearing in mind* that the phenomenon of drug trafficking is global in nature, with illicit drugs
30 traveling through many different states,

31
32 *Taking into account* that both drug producing and consuming states hold shared responsibility
33 internationally,

34
35 *Recognizing* the importance of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and its role in
36 assisting West African socio-economic development,

37
38 *Alarmed* by lack of cooperation and sharing information between South American States and
39 West African Nations,

40
41 *Drawing attention to* the need for the increase of communication on the topic of international
42 organized crime lords in local law enforcement agencies in Western African States using the
43 program INTERPOL (I-24/7) to facilitate operations against organized crime on a local level,

44
45 *Recognizing* the work of INTERPOL's West Africa Coast Initiative (WACI) and the
46 development of Transnational Crime Units (TCUs),
47
48 *Noting* the existing intelligence platforms for information sharing on international organized
49 crime networks established in European states and the need for an emphasis on the finances of
50 organized crime agencies,
51
52 *Taking into account* that West Africa is used by narco-traffickers as a transit hub to transfer illicit
53 drugs between supply, transit, and consumer States;
54
55 *Affirming* the success of European governments in maritime drug detection and seizure methods,
56 both in their own ports and in international waters,
57
58 *Reaffirming* commitment to The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and
59 recognizing the financial links between the illicit drug trade in West Africa and terrorist activities
60 within the region, as seen between the drug trade in Guinea-Bissau such as the terrorist
61 organization al Qaeda's activities and presence in the region,
62
63 *Recalling* The Convention for the Suppression of Financing Terrorism, which prevails upon
64 Member States to implement programs and strategies, in accordance with each Member States'
65 right as a sovereign nation, that seek an end to the financing of terrorist groups and
66 organizations,
67
68 *Affirming* commitment to General Assembly Resolution A/RES/65/232, which, for the purposes
69 of combating terrorism within the international community, calls for the expansion of technical
70 assistance to Member States,
71
72 *Recognizing* that government instability and political corruption in West Africa are key elements
73 in the continued flourishing of the illicit drug trade, terrorist activities, and resulting violent
74 conflicts in West Africa,
75
76 *Deeply concerned* with the deficiencies in West Africa legal framework and practice,
77
78 *Taking note of* the immense efforts by the Economic Community of West African States
79 (ECOWAS) on the topic of drug trafficking and organized crime, but recognizing that in order to
80 successfully combat illicit drug trafficking, a more effective allocation of the national budget
81 where applicable is necessary,
82
83 *Bearing in mind* that the issue of illicit drug trafficking should be redefined as a threat to national
84 and regional security and public health,
85
86 *Recognizes* the importance of organizations like Economic Council of West African States
87 (ECOWAS), the Organization of American States (OAS) and Economic Commission for Latin
88 America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), and the European Economic and Social Committee
89 (EESC) in respectively addressing the illicit drug issue in West Africa,
90

91 *Reaffirms* that every member state has right to its own sovereign right in accordance to Article 2,
92 Principle 7 of the UN Charter,
93

94 *Noting with deep concern* that many people around the world face unemployment, which results
95 in criminal activity, drug usage and an unstable economic and social environment;
96

97 *The Commission on Narcotic Drugs*,
98

- 99 1) *Calls to attention* to the corruption that is being fueled by the large revenues of the
100 transnational organized crime syndicate, which fuels prolonged conflicts in West Africa;
101
- 102 2) *Recognizes* that the youth within states susceptible to narco-trafficking are being enticed
103 and coerced to serve the narcotics cartels and substantial actions need to be taken;
104
- 105 3) *Calling* for the reiteration of the Millennium Development Goals, currently threatened by
106 the present-day West African situation;
107
- 108 4) *Recognizes* that drug trade leads to the trafficking of women and children into sex slavery
109 in countries with high level of drug-related crimes;
110
- 111 5) *Condemns* the kidnapping and forceful use of children as child soldiers and women as
112 drug couriers;
113
- 114 6) *Calls for* the partnering of regional organizations on a global level like the Economic
115 Council of West African States (ECOWAS), the Organization of American States (OAS)
116 and Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), and the
117 European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) in order to create a united front
118 against drug trafficking in West Africa;
119
- 120 7) *Encourages* states to promote and implement sustainable livelihood projects, that include:
121
 - 122 a. Family skills training programs, by creating incentives such as vouchers for
123 communal meals and consumer goods free of charge;
124
 - 125 b. Vocational skills training programs, for individuals of all ages, for the purpose of
126 promoting self-employment;
127
- 128 8) *Endorses* the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) as a body aiming to
129 eradicate poverty and create sustainable growth;
130
- 131 9) *Calls attention* to the need for agencies to improve local enforcement's ability to combat
132 criminal organizations,
133
- 134 10) *Promotes* the creation of local and regional prevention and education programs that target
135 youths and educates about the dangers of drug trafficking and its effects with the support
136 of the UNODC;
137

- 138 11) *Implores* all Member States to address the entwinement between transnational organized
139 crime, the illicit drug trade, and the trafficking in persons;
140
- 141 12) *Calls upon* all Member States to sign and ratify the United Nations Convention for
142 Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish
143 Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United
144 Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime as adopted by A/RES/55/25
145 in order to prevent the use of women and children as forms of transporting drugs in the
146 West African region;
147
- 148 13) *Encourages* the continuation of contributions from able Member States to the UN Trust
149 Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons in order to provide humanitarian, legal and
150 financial aid to victims of trafficking in persons through established channels of
151 assistance specifically within the West African Region;
152
- 153 14) *Endorses* the support and utilization of such UN initiatives as UN.GIFT, which has
154 sponsored the Small Grants Facility Project in Togo, and the UNODC's Thematic
155 Programme: Action Against Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking,
156 Including Drug Trafficking, drawing attention to Sub-Programme 3: Human Trafficking
157 and Migrant Smuggling that;
158
- 159 a. Campaigns against human trafficking within the international community;
160
- 161 b. Raises awareness about the UN Convention for Transnational Organized Crime and
162 its Protocol initiatives;
163
- 164 c. Enhance international cooperation and partnerships;
165
- 166 15) *Recognizes* the critical role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) like the
167 Coalition Against the Trafficking in Women-International, Project Respect, and
168 INTERPOL's initiatives to combat human trafficking, in sustainable development efforts
169 in West Africa;
170

171 ***TERRORISM / TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME***

172

- 173 16) *Calls upon* individual Member States who are willing and able to provide funding to the
174 ECOWAS in order to enhance the organization's ability to meet its drug mandate;
175
- 176 17) *Encourages* West African States to work with United Nations Office for West Africa
177 (UNOWA) to create courts and train judges to handle drug trafficking, narco-terrorism,
178 money laundering and other economic crimes related to drug trafficking in the African
179 Region;
180
- 181 18) *Calls upon* Member States to create or continue to build upon plans to end the economic
182 and financial links between the illicit drug trade and terrorist organizations,
183

- 184 19) *Encourages* the allocation of resources to West Africa's Transnational Crime Units in
185 order to continue data collection on organized crime in the region, and to establish
186 statistics and records on links between terrorist organizations and drug cartels,
187
188 20) *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen existing legal instruments in order to provide
189 effective deterrence against illicit drug trafficking,
190
191 21) *Emphasizes* the need for joint operations targeting large shipments of illicit drugs and the
192 illegal proceeds derived from drugs both bilaterally, between countries mutually affecting
193 and at the regional and international level;
194
195 22) *Further resolves* that the TCU's purpose is to enhance national and international
196 coordination, enable intelligence-based investigations, and act as the focal point for
197 international cooperation to combat transnational organized crime and terrorism;
198

199 **ECONOMICS**

- 200
201 23) *This clause has been divided-out and moved to the annex.*
202
203 24) *Recognizes* the difficulties faced by African governments in eliminating the drug trade
204 due to political corruption, and recommends, where possible, giving alternative economic
205 incentives to government and law enforcing officials;
206
207 25) *Encourages* the advanced Member States to lend funds to developing countries in order
208 to set up infrastructure of fundamental needs such as social, economical and cultural, to
209 enhance the general quality of life within the West African region;
210
211 26) *This clause has been divided-out and moved to the annex.*
212
213 27) *Expresses its hope* that Member States annually contribute whatever they see fit the
214 development and implementation of outlined programmes pertaining to the problems of
215 illicit drug trafficking and organized crime in West Africa;
216
217 28) *Further hopes* that Member States continue to financially contribute to the work of the
218 Economic Community Of West African States, consider the causes and effects of
219 consumption, has in regards to the exacerbation of the issues in the region;
220
221 29) *Encourages* these same contributing Member States to continue any and all pre-existing
222 partnerships with developing Member States in the region;
223
224 30) *This clause has been divided-out and moved to the annex.*
225
226 31) *This clause has been divided-out and moved to the annex.*
227
228 32) *This clause has been divided-out and moved to the annex.*
229
230

