National Model United Nations • New York
Conference A
30 March – 3 April 2014

Documentation of the Work of the
General Assembly Fourth
General Assembly Fourth Committee

Committee Staff

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Agenda

1. Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict
2. Strengthening United Nations Police
3. Strengthening the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

Delegate Awards

- Germany
- Sri Lanka
- Zambia

Resolutions adopted by the committee

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Summary Report

The General Assembly Fourth Committee held its annual session to consider the following topics: I. Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict, II. Strengthening the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East, and III. Strengthening United Nations Police. The first session was attended by representatives of eighty two Member States. The Committee began formal session promptly, entertaining speeches and debate on the adoption of the agenda. After a twenty-five minute suspension of the meeting, the Committee adopted the agenda in the order of 1, 3, 2.

In the second session, the body amended the speaker's time to seventy-five seconds, concerned about giving Member States an appropriate amount of time to speak. At the conclusion of the second session, one working paper submission had been received by the Dais. By the third session, large working groups began to fracture into smaller working groups, focusing on the various components of Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict. Nine working papers emerged from these groups, and were submitted to the Dais.

At the beginning of the fourth session, all working papers were edited and returned to the working groups. The working groups took a multifaceted approach to the topic, dealing with issues such as sustainable development, education, gender equality, economic revitalization, and global partnerships. In order to hear more perspectives on the many ideas circulating the Committee, the body passed a motion to reduce the speaker's time to sixty seconds.

At the fifth session, delegate working groups began revising their working papers immediately, as the total number of working papers swelled to sixteen. By the sixth session, the total number of working papers on the floor rose to its peak at eighteen. At the advice of the Director, the delegates amplified their intensity, working diligently to combine similar ideas and merge their working papers together. Through rigorous collaboration and cooperation in the seventh session, the working groups managed to consolidate eighteen working papers down to just twelve, all of which were accepted by the Dais as draft resolutions.

Having reviewed the twelve draft resolutions on the floor, delegates continued to negotiate with a view towards consensus. Delegates brought forth multiple amendments designed to strengthen the draft resolutions, all but one of which were adopted as friendly amendments. By 3:15PM in the eighth session, the committee proceeded into voting procedure. At several points, delegates raised motions for adoption by acclamation. Although these motions were defeated, they demonstrated the body's consistent commitment to the spirit of collaboration and cooperation.

By the end of the session, the Committee adopted eleven resolutions, with only one draft resolution defeated by a narrow margin of 45/56/34. The Director and Assistant Director were extremely pleased with the work of the body. At the conclusion of voting procedure, the General Assembly Fourth Committee adjourned its 57th session at 4:46PM.
Recognizing that civilian capacity, as defined by the 2000 Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations, is defined as activities undertaken on the far side of conflict to reassemble the foundations of peace, and to provide the tools for building on those foundations something that is more than just the absence of war,

Striving to build strong national institutions that are central to preventing relapse into conflict and believing that national ownership of institution-building priorities is indispensable,

Affirming that the Civilian Capacity Initiative (CivCap) is a United Nations (UN) system-wide effort to deliver stronger support to institution-building in countries emerging from conflict or crisis,

Recalling the CAPMATCH platform created by the CivCap initiative,

Aware of the necessity of civilian peacekeepers in maintaining the basic safety and security for post-conflict populations,

Drawing attention to General Assembly resolution 66/255 (A/RES/66/255) Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict (2012), which states that a rapid response from the international community is necessary to effectively address institution-building according to national priorities,

Deeply concerned with the Secretary General report, Global Field Support Strategy (A/64/633) (2010), which states that, regarding civilian staff, average vacancy rates for international staff of 29 per cent, and average turnover rate of 27 per cent per year, have a direct impact on the effectiveness of mission mandate implementation,