231
232 **INFORMATION SHARING**
233

- 234 33) *Reaffirms* that illicit arms and light weapons are widely used by drug cartels to enforce
235 drug trafficking in the West African region and therefore draws attention to the 2001
236 Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms
237 and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects which encourages transnational and
238 intergovernmental information sharing, technologies, and databases on SALW;
239
- 240 34) *Calls upon* the nations of South America and West Africa to create a platform for
241 information sharing and cooperation;
242
- 243 35) *Encourages* the sharing of criminal information databases which includes but is not
244 limited to:
245
- 246 a. Previously convicted persons;
 - 247
 - 248 b. Drug transportation vessels both over sea and by air;
 - 249
 - 250 c. Suspected personnel of criminal organizations;
 - 251
 - 252 d. Weapons tracking information;
 - 253
 - 254 e. Illicit financial transactions including but not limited to money laundering,
 - 255 corruption, bribery, and extortion;
 - 256
- 257 36) *Calls for* all Member States to take part in the Pre-Export Notification system, which has
258 been set up by UNODC to address the issue of shipments of precursor chemicals to
259 Member States highly involved in the supply of drugs, which will lead to increased
260 understanding of the many States involved directly or indirectly with the processes
261 needed to manufacture and then traffic illicit drugs;
262
- 263 37) *Draws attention* to the success of the European Union Latin American Coalition, and
264 emphasizes the importance of creating similar regional plans encompassing West Africa
265 in order to combat Narco-trafficking and organized crime;
266
- 267 38) *Emphasizing* the creation of an accountability mechanism between local law enforcement
268 agencies working in West African states and the greater international community under
269 the existing framework of the UNODC and INTERPOL (I-24/7), a global law
270 enforcement communication system;
271
- 272 39) *Draws attention* to the need for the increase of communication on international organized
273 crime syndicates in local law enforcement agencies in Western African States using the
274 program INTERPOL (I-24/7) to facilitate operations against organized crime on a local
275 level.

276 **ANNEX**
277

- 278 23) *Condemns* the use or manufacturing of illicit drugs by enlisting precursor or prescription
279 drugs as a means for production;
280
281 26) *Reaffirms* the current financial contributions to the Economic Community Of West
282 African States already being made by Member States;
283
284 30) *Recommends* that five percent of the United Nations International Drug Control Program
285 budget and the voluntary funds from Member States are received by and distributed by
286 the United Nations Office for West Africa and that these funds will be examined through
287 the assistance of the United Kingdom’s Biannual Aid Review and that the efficiency of
288 the programs is ensured by the Office of Internal Oversight Services;
289
290 31) *Declares accordingly* that information regarding the amount of funding received, how the
291 funding is disseminated, and the effectiveness of the funded programs become part of the
292 annual World Drug Report;
293
294 32) *Recommends* that upon ratification, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs biannually
295 reviews the appropriation of funding to the United Nations Office for West Africa
296 (UNOWA) in order to guarantee the efficient and sustained use of funding regarding the
297 eradication of illicit narcotic trafficking and organized crime.

Commission on the Status of Women

Committee Staff

Director	Maria Luisa Ortega
Assistant Director	Hallen Korn
Chair	Alexandra Hofer
Rapporteur	Marc Moutinho

Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)
CSW 1/1	Improving Women's Health as a means to Achieve Gender Equality	Adopted by Acclamation
CSW 1/2	Improving Women's Health as a means to Achieve Gender Equality	26/8/4/7
CSW 1/3	Improving Women's Health as a means to Achieve Gender Equality	22/4/12/7
CSW 1/4	Improving Women's Health as a means to Achieve Gender Equality	24/12/2/7
CSW 1/5	Improving Women's Health as a means to Achieve Gender Equality	16/16/6/7
CSW 1/6	Improving Women's Health as a means to Achieve Gender Equality	33/0/5/7
CSW 1/7	Improving Women's Health as a means to Achieve Gender Equality	24/4/10/7

Summary Report

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

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

The commission chose to set the agenda at 2,3,1.

The session opened with several statements concerning the adoption of the agenda. At its first meeting, the Commission on the Status of Women adopted the agenda of: Improving Women's Health as a means to Achieve Gender Equality; Women's Economic Empowerment in the Context of the Global Economic and Financial Crisis; and Integrating a Gender Perspective in the Planning and Implementation of Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration. For the rest of the session, delegates made their opening statements on and discussed the first topic.

A wide variety of specific issues were brought up over the following sessions, including the threat of HIV to women and gender-based violence. Three working papers were submitted by the end of Session III, and several different approaches were expressed: some delegates showed their support for solutions revolving around education aimed at reducing gender-based violence, while some delegates expressed a desire to tackle the economic roots of the issues at hand.

A further six working papers were submitted by the end of Session V. The discussion that took place in these sessions revolved around several issues, such as health issues concerning un-safe abortion. Further differences of approach were also discussed, with some working papers suggested the empowerment of women to improve their health, while others advocated for solutions revolving around existing institutions and practices. One merger between two papers was successfully completed before the final session drew to a close.

After one more merger between two different papers, seven draft resolutions were accepted by the dais and discussed by the committee. CSW 1/1 highlighted the importance of education in reducing sexual violence. CSW 1/2 called for the creation of a UN database to facilitate information sharing on these issues. CSW 1/3 suggested the introduction of a gender perspective into existing mobile health units, in addition to the expansion of said units. CSW 1/4 proposed the establishment of a UN program to identify specific female health needs in member states. CSW 1/5 revolved around the issue of abortion and the reduction of the harm it can have on women. CSW 1/6 called for the reconsideration of discriminatory laws in member states. CSW 1/7 encouraged gender sensitive budgeting in health, and the facilitation of local women's support groups concerning violence and disease. In the final session, the committee went into voting bloc and passed all seven draft resolutions.

Code: CSW/1/1

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

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

1 *Recalling* the Fourth Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and its call for the elimination
2 of all forms of violence against women and girls,

3
4 *Affirming* all Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) can only be achieved once women are
5 ensured health and security, emphasizing MDGs 3 and 6,

6
7 *Recognizing* that women who are victims of sexual violence are at a higher risk of contracting
8 HIV/AIDS and other Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STIs), suffering from psychological
9 problems, and of having further health complications in general,

10
11 *Bearing in mind* the General Assembly Resolution 143 (2006) that acknowledges the link
12 between victimization and health issues such as HIV/AIDS and psychological health,

13
14 *Having considered* the Report of the Secretary General during the 61st session, In-depth study on
15 all forms of violence against women (A/61/122/Add.1), which states that women's health
16 encompasses physical, emotional, and mental wellbeing and that when women are subjected to
17 violence suffer in all of these ways,

18
19 *Recalling further* the recommendation made by the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms
20 of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in Article 5 regarding the modification of cultural
21 norms that perpetuate stereotypes demeaning to women,

22
23 *Recognizing also* that demeaning stereotypes of women and discrimination learned at a young
24 age become the basis for physical, sexual, and psychological abusers,

25
26 *Referring to* the World Health Organization's Multi-Country Study on women's health and
27 domestic violence, which states that women who are victims of domestic abuse are more likely
28 to experience psychological problems and commit suicide,

29
30 *The Commission on the Status of Women,*

31
32 1) *Encourages* Member States to make available pre-adolescent educational initiatives
33 aimed at promoting gender equality as a means to reducing future violence against
34 women by using campaigns:

35
36 a. Aimed at providing victims of violence the opportunity to raise awareness about the
37 effects of violence on younger generations by implementing:

- 38
39 i. Endorsed public speaking on a national scale;
40 ii. Social media campaigns that address gender stereotypes;
41

- 42 b. Addressing violence specifically and including education about sexual harassment as
43 a type of violence, drawing attention to laws of the Member States where applicable,
44 through the use of:
45
46 i. Social media campaigns that simulate situations of verbal violence; and offer
47 examples of appropriate behavior;
48 ii. Peer mentorship workshops that give participants that chance to discuss these
49 topics openly with one another;
50
51 c. Implementing peer mentor programs aimed at promoting trust, intergenerational, and
52 inter-gender experiences that maintain native culture but encourage progress;
53
54 d. Incorporating pre-adolescent males as an integral part of the prevention process by
55 focusing on the family related effects of violence against women, stressing mother-
56 son and sister-brother relationships;
57
58 2) *Recommends* Member States develop workshops focused on educating law enforcement
59 and military personnel on the prevention of and response to sexual violence that will
60 include the following:
61
62 a. Gender-sensitive training for law enforcement detailing the consequences of sexual
63 violence, which include, but are not limited to, HIV/AIDS infection, psychological
64 trauma such as PTSD, and unwanted pregnancies;
65
66 b. Gender-sensitive training that helps law enforcement to become more effective in
67 responding to sexual violence incidents so that women do not feel re-victimized;
68
69 c. Lists of agencies available women locally that provide services to female victims of
70 violence;
71
72 3) *Encourages* Member States to draw attention to the physical and psychological damages
73 of domestic violence and seeks to solve the issue by:
74
75 a. Establishing support centers in order to educate families and rehabilitate victims of
76 domestic violence by:
77 i. Educating men, women and children about gender equality and abuse;
78 ii. Providing psychological counseling to victims and families;
79
80 b. Coordinating and developing partnerships between Member States, NGOs and the
81 UN to implement domestic campaigns to sensitize public awareness to domestic
82 violence;
83
84 4) *Expresses its hope* that Member States will reach to fulfill the aforementioned goals by:
85
86 a. Utilizing the UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women and its open
87 application process when necessary to secure adequate funding for such projects;

88
89
90

- b. Contributing, where possible, to the 2015 target date set by the UN-Secretary General to reach USD 100 million contribution.