Alarmed that it took approximately 200 days for the UN recruitment system to fill a vacancy average high international staff vacancy and turnover rate, even though it had average 1500 applications for each post of civilian in accordance with the Norwegian Institute of Foreign Affairs the report “Policy Brief no. 4” in 2010,

Noting that Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) activities are crucial components of peaceful transitions towards a safe environment in post-conflict situations,

Fully aware that the number of people displaced due to crisis increased by two million in the year 2013 according to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) in their report “Population Facts” (2013), and that challenges such as providing infrastructure for persons displaced by conflict have manifested over time,

Recognizing that a functioning tax system is the foundation for a functioning state contract between a government and its population to legitimize an accountable government thus creating social order,

Noting that a legitimate government presence is a prerequisite for effective change and sustainable solutions whilst emphasizing that transparency is a main pillar for an effective civil society,

Recalling General Assembly (A/RES/217), Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), article 21, which establish political rights for all populations,

Guided by the OPEN framework which incorporates National Ownership, Partnerships, Expertise, and Nimbleness as recommendations for bolstering national capacity and national ownership in the aftermath of conflict,

Concerned that programs addressing women’s issues and gender equality only receive approximately 4% of budget allocations according to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) report “Gender Equality Strategy 2008-2011” (2008),

Cognizant of the International Conference on Populations and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action (1994), and its emphasis on education as the most important means of empowering women by providing an entry point to economic and political opportunities,
Aware that many women have been affected by war and terror as stated in General Assembly resolution (A/66/455) “Advancement of Women” (2011),

Believes that gender equality is a critical issue within the dialogue of peacebuilding and the process of developing civilian capacity,

Noting the UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict’s report “Sexual Violence and Armed Conflict: United Nations Response” (1998) on the use of sexual violence as a tool of war against women and children,

Appraising the Accra Agenda for Action (2008) and the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005),

Appreciating Member States to use CAPMATCH as a service that enables parties to achieve transparency and accountability by providing a mechanism to find resources during political reformation as well as creating a database of recorded transactions between donors and recipients,

The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

1. Calls for further cooperation involving Member States, NGO’s, private sector organizations, and other relevant stakeholders to share best practices, formulate local goals, and build networks;

2. Recommends further analysis of the CAPMATCH platform to improve efficiency through:
   a. Requests Secretary General to hold regular consultations with civilian experts in 2014 in order to evaluate the shifting situations addressed and the possible enhancement of the program,
   b. Suggesting that the Secretary General includes reports by external private sector consultants in areas of expertise in his next report,
   c. Requesting that CivCap report regularly on their database and provide annual reports to the General Assembly (GA) on, but not limited to the following topics: the number and volume of transactions, clusters served, and other indicators on budget, gender-balance, and efficiency in an open database;

3. Encourages the international community to support triangular coordination between multiple developing states with the aid of developed states such as the African Civilian Capacity Initiative (AFCAP) or the Indian Technical Economic Cooperation and exchange programs of civilian capacity during post-conflict recovery in order to promote self-sustaining operational capacity and cooperative policy efforts with donor countries;

4. Suggests the creation of State of Capacity Operations’ Officials (SOCOOs) within every state willing to accept UN consulting aid to further alleviate the time gap between capacity building operations, these officials will:
   a. Provide a simple transition between capacity building operations by retaining the former,
   b. Act as a medium between capacity building consultants and the general population,
   c. Be responsible for the training of future SOCOO’s operations’ goals and achievements;

5. Calls upon the Secretary General to reform the selection system of Peace Operations Recruitment Centre under the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) by inviting consultants in private sector which have better know-how of recruitment and in order to make it more efficient and faster for deployment of civilian personnel in UN operation;

6. Advocates a disarmament program modeled after the Weapons in Exchange for Development initiative which provides community funds for infrastructure building in exchange for donated weapons;
7. **Suggests** host states in post conflict situations implement agriculture-based reintegration programs modeled after the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Hibiscus Value Chain Initiative which provides resources to ex-combatants to farm, harvest, and participate in the market process;