Code: CSW/1/2

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

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

1 *Recalling* General Assembly Resolutions 60 (1996), 289 (2009), 251 (2006), and 139 (2002),
2 166 (1996), and the Human Rights Council Report 14 (2008), as these documents provide for a
3 strong basis for the universal promotion of gender equality through health and safety,
4

5 *Reaffirming* the values set forth in the International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural
6 Rights (ICESR), including but not limited to, the ideals concerning non-discrimination,
7 healthcare provision, and attainment of education outlined in Articles 3, 12, and 13,
8

9 *Further reaffirming* the values outlined in Article 2 of the UN Charter that draw attention to the
10 sovereignty of each Member State, and their own specific needs in regards to maternal health;
11 reproductive health and violence against women,
12

13 *Guided by* the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and the Convention on the
14 Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in an effort to achieve the Millennium
15 Development Goals, especially goals number 3, 5, and 6,
16

17 *Bearing in mind* the importance of national ownership and self-determination as integral to the
18 success of programs and policies that promote social and economic development,
19

20 *Affirming* that maintaining women's health, both physical and mental, represents a necessary
21 means of empowering women to achieve gender equality,
22

23 *Recognizing* the pervasiveness of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and the lack of awareness of
24 laws addressing this issue,
25

26 *Reaffirming* the decision of the United Nations General Assembly to encourage Member States
27 to ban, among other forms of violence against women and girls, female genital mutilation in
28 General Assembly Resolution 139 (2002),
29

30 *Believing* that transparency represents a means of both accountability and a means of facilitating
31 information and knowledge exchange,
32

33 *Recognizing further* the complimentary role that men and women play within decision-making
34 processes, especially in regards to women's health, from high-level decision-making to the
35 household level,
36

37 *Emphasizing* the importance of gender equality to ensure the success of social and economic
38 development policy, as expressed in Chapter II of the Monterrey Consensus,
39

40 *Observing* both that a lack of awareness on sexually transmitted diseases and infections
41 (STI/STDs) often leads to complications, and that effective communication plays an important
42 role in increasing availability of treatments,

43 *Noting with regret* barriers to transport in many rural areas preventing rural women from
44 accessing critical services related to women's health, including costs associated with
45 underdeveloped infrastructure and limited rural transport systems,

46
47 *Noting with appreciation* the efforts of United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
48 (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and the United Nations
49 Population Fund (UNFPA) to finance mobile health clinics in rural areas,

50
51 *Noting with approval* Member States' and non-state actors' efforts to implement policies to
52 promote the distribution of methods of contraception, particularly the female condom, in order to
53 prevent HIV/AIDS, unwanted pregnancy, and sexually transmitted infections,

54
55 *Encouraging* Member States to prioritize pre-natal and post-natal care by following the
56 guidelines of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the UNDP and *taking into*
57 *consideration* the positive impact of this care on the lives of women and children,

58
59 *Noting with satisfaction* that UN Women, the UN Women's Fund for Gender Equality, and the
60 Millennium Development Goals Action Fund represent financial resources for the achievement
61 of gender equality and the improvement of women's health,

62
63 *Noting with appreciation* the success of the Secretary General's Database on Violence Against
64 Women,

65
66 *The Commission on the Status of Women,*

- 67
68 1) *Encourages* Member States to support financially the United Nations Trust Fund to
69 Eliminate Violence Against Women as a means of aiding global efforts to provide the
70 necessary services and tools to combat violence against women, which represents a threat
71 to women's health;
72
73 2) *Encourages* Member States and non-state actors to take advantage of the opportunity to
74 apply for grants, as needed, from UN Women, Lotus Outreach, UN Girl's Education
75 Initiative, among other relevant agencies and organizations, in order to create voluntary
76 programs, which will improve women's access to education on female and child
77 healthcare;
78
79 3) *Further encourages* Member States to provide the highest attainable medical care
80 considering their circumstances and resources, and accordingly *affirms* Human Rights
81 Council Report 14 (2008), which states that all humans have the right to a standard of
82 living not detrimental to their physical and mental health;
83
84 4) *Encourages* Member States, civil society and non-governmental organizations for whom
85 it is applicable to develop long-term programs for the reduction of FGM which include,
86 *inter alia*;
87

- 88 a. Communication with villages simultaneously about FGM in a tolerant and
89 nonjudgmental educational method about medical complications;
90 b. A post-education meeting during which the community votes whether or not to
91 maintain the practice of FGM in their village, in order to ensure a culturally sensitive
92 and locally based decision on this matter;
93
- 94 5) *Recommends* that the UNDP, UNICEF, and UNFPA intensify their efforts to finance
95 mobile clinics in rural areas, while implementing best practice policies based on a gender
96 perspective, according to the following suggestions:
97 a. Expand the scope of their work to include the interior of Sub-Saharan African and
98 Central Asia;
99
- 100 b. Identify the proportion of women requiring aid, using disaggregated statistical data;
101
- 102 c. Precisely define the nature of their essential needs and provide corresponding aid;
103
- 104 d. Intensify their efforts to provide maternal and reproductive healthcare, particularly in
105 regards to the prevention and treatment of STI/STDs;
106
- 107 e. Intensify their efforts to target women suffering, whether physically or mentally, from
108 acts of violence, and to advocate against acts of violence against women as a
109 preventative measure;
110
- 111 f. Share good practices with local personnel using preventative and informative
112 campaigns to raise awareness about STI/STDs transmission, the preventative capacity
113 of contraceptives, and the negative effects of violence against women;
114
- 115 6) *Endorses* educational programming, which would increase awareness of the potential
116 positive role that men can play in the lives and health of their female counterparts;
117
- 118 7) *Recommends* the creation of an online database under the auspices of UN Women,
119 specifically UN Womenwatch, for the purpose of networking, cooperation, and
120 knowledge exchange between Member States and non-governmental organizations
121 (NGOs) as a means of ensuring transparency, accountability, and the sharing of
122 information about improving women's health and achieving gender equality globally,
123 according to the following guidelines:
124
- 125 a. This database represents an opportunity to communicate, collaborate, and seek
126 technical or monetary assistance between relevant actors and agencies, similar to the
127 spirit, structure and purpose the Secretary General's Database on Violence Against
128 Women, but distinct in content and level of accessibility;
129
- 130 b. This database will specifically contain information, submitted by members of the
131 database and the UN Womenwatch administration, on past and potential programs,
132 policies and institutions designed to promote gender equality and improve access to
133 female healthcare;

- 134 c. This database will be created as a “Special Feature” within the UN Womenwatch
135 website, as it represents a new opportunity for Member States and non-state actors to
136 engage with each other and directly contribute to the broader dialogue that UN
137 Womenwatch facilitates;
138
- 139 d. Member States, as well as relevant civil society organizations and non-governmental
140 organizations on local, national and international levels, will voluntarily
141 communicate, participate, and upload or access information within this database as
142 they see fit;
143
- 144 e. Parties wishing to publish information on the database will be required to provide
145 their name, country of origin, and contact information prior to uploading data;
146
- 147 f. The administrators of UN Womenwatch will reserve the right to monitor the
148 membership, content and organization for the purpose of ensuring the accuracy and
149 accessibility of information published in the database;
150
- 151 8) *Desires* that Member States in capacity to do so, civil society organizations and non-
152 governmental organizations publish information on the above mentioned database,
153 specifically in regards to funding, knowledge, and services that might contribute to the
154 following potential projects:
155
- 156 a. Establishing hospitals and training doctors in regions prioritized by need, so that
157 adequate healthcare can be provided to treat basic diseases, particularly STI/STDs
158 and other health complications that might arise from acts of violence against women;
159
- 160 b. Training of counselors so that those affected by either sexual violation or sexual
161 harassment may get counseling with regard to psychological trauma, as well as
162 terminal and non-terminal STI/STDs;
163
- 164 c. Provision of access to remote areas in greatest need through developing transportation
165 infrastructure and developing urban-based transport systems to allow women to get
166 regular care for maternal health and regular treatment of STI/STDs;
167
- 168 d. Deliver female contraceptives to developing Member States as a preventative method;
169
- 170 9) *Invites* the participation of UNGENews to promote awareness about the database, and its
171 developing content.

Code: CSW/1/3

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

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

1 *Deeply conscious* of the importance of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action of 1995
2 and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
3 (CEDAW),
4

5 *Reaffirming* the principles of the Human Rights Declaration, especially regarding gender equality
6 in Article 2 and of the Article 13 of the UN Charter,
7

8 *Recalling* the resolution 62/136 of the General Assembly, Improvement of the situation of
9 women in rural areas, and the report of the Secretary General on the same title, more precisely
10 the section on providing health-care services,
11

12 *Remembering* that the main task of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) is to
13 promote gender equality on every level,
14

15 *Taking into consideration* that the CSW has recently been given the additional mission of
16 improving healthcare and access to healthcare,
17

18 *Guided by* the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), specifically goals number 4, 5 and 6,
19 which appeal to the reduction of child mortality, the improvement of maternal health, and
20 tackling the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases,
21

22 *Bearing in mind* Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Report E/CN.6/2012/11 Women, the
23 girl child and HIV and AIDS, which emphasizes the fact that women's health must be improved
24 by international agreements and specifically with prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS,
25

26 *Deeply regretting* that women suffer from disproportionate impacts of HIV/AIDS and Sexually
27 Transmitted Infections (STIs) as mentioned in the World Health Organization's (WHO) report
28 Integrating gender into HIV/AIDS programmes in the health sector,
29

30 *Extremely concerned* with the fact that according to the United Nations Development Program
31 (UNDP) every day over 7,400 people are infected with HIV and 5,500 die from AIDS-related
32 illnesses, and that HIV remains the leading cause of death among reproductive-age women
33 worldwide,
34

35 *Noting with regret* the uncertainty of the amount of money donated by the contributors of the UN
36 funds, especially with regard to gender equality, that affects the distribution of most UN funds,
37

38 *Recognizing* the link between women's health and the well being of their families and
39 communities,
40

41 *Emphasizing* the fact that gender equality leads to lower poverty, higher economic growth, better
42 nutrition and other benefits,

43 *Taking into account* the urgency to provide rural regions with health care facilities considering
44 the distinct needs of Member States,

45
46 *The Commission on the Status of Women*

- 47
48 1. *Calls upon* Member States to work and collaborate with the Commission on the
49 Status of Women (CSW), and NGOs regarding the improvement of healthcare facilities,
50 in order to increase the effectiveness of health infrastructures and to raise public
51 awareness of the special needs of women;
52
53 2. *Expresses its hope* that Member States consider the creation and improvement of
54 existing health care facilities with the support of existing campaigns of the UNPD and the
55 international community, while the CSW will be the institutional framework for
56 knowledge and expertise sharing by promoting;
57
58 a. The increase of the participation of women in the creation, the implementation and
59 the evaluation of health care programs;
60
61 b. Women's participation in areas such as, but not exclusively, child birth and maternal
62 care;
63
64 c. The organization peer groups serving as a platform for women with similar diseases
65 to share their experiences and help each other; the newly established health care
66 facilities should thus provide those groups with a safe and comfortable environment;
67
68 3. *Encourages* an expansion of already existing mobile health teams within the UNDP
69 following the model of the ongoing work in Ethiopia and Sudan, in order to:
70
71 a. Identify the number of women necessitating cares,
72
73 b. Precisely define the nature of their essential needs and provide correspondent cares,
74
75 c. Share good practices with local staff regarding:
76 i. Awareness campaigns' preventive and informative campaigns;
77 ii. Medical handling;
78
79 d. Report on the efficiency of such measures and their impacts;
80
81 4. *Takes note of* the need to redefine the distribution of already existing UN funds
82 towards women health issues such as the Fund for Gender Equality, UNAIDS, and the
83 United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA);
84
85 5. *Believes* that the work of those mobile health programs should include the treatment of
86 some of the major issues of women's health as a means to implement gender
87 mainstreaming by promoting;
88

- 89 a. Accessible preventive measures of contagious diseases and more particularly
90 HIV/AIDS;
- 91
- 92 b. Affordable cancer screenings and follow-up treatments, especially regarding breast
93 cancer and cervical cancer;
- 94
- 95 c. Pre- and post-natal assistances in terms of family planning, pregnancy monitoring,
96 nutrition, immunization;
- 97
- 98 d. Psychological assistance.

Code: CSW/1/4

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

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

1 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 56/326 (2001) which provides a roadmap for the
2 achievement of MDG goals 3,5 and 6 and referring to E/CN.6/2010/L.2/Re.1 (2010) and E/CN
3 6/2010/L.6 (2010) relating to women, the girl child, HIV/AIDS and maternal mortality and
4 morbidity,

5
6 *Underscoring* Article 12 of the 1981 Convention on the Elimination of all forms of
7 Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Millennium Development Goals 3,5 and 6 and
8 the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the resulting establishment of UN
9 Women,

10
11 *Recalling* the principles of the Human Rights Guidelines for Pharmaceutical Companies in
12 Relation to Access to Medicines, especially referring to clause 33 ensuring that medicines are
13 affordable to as many people as possible,

14
15 *Appealing* to all actors in the international community to unite in solidarity in order to improve
16 the situation of all women around the world,

17
18 *Appreciating* the efforts undertaken by states to improve women's health and deploring all
19 imposed obstacles preventing states from achieving this goal,

20
21 *Fully conscious* of the close link between women's discrimination and deficiencies in women's
22 health care and the need to promote affordable medical supply by supporting local and
23 appropriate medical industries,

24
25 *Fully endorsing* the important role education and information play concerning female health, as
26 emphasized in paragraphs 106 to 108, especially in paragraph 107 (j), of the 1995 Beijing
27 Declaration and Platform for Action,

28
29 *Emphasizing* the fact that the improvement of women's health depends both on women's access
30 to medication and drugs and on the guidance, counseling and education regarding women's
31 health issues,

32
33 *Ensuring* that the national sovereignty and integrity of every single country is fully respected
34 according to Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations and acknowledging the claim of every
35 country to property rights,

36
37 *Believing in* the principles enshrined in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, including
38 the principle of "equal rights", "international cooperation" and respect for "human rights and
39 fundamental freedoms,"

40
41 *Acknowledging* the contribution of the World Health Organization and their strategy for
42 integrating gender analysis,

43 *Having reviewed* the report 2011/27 of the Fifty-fifth session of the Commission of Status of
44 Women that improves and systematizes the collection, analysis and dissemination of sex through
45 gender-sensitive indicators,

46
47 *Deeply concerned* about the fact that according to the United Nations Development Programme
48 (UNDP), HIV/AIDS remains the leading cause of death among reproductive-age women
49 worldwide and that every day over 7,400 people are infected with HIV/AIDS,

50
51 *Alarmed by* the increasing vulnerability of women to HIV/AIDS caused by and contributing to
52 gender inequality and the overall feminization of the pandemic,

53
54 *Bearing in mind* the lack of awareness in societies regarding ways of transmitting, preventing
55 and detecting the symptoms of Sexual Transmitted Infections (STIs),

56
57 *Acknowledging* the situation of women in developing countries, who are mostly affected by
58 reproductive health issues and their need to receive directly information, education and support
59 concerning this particular issue,

60
61 *Conscious* that a uniform information platform between Member States is an essential instrument
62 of communication in order to keep countries up to date with the standard of health care as well as
63 the latest medical innovations,

64
65 *Convinced* of the fact that improving society's knowledge regarding the prevention of Sexual
66 Transmitted Diseases (STDs) is an essential step towards reducing the spread of these dangerous
67 diseases which principally affect the female population,

68
69 *The Commission on the Status of Women,*

- 70
71 1) *Calls upon* all Member States to sign and ratify the Convention on the Elimination of all
72 forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW);
73
74 2) *Reminds* all developed nations of their commitment to the Official Development
75 Assistance (ODA), reconfirmed in the DOHA's Declaration on Financing for
76 Development, to contribute the agreed target of 0.7% of their gross national product, as
77 this is a precondition for progress in the field of women's health;
78
79 3) *Strongly encourages* pharmaceutical companies and other companies producing medical
80 products to implement charitable programs on a voluntary basis, aiming to provide health
81 care information, medication and facilities to developing countries, as already proposed
82 inter alia by the Secretary-General's initiative Every Women Every Child, especially in
83 the 2011 thematic report "Innovating for Every Women, Every Child,"
84
85 4) *Further encourages* pharmaceutical and all other international corporations to participate
86 in the United Nations Global Compact facilitating the exchange of innovative
87 medications
88