8. **Invokes** regional development banks such as the African Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank to continue promoting programs for regional infrastructure development;

9. **Endorses** for Member States to include local emergency response as one of the strategies for post-conflict recovery;

10. **Emphasizes** international efforts to establish and uphold reliable internet infrastructures in Member States affected by crises to encourage information sharing, knowledge exchange and transactions to foster economic revitalization;

11. **Stresses** the importance of basic needs in post-conflict areas:
   a. Promotes the development of fair and equal access to a functioning food supply and distribution channels,
   b. Encourages the efforts of the World Health Organization Health Promotion program through coordination of action from governments, health sectors, non-government organizations (NGOs), and local authorities to provide support, education, and skill development for community health strategies,
   c. Supports Member State programs which employs government and stakeholder investment in watershed ecosystems to provide water for the community,
   d. Commends the *Brighter Life for Refugee* campaign by the United Nations High-Commissioner of Refugees (UNHCR) and the Ikea Foundation in their initiative to build accessible renewable energy through solar power for refugee camps in Africa and Asia,
   e. Encourages the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Chemical and Waste Management Programme which provides government support for strengthening institutional infrastructure and capacity for chemical management to protect human health through workshops and system recommendations;

12. **Recommends** youth employment programs through specific implementation in post-conflict states for economic revitalization such as the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) *A Ganar* program implemented in Central America to provide job training, internship opportunities and private-sector opportunities for at-risk use;

13. **Encourages** regional growth initiatives such as the *Latin American Microfinance Programs* operated by the Foundation for International Community Assistance to stimulate economic revitalization;

14. **Advocates** for innovations in money transfer systems such as M-PESA, the mobile phone money transfer systems used in the Eastern Africa region to facilitate economic transactions and provide banking services to previously inaccessible populations;

15. **Supports** South-South cooperation for the dissemination of first-hand knowledge of Member States that have experienced similar conflicts and the exchange of best practices with countries from the South following similar paths of socio-economic development and building strong partnerships fostered in institutions like the Indian Partnership Administration;

16. **Welcomes** Member States to utilize the policy guidance and consultation provided by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) regarding political reform to establish and enforce functional tax systems
which includes easy tax declaration and registration, efficient tax collection, and reasonable tax exemptions;

17. Emphasizes the importance of state governments creation of an accountable and legitimate presence to implement and enforce comprehensive political reformation throughout their legal representation zone;

18. Encourages Member States to respect and to ensure responsibility within the CAPMATCH system by providing a standardized list of corruption behaviors and indicators based on the measures outlined in the UN Global Compact;

19. Endorses the building of national law enforcement capacity through cooperation with organizations such as the UNDP’s global program Strengthening the Rule of Law in Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations which supplements national programs to improve safety and security for civilian populations;

20. Calls for Member States undergoing constitutional reform to include mechanisms such as dialogue support committees for equal participation from all vulnerable populations in order to build trust and confidence in post-conflict environments;

21. Suggest Member States to promote the initiatives and strategies of law empowerment, taking into consideration the civilian capacity initiatives applied in Ghana as the National Reconciliation Commission (NRC) guided by the principle of rule of law and the following aspects:
   a. The NRCs should promote affordable and realistic civilian capabilities,
   b. The NRCs’ guidelines must be modeled by post conflict risk awareness,
   c. The NRCs must call upon community wide self determination and decision making empowerment;

22. Invites Member States to establish the Civilian Capacity Journey Assessments as a monitoring program of the NRCs in order to evaluate the process of democratization and political stabilization in matters of civilian empowerment and aid effectiveness within the peacebuilding operations and the DDR strategies;

23. Affirms the need for the integration of gender components in peacekeeping operations as well as civilian security operations by urging national legislation that incorporates female representation in decision making and post-conflict peacebuilding processes such as Guatemala’s Act on Urban and Rural Development Councils (2004);