- 89 5) *Suggests* the establishment of a Board for the Evaluation of the Medical Health Care
90 System (BEMHeCS) which shall:
91
- 92 a. Operate under the supervision of the UN Women Executive Board, in order to
93 strengthen this body
94
 - 95 b. Closely cooperate with the WHO as well as national governmental organizations,
96 local stake holders and universities;
97
 - 98 c. Be established through the adoption of this resolution by the ECOSOC;
99
 - 100 d. Evaluate specific needs of local medical and pharmaceutical industries producing
101 drugs or technical equipment most needed to improve women's health (such as
102 female condoms or diagnostic means of detecting cervical-uterine cancer);
103
 - 104 e. Consist of 20 members of which 5 shall be experts on health care, medical
105 technologies and economics nominated by the Secretary General, and 15 shall be
106 elected by the CSW for a two-year term according to the principle of geographic
107 allocation;
108
 - 109 f. Meet every three months during a period of one week in the Headquarters of United
110 Nations in New York City;
111
 - 112 g. Prioritize its work according to specific regional needs of health care systems and
113 pharmaceutical industries;
114
 - 115 h. Operate with a budget of approximately 5 million dollars per year, which shall be
116 funded in equal parts by the UN Industrial Development Organization and by the UN
117 Fund for Gender Equality;
118
 - 119 i. Draw up region-specific reports presented to the ECOSOC annually on the needs of
120 local medical and pharmaceutical industries which shall:
121
 - 122 i. Estimate the financial and technical support needed to advance local industries,
123 evaluate the severity of pharmaceutical and technical shortages and recommend,
124 if needed, the provision of short term measures such as immediate material
125 support which has to be provided by the international community;
126
 - 127 j. Create a database called the Medical Information Center (MIC), based on the annual
128 reports of the Board as well as reports presented by the state governments on a
129 voluntary basis, including information concerning the spread of HIV/AIDS and other
130 STDs, the measures undertaken in order to combat them, the outcomes of these
131 measures as well as the medical therapies used this type of diseases;
132
 - 133 k. Create a uniform guideline, which shall be accessible for all countries, based on the
134 information of the database in order to sensitize the civic population regarding the

- 135 common problem of STDs and inform them on the services and treatments available
136 to them in their respective country;
137
- 138 6) *Urges* all Members States, especially the developed countries, to increase their
139 contributions to the UN Industrial Development Organization as well as to the UN Fund
140 for Gender Equality;
141
- 142 7) *Suggests* the development of Sexual Education Curriculums (SECs) on a non-mandatory
143 basis to improve the content and quality of education regarding women's health which
144 shall:
145
- 146 a) Be developed by experts designated by the UN Women's Executive Board in
147 accordance with the principle of geographical allocation and based on the principles
148 of the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action;
149
- 150 b) Utilize the information provided by the Medical Information Center (MIC) database;
151
- 152 c) Be integrated in national school curriculums for school-age children and teenagers in
153 cooperation with the national education ministries in exchange for school supplies
154 such as books, papers or pencils provided by UNICEF's Executive Board and its
155 Field Offices if the SECs are implemented and students attend classes;
156
- 157 d) Include gender-specific content, especially with the view of fostering men's
158 knowledge about women's health;
159
- 160 e) Be taught in classes separated between girls and boys when appropriate;
161
- 162 f) Concentrate on information and awareness of FGM, HIV/AIDS, pre and post natal
163 care and violence against women and other health concerns as deemed appropriate by
164 the UN WOMEN's Executive Board;
165
- 166 8) *Suggests* the creation of a community programme, based on the principles of the
167 exchange of experiences from one woman to another, which shall:
168
- 169 a) Provide educational programs on women's health issues;
170
- 171 b) Create psychological support groups as a forum for the exchange of women's
172 testimonies of their experiences of sexual violence, STDs, and other gender-related
173 health issues;
174
- 175 c) Create local community centers providing women with information on HIV
176 prevention, the correct use of contraceptives, and other health issues, notably through
177 the distribution of pamphlets, magazines and other educational material;
178
- 179 9) *Calls for* the cooperation of the public and private sector to ensure the efficient use of all
180 communication medias such as social networks, advertising and the internet as a tool to:

- 181
- 182 a) Struggle against traditional stereotypes in societies regarding female contraception;
- 183
- 184 b) Denounce physical and psychological violence women have to face;
- 185
- 186 c) Facilitate discussion among families, community organizations, religious and
- 187 traditional leaders and other community leaders about human rights and GBV and
- 188 ways to address it;
- 189
- 190 10) *Encourages* medical schools to raise awareness of specific gender issues in future
- 191 medical staff, notably by:
- 192
- 193 a) Providing a clear insight into domestic and sexual violence as well as women's sexual
- 194 and mental health in the teaching curriculum;
- 195
- 196 b) Recognizing that women's issues are better understood by women;
- 197
- 198 a. Identifying the diversity of the cultural, social, and economic backgrounds of women,
- 199 and the way they affect their treatment.

Code: CSW/1/5

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

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

1 *Bearing in mind* the principles of the Human Rights Declaration, especially regarding gender
2 equality,

3
4 *Reaffirming* Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Report E/CN.6/2012/11 regarding
5 Women, the girl child and HIV and AIDS which emphasizes on the fact that women health must
6 be improved,

7
8 *Recalling* the Millennium Development Goals, specifically goals 4, 5 and 6, which call for the
9 reduction of child mortality, the improvement of maternal health and stopping the spread of
10 HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases,

11
12 *Fully believing* in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action of
13 1995,

14
15 *Fully aware* of the fact that every policy has different implications for men and women since
16 they have distinct needs regarding health care,

17
18 *Deeply regretting* the situation of vulnerability of women towards diseases as HIV/AIDS and
19 cancer,

20
21 *Extremely concerned* on the fact that according to UNDP every day over 7,400 people are
22 infected with HIV and 5,500 die from AIDS- related illnesses and that HIV remains the leading
23 cause of death among reproductive-age women worldwide,

24
25 *Recognizing*, the link between women's health, the well being of their families and communities
26 and *emphasizing* the fact that gender equality leads to the decline of poverty, higher economic
27 growth better, better nutrition and other positive outcomes,

28
29 *The Commission for the Status of Women*

30
31 1) *Prioritizes* the reinforcement of the important participation of NGOs on researches and
32 works towards the prevention of unwanted pregnancies, to reduce the need for abortions
33 and to encourage women and girls to act in a responsible manner when it comes to the
34 use of modern contraceptive methods, sexual behavior and to the choice to undergo an
35 abortion;

36
37 2) *Recommends* the creation of the Frame of Action Regarding Abortion (FARA), a model
38 program that sets a common ground for succeeding in reducing the rate of death related
39 to abortion, and the plan of action will consist of:

40
41 a) Collecting data, regarding the problem, this information is going to be provided on
42 voluntary basis of governments and by NGOs, this information will help countries to
43 realize their current situation, to identify their needs, so as they can prevent unwanted

pregnancies in a more effective way and to monitor the mortality rate related to unsafe abortions;

- b) Enforcing awareness sessions for civil society that will be held every two months in health care facilities, the themes that are going to be covered are:

- (1) Unwanted pregnancies, its causes and preventive measures;
- (2) Unsafe abortion, its consequences, effects and alternatives to prevent it;
- (3) Counseling services, a better approach towards promoting a trustful and confidential environment as the priority is to give assistance to women and safe their lives;

- 3) *Draws attention* to the fact that the main objective of the FARA is to significantly reduce the number of death related to unsafe abortion keeping in mind sovereignty, cultural and religious perspectives of each Member States;

- 4) *Recognizes* that the need of sensitizing the professionals on the number of unsafe abortion that results in death such as gynecologist and obstetrician and treatment to which encourage an environment that will ensure confidentiality and trust that is essential to better counseling and more accurate on pre and post abortion must be providing in an environment that ensure confidentiality and trust;

- 5) *Stresses* that FARA is going to promote the appropriate training of councilors, psychologists and health care professionals that are implicated in the abortion process within countries where it is legal, in order to provide better counseling before, during and after abortion and to prevent diseases leading to death; the training will consist of:

- a) Three months preparation on how to counsel women regarding personal health issues;
- b) Teaching rules of procedure regarding confidentiality and the promotion of a good environment for discussion;
- a. *Have resolved* that the funding that is going to support the creation of the frame of action is to be provided by participating countries through their representatives in health, they will count on the support of UN Women's fund for gender equality and of Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICFP) that will send an panel of experts that will supervise the project.