24. Welcomes Member States to review the overall budget allocations and guarantee that women’s incorporation is given full recognitions;

25. Endeavors to implement a wide-ranging program for women allowing them to participate in public life, and reiterating their rights through education by the Beijing Platform for Action (1995) through UN Women;

26. Calls for support for the International Campaign to Stop Rape and Gender Violence in Conflict (2011) which provides mechanisms to increase resources for prevention, protection, and ending the stigma for survivors who are more at risk in post-conflict situations;

27. Approves the creation of civil society initiatives such as the Philanthropic Education Organization Sisterhood (PEO International) which helps provide and encourage scholarships and grants for females in pursuit of higher education;

28. Promotes private sector investment and domestic private-public partnerships in the CivCap initiative in order to develop effective training and incentivize Member States to continue to contribute and donate.
Recognizing the Security Council Resolution 2886 (2013) (SC/10888) based upon the meeting of the security council which discussed the Importance of the Multidimensional Approach to Peacekeeping Aimed at Facilitating, Peacebuilding and Preventing into Conflict,

Stressing A/64/19, which discusses the principal of national ownership and the importance of supporting national civilian capacity development and institutions, building including, peace keeping operations based on the mandate, enhanced regional and triangular cooperation,

Notes with appreciation the work of the Senior Advisory Group and their Independent Report on the OPEN (Ownership, Partnership, Expertise, and Nimbleness) Framework in regards to Civilian Capacity in the context of prioritizing national capacities and management partnerships,

Appreciating the Secretary General Report on Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict General Assembly Resolution 67/312 (A/RES/67/312) 2012, and how its ideas can support broadening the supply of expertise and outreach efforts through initiatives such as the Global Marketplace for Civilian Capacities (CAPMATCH) Initiative,

Acknowledging the Civil Military Training Cooperation Project on security sector reform and protection of civilians, which builds on the extensive experience of the Austria Study Center for Peace and Conflict Resolution, in national and international capacity building and training activities,

Noting that a major threat of post-conflict aid is dependency that could stifle both civilian growth and Civilian Capacity based upon A/RES/66/255 on Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict, which promotes the idea of civilian independence,

Taking note of the successes made by the Freedom from Hunger Program, a program of the Microcredit Summit Campaign and the Indian Institute of Public Health, that draw attention to rural poor, and promotes micro-finance to these people,

Recognizes the report of the secretary general A/63/159 2008 that emphasizes the link between micro-finance and micro insurance as one of the most effective ways to eradicate poverty for those who are involved in the aftermath of conflict,

General Assembly Fourth Committee,

1. Calls upon the Department of Peace Keeping Operations (DPKO) and the Department of Field Support (DFS) to continue their efforts in strengthening field security coverage, and improving the security of all civilian experts and peace keepers through implementation of a clear and effective Exit Strategy that would be:
   a. The plan of how the peacekeepers will be pulled out of a post conflict zone ensuring a smooth transition back to a sustainable state,
   b. A combination of individual officers and civilian capacities which will support and advise the withdrawal;

2. Suggests the DPKO to regularly hold assessments and consultations through Triangular Cooperation among the Security Council, UN Secretariat, and police contributing states to improve the preparation of Peacebuilding forces and adjust the mandate of peacekeepers and civilian experts assisting in rebuilding civilian capacity;

3. Moves for partnership with the Senior Advisory Group to place a Civilian Expert who specializes in the culture, religion, language, national sovereignty and human rights in regional areas where capacity building is taking place, to serve as the advisor on the state in order to improve engagement with civilians and strengthen structures of cooperation and sustainability in the aftermath of conflict;
4. Encourages states to use CAPMATCH to find Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as the Integration Steering Group, who specializes in Post Conflict Management, and other analytical groups in order to:
   a. Determine the greatest needs in education, medical, and financial attention in a post conflict state,
   b. Allocate these types of aid where needed,
   c. Utilize unique techniques such as Crowd Mapping, which will mark significant events and statistics on a life time geographical map which will assist in the allocation of aid;