Code: CSW/1/6

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

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

1 *Reaffirming the* mandate of the Commission on the Status of Women that identifies current
2 issues facing women relating to gender inequality and suggests improvements to better their
3 status around the world,

4
5 *Guided by* the principles outlined in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of
6 Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which states that Member States “shall take all
7 appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of healthcare in
8 order to ensure, on the basis of equality of men and women, access to healthcare services,
9 including those related to family planning,”

10
11 *Following* the principles outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, specifically
12 articles 7 and 17 concerning gender equality under law and the right for all to own property,

13
14 *Emphasizing* the goals set forth at the 1994 International Conference on Population and
15 Development (ICPD), to have a maternal mortality rate of below 75 per a 100,000 by 2015,

16
17 *Recognizing* that more than 19 million children are born with low birth weight each year because
18 their mothers did not receive adequate nutrition before and during pregnancy according to the
19 World Food Program (WFP)

20
21 *Recognizing* that a vast majority of maternal deaths are avoidable, and that many states are
22 falling short of meeting Millennium Development Goal number 5, which aims to reduce the
23 maternal mortality ratio,

24
25 *Noting with deep concern* that despite the existence of diverse international frameworks, 1,000
26 women around the world still lose their lives during childbirth daily,

27
28 *Concerned* that women produce 70% of food but only own 1% of land worldwide according to
29 Rural Development Institute (RDI),

30
31 *Realizing* that knowledge on contraceptives, family planning, and reproductive health is limited
32 in many areas of the world,

33
34 *Acknowledging* a report by the World Health Organization (WHO), called Women and health:
35 Today's Evidence Tomorrow's Agenda, which affirms that globally only 38% of young girls,
36 understand how infections are transmitted and can be avoided, thus the importance of
37 implementing education programs specific to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases
38 that result in women's economic, social and political empowerment, and equality,

39
40 *Taking into account* that communication technology has a positive impact on improving
41 women's wellbeing by making accurate information accessible and seeking to further this reach
42 to include women's health and equality,

43

Bearing in mind the need for culturally sensitive education programs regarding healthy sex practices,

Noting the importance of accountability and transparency as a means to encourage country initiated action,

The Commission on the Status of Women,

1. *Suggests* that regional NGO's and Member States coordinate through the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), on providing care to women in rural areas by:
 - a. Subsidizing hospital child birth costs, in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO), to minimize mortality by making access to care more affordable; therefore reducing the frequency of unsupervised homebirths;
 - b. Working in conjunction with WFP to strengthen frameworks in place to provide more necessary nutrients to pregnant women, in poverty stricken areas, who are more likely to suffer from anemia among other diseases to reduce the likelihood of birth defects and other birth complications using but not limited to:
 - (1) Vitamin A supplementation;
 - (2) Targeted supplementary feeding;
2. *Further Suggests* that appropriate funding determined by UNOCHA for the aforementioned initiatives will come from:
 - a. Various UN bodies such as but not limited to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNICEF, WHO, UNOCHA, WFP;
 - b. Public and private sector donations, and;
 - c. Volunteer donations from Member States;
3. *Recommends* that Member States strengthen women's access to food and sanitized water considering the positive impact that such initiatives have on communities' wellbeing, by promoting:
 - a. Partnership with UN bodies such as the WFP, the International Labor Organization (ILO), and local NGOs in order to implement water and sanitation education and awareness particularly aimed at teachers and students by coordinating their efforts;
 - b. Reconsideration of discriminatory laws, as defined by Article 1 of CEDAW, concerning women's property rights and inheritance, to reflect international law, in

- 89 order to release women from men's dependence and ensure equal access to land that
90 will:
- 91
- 92 i. Strengthen food security;
- 93
- 94 ii. Foster gender equality;
- 95
- 96 iii. Enhance economic growth, and;
- 97
- 98 iv. Promote women empowerment;
- 99
- 100
- 101 c. Reinforcing the role of women to participate equally in agricultural decision-making,
102 focusing on access and control of physical and financial assets to improve women's
103 agricultural output through;
- 104
- 105 i. Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) initiatives;
- 106 ii. Microcredit that would enhance the empowerment of poor women and be
107 both low cost and beneficial
- 108
- 109
- 110 d. Recognition of women's contributions to agricultural production by minimizing
111 unpaid work, this will be achieved by organizing local women's cooperatives that
112 will provide capacity development services and training through bodies such as but
113 not limited to the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and cooperatives such
114 as the Kenyan Rural Enterprise Program (K-REP);
- 115
- 116
- 117 4. *Requests* Member States discover new ways to implement communication media within
118 their own borders to expand the platform for women's health discourse, disseminate
119 appropriate information, and dispel misleading information associated with women's
120 health alongside:
- 121
- 122 a. Social media, such as web-based and mobile technologies that transform
123 communication into interactive dialogue;
- 124
- 125 b. Public Service Announcement's (PSA's) with a focus on cause marketing which will
126 encourage partnerships between "for profit" businesses, nonprofit organizations, and
127 the media to create a forum in which information is most effectively transferred to the
128 general population, enabling people in secluded areas to equally access information;
- 129
- 130 5. *Encourages* the involvement of all members of the community in educating young
131 women about better sex practices through:
- 132

- 133 a. Training leaders in the community using NGO's to deliver information on topics that
134 affect women in a culturally sensitive manner, such as, but not limited to,
135 reproductive health and sexual violence;
136
- 137 b. Social circles and gatherings that will create an avenue for communication between
138 young women and leaders to promote openness within the community aimed at
139 allowing women to express their concerns and opinions without fear of being
140 ostracized;
141
- 142 6. *Further encourages* Member States continue to remain accountable regarding healthcare
143 on all matters surrounding women's health and create transparency in order to facilitate
144 communication on these issues at an international level by submitting annual reports to
145 UN-Women which will includes specific data on women's health regarding:
146
- 147 a. Pregnancy, STI, maternal mortality, sexual violence, and treatment rates;
148
- 149 b. Summaries on improvements in education, sexual health awareness, and
150 communication;
151
- 152
- 153 7. *Proposes* that an international conference called Women's Health and Empowerment
154 (WHE) focusing on women's empowerment through health, be held, where Member
155 States will discuss above mentioned reports and exchange best practices in a system of
156 comparative advantage, and integrate initiatives that have been successful in their own
157 state; the conference:
158
- 159 a. Will be held annually at the UN headquarters in New York,
160
- 161 b. Will be organized and funded by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of
162 Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA).

Code: CSW/1/7

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

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

Inspired by the objectives of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), specifically Article 12 on health care and Article 14 on rural women and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, especially Objective C on women and health and objective D regarding violence against women,

Recalling Millennium Development Goal number 3, which aims at creating gender equality and empowerment of women, which can only be achieved through the improvement of women's physical and mental health,

Keeping in mind the World Health Organization (WHO) Women and Health Report of 2009 denouncing the higher sensibility of women to diseases like malaria and HIV/AIDs,

Alarmed by the conclusions of the WHO Multi-Country study on women's health and domestic violence of 2005 stating that the consequences of violence include impacts on "unintended pregnancy, unsafe abortion, miscarriages, sexually transmitted infections, high risk pregnancy complications, gynecological problems and psychological traumas,"

Taking into consideration the impact of different UN bodies on regional and local realities, especially the work of the WHO and the UN Women East and South- East Asian Regional Offices for example in the field of human rights, poverty and economics, violence against women as well as peace and security,

Recognizing the Global Strategy for Women's and Children Health developed by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon in 2010,

The Commission on the Status of Women,

1. *Invites all Member States to meet in annual regional summits, for example the annual Summit in Seoul, Republic of Korea, named Women for Asia (WfA) attended by government officials and expert panels on women health issues as well as Non Governmental Organizations and Civil Society Organizations as observers, funded through the UN Women Fund for Gender Equality, as well as voluntary donations from Member States, in order to discuss matters concerning our region, such as:*
 - a. *Domestic violence against women under the framework of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) which works towards creating a platform to break the silence regarding violence towards women;*
 - b. *Empowerment of women in rural areas under the framework of the United Nations Programs for Development (UNDP) in reference to the CSW 56th session which focused on "the empowerment of rural women and their role in poverty and hunger eradication, development and current challenges;"*

- 43 2. *Calls for* enhancing cooperation between UN-Women and local actors, in particular
44 governmental bodies, NGOs and civil society, in order to continue fighting violence
45 against women, including cooperation on, but not limited to:
46
- 47 a. Considering improving governmental policies on protection against household
48 domestic violence;
49
- 50 b. Raising public awareness not only through advocacy campaigns focusing on women's
51 health, security and rights but also through awareness campaigns targeting children
52 and men;
53
- 54 c. Addressing a substantial part of the UN Trust Fund to eliminate violence against
55 women managed by UN Women to specific initiatives dedicated to ending domestic
56 violence, for example funding the creation of local Task Forces which would in turn
57 train local leaders and improve their access to health information networks;
58
- 59 3. *Urges* UN Women to reach out to local NGOs and establish cooperation with them on the
60 improvement of health conditions of women in rural areas including cooperation on, but
61 not limited to:
62
- 63 a. Creating information campaigns on issues surrounding women's healthcare access,
64 technologies and opportunities;
65
- 66 b. Facilitating local women's circles and self-help groups in rural areas to build social
67 networks for dialogue where women can freely talk about their health-related
68 experiences and problems and help each other;
69
- 70 4. *Encourages* all Member States to introduce Gender Responsive Budgeting specifically in
71 the field of health, in order to:
72
- 73 a. Develop awareness of women's issues such as sexually transmitted diseases and pre-
74 and post- natal care;
75
- 76 b. Ensure appropriate and gender-sensitive allocation of resources, such as expenditures
77 on: female sanitation in rural areas, activities that encourage men and children to
78 become actively involved in reproductive and sexual health programs, doctors
79 particularly female doctors and healthcare specifically specialists in rural settings, and
80 educational, informational and awareness campaigns and workshops focusing on
81 domestic violence and the provision of psychological help.

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Committee Staff

Director Jenna Gleaton
Chair/ Rapporteur Valerie Landowski

Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote (Y/ N/ Abstention/ Non-Voting)
ESCWA/1/1	Addressing Youth Unemployment in the ESCWA Region and Arab World	Acclamation
ESCWA/1/2	Addressing Youth Unemployment in the ESCWA Region and Arab World	Acclamation
ESCWA/2/1	Economic and Social Reconstruction in Palestine	Acclamation
ESCWA/3/1	Promoting the Empowerment of Women in the ESCWA Region	Acclamation

Summary Report

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia held its annual session to consider the following agenda items: 1) Addressing Youth Unemployment in the ESCWA Region and the Arab World, 2) Promoting the Empowerment of Women in the ESCWA Region, and 3) Economic and Social Reconstruction in Palestine. The session was attended by representatives of 14 States.

The session opened with several statements concerning the adoption of the agenda. At its first meeting, the Economic and Social Commission of Western Asia adopted the agenda within the first 30-minute suspension of the meeting unanimously at 1-3-2. Over the next several committee sessions, working groups formed to work on several key sub-topics, including decreasing trade barriers for youth in the ESCWA region, coordinating ESCWA State governments with private-public sectors to encourage economic development, and creating an oversight body to protect the equality and rights of workers.

Eventually two working papers were submitted on Addressing Youth Unemployment in the ESCWA Region and Arab World. These papers offered a multitude of goals and recommendations on alleviating this issue. Both papers had a distinctive point of view and significant support from ESCWA Member States. Goals of the delegates in the working papers included resolving inequalities between nations by increasing technology and information sharing, encouraging Member States to establish vocational and technological training facilities, creating a regional development fund to aid in youth unemployment, and creating better transportation, goods, and human capital exchange between developed and undeveloped countries to lead to economic prosperity.

Two draft resolutions were accepted by the dais and discussed by the committee. Draft Resolution 1/1 highlighted the importance of creating a regional development program called the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Youth Development Fund to be managed by ESCWA Member States and under the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development. This fund would aim to help reform current trade barriers and subsidiaries to promote trade in developing nations. Draft Resolution 1/2 focused on increasing collaboration between governments and businesses in order to help develop opportunities for youth involvement in private and public sectors, which would encourage equal opportunities for young men and women, especially in the fields of business, science, and technology. The long-term goal is to provide training services in order to prepare the youth for future employment thus leading to economic growth.

On April 3, 2012, the body moved into voting bloc and adopted both draft resolutions by acclamation. After the voting bloc, ESCWA moved onto the second topic: Economic and Social Reconstruction in Palestine. By session 6, two working papers were submitted on this topic. Both working papers were merged into one draft resolution accepted by the dais. Draft Resolution 2/1 focused on protecting Palestine's self-determination, establishing Palestine as an observer nation, calling for economic and humanitarian assistance in occupied Palestinian territories, and providing resources like clean water and sanitation to Palestinians provided by ESCWA Member States. On April 4, 2012, the body adopted the draft resolution by acclamation. After the voting bloc, ESCWA moved onto the third topic: Promoting the Empowerment of Women in the ESCWA Region. Draft Resolution 3/1 was approved by the dais and adopted by acclamation. It focused on educational development and reform for the empowerment of women in the ESCWA region. The body overall collaborated on all draft resolutions and formed consensus on all topics discussed.

Code: ESCWA/1/1

Committee: Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

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

1 *Alarmed* by the rate of 59% unemployment levels in the region which reflects first-time job seekers
2 and the 100 million new jobs that are needed to be created to match the growth of Western Asia's
3 youth population,
4

5 *Emphasizing* the efforts of the Member States to address youth unemployment and the necessity of
6 utilizing similar methods already established such as the Kuwaiti Development Fund that supports the
7 development of countries and the Youth Unemployment Training Program in Lebanon in compliance
8 with International Labor Organization's Youth Employment Program,
9

10 *Guided* by Resolution 272 pushing for the exchange of workers between countries as stated in the 15th
11 Asia and Pacific Regional Reading of the International Labor Organization in Kyoto,
12

13 *Fully aware* of the importance of fulfilling Information and Communication Technology Standards
14 across the region to push Western Asia into a more dominating role,
15

16 *The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,*
17

- 18 1) *Recommends* the creation of a regional development program called the Economic and Social
19 Commission for Western Asia Youth Development Fund managed by all Economic and Social
20 Commission for Western Asia Member States under the Arab Fund for Economic and Social
21 Development, which would self govern financial support and development for the region:
22
 - 23 a. The focus and mission of the bank will be in coherence with development goals set by the
24 Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia;
25
 - 26 b. The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Youth Development Fund calls for
27 developed countries to consider reforming current trade barriers and subsidiaries in order to
28 make trade from developing countries more accessible to other countries;
29
 - 30 c. To reflect that of the Kuwaiti Development Fund;
31
 - 32 d. The headquarters of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Youth
33 Development Fund to be in Beirut, Lebanon;
34
 - 35 e. Member States participating in the fund will choose an elected representative or financial
36 figure to serve as a member on the board of the Fund;
37
 - 38 f. Within the board, each state committing financial support will be ensured chairmanship for
39 one year and the board will consist of a rotation system and electoral process to be
40 determined by Member States at the first meeting in order to ensure both accountability for
41 all participants and transparency of policies;
42
 - 43 g. In respect to lasting solvency of the fund, developed states are encouraged to commit at
44 least 1% GDP to the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Youth

45 Development Fund for financial stability of this program;
46

47 h. Allowing Non-Profit Organizations to provide financial support for the implementation of
48 the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Youth Development Fund;
49

50 i. The fund will be installed by January 1st, 2013;
51

52 2) *Calls for* Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Member States to implement tax
53 incentives or government preferences within public and private sectors to invite corporations to
54 hire recent college graduate students and continue the implementation of entrepreneurial
55 opportunities for post-internships;
56

57 3) *Further requests* better transportation, goods, and human capital exchange between developed
58 and developing countries for the intended youth work force;
59

60 4) *Encourages* all Member States to push for economic and social development across the region
61 in order to address the issues facing youth unemployment.