5. Promotes the use of gathered information into a collaborative plan of action that can be tailored to states’ specific needs after conflict including five aspects, basic safety and security, political processes, the provision of basic services, and economic revitalization, in order to improve civilian capacity in post conflict areas;

6. Welcomes Member States to decrease the threat of dependency on aid by allowing aid workers such as the International Rescue Committee (IRC) to simultaneously train civilian volunteers in the capacity building with the hope of leaving these skills with civilians after aid has left to perform tasks including but not limited to
   a. Food distribution,
   b. Preemptive medical care,
   c. Educating communities on their legal right that may have changed in the shift of government, to be thought in common community centers;

7. Invites states to place women in positions of leadership such as small businesses ownership, or heading homes for children in safe zones established by civilian capacity workers who they will work alongside them until in the time aid workers leave;

8. Recommends existing programs that supporting micro finance and micro insurance for impoverished people to expand their beneficiaries to civilians who are in post-conflict zones due to the situation of low-income.
Affirming, the United Nations commitment to providing assistance in the form of aid, expertise, or other resources through a request lead approach,

Acknowledging, the importance of the work of agencies within the United Nation’s system and Non-governmental organizations such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) related to the training of civilian participants to carry on the work of these bodies even as participating agencies begin to withdraw,

Reaffirming Article 2 Section 1 and Article 2 Section 7 of the Charter of the United Nations (1945) which protects the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of all Member States,

Emphasizes the importance of national ownership and territorial integrity in the implementation of capacity building initiatives in order to strengthen national governments in order to further avoid relapse into conflict,

Recognizing the integral step of Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration in the post-conflict reconstruction process by minimizing the amount of combatants in a member state and rebuilding communities,

Recognizing the work that the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs has been doing most recently with A/RES/68/171 National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (2013) to promote the demobilization and disarmament of weapons to conflict states,

Distressed that according to the UNDP’s 2011 Report Global Burden of Armed Violence 65% of people without access to clean water live in areas recently affected by conflict,

Aware of the lack of reliable data on health services in states emerging from conflict,

Realizing that after conflict the vast majority of agricultural resources are damaged or destroyed as reported by the United Nations Environment Programme Agriculture and the Cost of Conflict Report (2000),

Fully alarmed by the lack of post-conflict educational efforts provided to the disenfranchised populations of states emerging from conflict as stated in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)’s Report The Quantitative Impact of Conflict on Education 2011/ED/EFA/MRT/PI/50,

Recalling Security Council Resolution 2086 (S/RES/2086) (2013) and the 2010 Nairobi Conference on South-South Cooperation (A/RES/64/222) and with particular emphasis on the use of a multilateral approach to post-conflict peacebuilding,

Acknowledging the potential success and partnerships available through multi-lateral agreements such as New Partnerships for Africa’s Development (NEPAD),

Duly noting the Ownership, Partnership, Expertise, and Nimbleness (OPEN) Framework elaborated by the Senior Advisory Group in 2011 and further recognizing the need for its complete incorporation into peacebuilding missions,

Recalling the 2008 Accra Agenda for Action and its focus on national ownership as a part of post-conflict reconstruction,

Aware of the correlation between conflict and unemployment as stated in the World Bank 2011 World Development Report,
The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

1. Suggests that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) model future programs after the Transferring Arms to Ploughshares program, which exchanges weapons for agricultural tools in Mozambique to disarm and demobilize combatants:
   a. Recommends that the Outreach Division of the United Nations Department of Public Information start a public outreach campaign to increase awareness of these future programs,
   b. Suggests that any contributions from this outreach campaign be used to expand the areas in which the program is utilized;

2. Recommends the UNDP utilize programs similar to the 2009 United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) Community Approach to Sanitation (CATS) program in order to address community involvement in water and sanitation in post-conflict reconstruction processes;