Code: ESCWA/1/2

Committee: Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

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

Recalling General Assembly Resolution 20/2037, the Declaration on the Promotion Among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding Between Peoples, as the foundation for youth rights within the state and region,

Bearing in mind Article 23 (1) of the Declaration of Human Rights, which established the right to work,

Stressing the importance of reforming educational systems as set forth in the Education for Sustainable Developments by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Reaffirming the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which presents clear strategies to include women in educational and employment reform, as youth unemployment rates among females from fifteen to twenty four years of age have raised exponentially in the recent years,

Emphasizing further collaboration between the public, private and civil sector as reflected at the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Expert Group Meeting in order to strengthen youth employment policies within the region,

The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,

- 1) *Encourages* Member States to investigate characteristics and trends related to the youth labor market by:
 - a. Collecting survey data from each Member State in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia to address concerns regarding youth unemployment;
 - b. Evaluating the United Nations Development Programme's annual reports to identify state's infrastructural weaknesses;
 - c. Implementing state frameworks mindful of education, youth unemployment, and natural resources to create a sustainable economic and social future;
 - d. Resolving the inequities between developing and developed states by increasing technology and information sharing within the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia;
- 2) *Calls Upon* Member States to establish labor, vocational and technological training facilities which will:
 - a. Decrease dependence on imported labor markets and increase jobs for youth within the region;
 - b. Allow developing countries with an alternative labor and technological youth sector to increase economic growth;

- 45 3) *Emphasizes* the important role that the public and private sector play in creating lucrative,
46 viable, and employable economic conditions in the region and urges Member States to create
47 initiatives within Vision 2030 similar to the Tamkeen in Bahrain, Shabab in Syria, and the
48 Alwaleed in Saudi Arabia in order to:
49
- 50 a. Increase collaboration between governments and businesses to develop opportunities for
51 greater youth involvement in the public and private sector;
52
 - 53 b. Access information on the unique needs and concerns of businesses within the region in
54 order to supply them with a work force with the necessary skills to successfully compete
55 within the international market;
56
 - 57 c. Develop financial assistance and opportunities for youth entrepreneurship:
58
 - 59 i. By establishing internships and mentorship programs in various fields of science,
60 technology and business;
 - 61 ii. To increase development of small businesses;
 - 62 iii. To create a forward thinking, sustainable business sector;
 - 63 iv. Through regional donations and microfinance from the Arab Fund for Social and
64 Economic Development;
65
- 66 4) *Encourages* Member States to provide equal employment opportunities for female youth in the
67 fields of science, business and technology by:
68
- 69 a. Establishing a regional committee with a representative from each Member State, which
70 will provide research and oversight to advances being made concerning female youth
71 education and unemployment;
72
 - 73 b. Inviting the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women to
74 act as advisors to develop strategies to address the issues of women's education,
75 entrepreneurship, and full integration in the work force;
76
- 77 5) *Expresses its belief* that the alleviation of youth unemployment plays an important role in the
78 realization of economic and social stability not only within the ESCWA region, but also
79 throughout the world.

Code: ESCWA/2/1

Committee: Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Subject: *Economic and Social Reconstruction in Palestine*

1 *Aware* that social and economic reconstruction and the sovereignty of Palestine is directly dependent
2 upon the security and safety of all people as stated in the United Nations Charter and the Millennium
3 Development Goals,
4

5 *Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which guarantees that no State shall be deprived
6 of their natural wealth and resources,
7

8 *Emphasizing* Security Council Resolution 446 (1979) and the illegitimacy of Israeli settlements,
9 military check points, the annexation wall, and infrastructural development within the occupied
10 territories of the West Bank and Gaza and the 131 Israeli settlements in the West Bank according to the
11 Israeli Civil Administration that are completely or partially located on private Palestinian land,
12

13 *Stressing* the importance of humanitarian assistance to combat the Israeli occupation within the
14 Occupied Palestinian Territory including East Jerusalem, as they violate human rights under the
15 International Convention on Economic, Cultural and Social Rights,
16

17 *Noting with deep concern* the poisoning of the aquifers of the Palestinian people as established by the
18 United Nations Office for Coordination of Human Affairs in Occupied Palestinian Territory as well as
19 the obstruction of 65% of attempted clean water and other humanitarian aid, which promote the social
20 and economic stability of the region due to the Israeli blockade in the West Bank,
21

22 *Deeply concerned* with involved parties refusal to uphold General Assembly Resolution 194 (1948),
23 which provided Palestinian refugees with the Right to Return, as 4.7 million Palestinian refugees are
24 currently displaced in Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan,
25

26 *Alarmed* by Israeli violations of General Assembly Resolution 65/219 and their employment of
27 collective punishment as demonstrated through the current Israeli blockade and the destruction of
28 Karni Crossing,
29

30 *Reminding* the body of the Security Council of Palestinian bid for statehood as an essential component
31 of Palestinian social and economic reconstruction,
32

33 *The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,*
34

35 1) *Calls upon* all participating Member States of the United Nations to uphold international
36 humanitarian law and each states right to self determination from Security Resolution
37 S/RES/446 (1979):
38

39 a. By continuing their commitment to the United Nations Charter;
40

41 b. By allowing states the autonomy necessary to establish viable economic and political
42 systems;
43

- 44 c. By acknowledging the illegality of any form of military occupation in relation to sovereign
45 air and water under the Fourth Geneva Convention;
46
- 47 2) *Appeals* to Member States to respect sovereignty over natural resources by upholding Articles
48 17 and Article 22 of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights and respecting the
49 private property of civilians in both state and foreign borders;
50
- 51 3) *Requests* Member States attention to the dwindling size of the previously agreed upon 1967
52 borders as a result of growing Israeli settlements as outlined in the Arab Peace Initiative of
53 2002:
54
- 55 a. By halting all development of current and future settlements;
56
- 57 b. By providing the Palestinian government and people with land retribution for the territories
58 confiscated during the continued Israeli occupation which is equal in quality and quantity
59 to the lands seized;
60
- 61 c. With uninhibited access to the water and natural resources within the occupied Palestinian
62 territories currently blocked by Israeli development in the region;
63
- 64 d. In order to reinstate access to education and employment and respect the cultural and social
65 rights of the Palestinian and Arab people;
66
- 67 4) *Urges* Member States to provide economic and humanitarian assistance through Non-
68 Governmental Organizations such as Doctors Without Borders, The Palestinian Red Crescent
69 Society and other programs in order to alleviate the struggles of the Palestinian people and
70 government as a result of the current Israeli blockade:
71
- 72 a. Which obstructs the delivery of much needed relief material to Palestinians in Gaza, who
73 continue to suffer from years of war and displacement;
74
- 75 b. Decreases trade and infrastructural development throughout the occupied Palestinian
76 territories;
77
- 78 c. Impedes exports and imports:
79
- 80 i. As the Israeli blockade inhibits access to vital water ways;
81 ii. As the destruction of the Karni Crossing ceased delivery of materials from Gaza to the
82 West Bank and other states within the region necessary for reconstruction;
83
- 84 5) *Encourages* Member States to develop an independent commission, which would provide
85 sanitary water and proper delegation of water amongst Palestinian people:
86
- 87 a. The independent commission will be overseen by the Member States of The Economic and
88 Social Commission for Western Asia;
89
- 90 i. Establishing a two year term for the committee members with three Member States
91 being chosen at random;

- 92 ii. The commission will be formed starting three months after adoption through the
93 General Assembly Plenary;
94
- 95 b. The Arab Republic of Egypt is to conduct research regarding the sanitation of the water
96 aquifers with a result report to be submitted every two years to the Economic and Social
97 Commission;
98
- 99 c. Financed by the Arab Monetary Fund;
100
- 101 6) *Endorses* the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine and the programs appeal
102 for an additional 300 million USD emergency aid in Gaza and the West Bank:
103
- 104 a. To provide assistance, protection and advocacy to the 4.7 million registered Palestine
105 refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and the occupied Palestinian territory;
106
- 107 b. Pending a durable state solution to their economic plight;
108
- 109 7) *Urges* Member States to address the role of Palestine within the United Nations through a
110 General Assembly vote to grant Palestine observer state status within the United Nations;
111
- 112 8) *Expresses its belief* that without Member States complete, unbiased dedication to the realization
113 of a sovereign Palestinian state as an essential component of economic and social development,
114 the values of liberty, justice and equality hold no meaning within the United Nations.

Code: ESCWA/3/1

Committee: The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Subject: *Promoting the Empowerment of Women in the ESCWA Region*

1 *Deeply Conscious* of the difficulties involved in providing women with social and economic
2 equality as stated in the General Assembly Resolution 40/101,

3
4 *Believing* in the strategies concerning women in educational and employment reform as outlined
5 in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

6
7 *Understanding* the importance of including women in state frameworks for development such as
8 the Vision 2030 implemented throughout the Economic and Social Commission for Western
9 Asia region,

10
11 *Bearing in mind* the importance of preserving the cultural traditions within the Economic and
12 Social Commission for Western Asia region,

13
14 *The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,*

- 15
16 1) *Urges* all Member States observing the third Millennium Development Goal stress the
17 importance of creating a fully and equally educated female population;
18
19 2) *Calls* for the implementation of women within state frameworks for educational
20 development by utilizing the United Nations Entity for the Empowerment and Equality of
21 Women as advisors to the state governments in order to:
22
23 a. Increase the amount of women involved in ministries of education;
24
25 b. Involve women in educational reform that directly affects women in the region;
26
27 c. Increase regional dialogue on how to fully advance women's education;
28
29 3) *Encourages* educational reform that is both mindful of the economic empowerment of
30 women within the economy as well as keeping in mind the cultural beliefs that unite the
31 region.