3. Invites the Development and Policy Analysis Division of the United Nation Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) to survey and collect data from post-conflict regions to better assess what basic services are needed in specific Member States;

4. Encourages the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the UNDP to create programs for people of all ages in post-conflict states in order to stabilize and encourage the development of civilian capacity;

5. Supports the implementation of South-South cooperation programs in post-conflict states modeled after the current IGAD’s Regional Capacity Enhancement program used in South Sudan, which uses civil servants from other stabilized Member States to share best practices of the transferring of skills and expertise to civil servants in current post-conflict states;

6. Recommends the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development work with regional organizations such as the Nigerian Technical Aid Corps which provides technical training and education to post-conflict civilians in order to prevent brain drain and unemployment;

7. Encourages the further utilization of UNICEF’s School in a Box program, which allows classrooms to be created anywhere, be applied to post-conflict regions in order to facilitate general civilian education and to create future job opportunities;

8. Emphasizes the need for the participation of women in political process and economic investment and further recommends similar programs to the Voice of Libyan Women (VWL) be expanded to other regions in order to facilitate this process.
Deeply disturbed by inefficient period of 18 to 24 months currently required to prepare a budget for civilian capacity operations in post conflict situations, as noted in GA resolution A/65/747, and the lack of action in the two year post conflict response time in which action much be taken,

Deeply concerned about the lack of both capital and human resources, to provide adequate trained personnel in order to enable peacebuilding operations,

Emphasizing the importance of national ownership and state sovereignty, in the spirit of Article 2.7 of the United Nations Charter, in the development of civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict,

Recognising the importance and need for materials, being tangible resources such as heavy machinery and information communication technology (ICT), to empower and enable states emerging from crisis to create equal opportunities among its citizens to enable restructuring of civilian life and their capacity in thereof,

Concerned with the harmful effects of relying on external assistance in long-term perspective, which could hindering the development of national institution due to dependence on aid, regarding peacebuilding and state building in the aftermath of conflict,

Emphasizing the importance of empowering women and the success of programs around the world that pressed for the inclusion of women in the work force and in the economy,

Concerned with the lack of representation and participation of women in political processes and in the efforts of civilian capacity building such as the lack of female involvement in peacekeeping operations, shortages of female officers in the UNPOL, lack of women representation in the judiciary process, core government functionality, economic revitalization, and education,

Applauding the efforts of Member States in promoting the work of CivCap and the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) and recognizing the need for Members to carry on this endeavor,

Recalling GA resolution AS/66/255, Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict, which states the need to diversify and expand the pool of expertise due to the importance of learning from Member States’ past experiences in building civilian capacity and the necessity to share that knowledge,

Acknowledging the establishment of frameworks and technological efforts towards civilian capacity building such as CIVCAP and CAPMATCH and the need for more concerted action in training new experts,

Concerned with the lack of prompt initiation of capacity building programs on part of the international community, including national governments and NGOs, striving to meet the immediate needs of States emerging from conflict, while the recognizing the effect of a conflict on an entire region including the refugee flow to neighboring states,

The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

1. Recommends the allocation of preexisting funds be used immediately in post conflict situations to aid and relieve most critical and fragile aspects of civilian capacity in post conflict to allow for the quicker and more efficient allocation of funds and other resources to nations in need:

   a. With the assistance and cooperation of the EU to help maintain the security of civilian capacity efforts, such as new emerging national institutions, in post-conflict states,

   b. With the experience of the already existing World Bank Group’s Post Conflict Fund and Peacebuilding Fund that deal specifically with States in a post conflict transition;
2. *Calls upon* all Member States to increase both their financial contributions and personnel to the United Nations Police (UNPOL) in order to provide sufficient and uniform training for officers to maintain rule of law;

3. *Calls for* the creation of a two-stage timetable for funding civilian capacity building projects, consisting of:
   a. Primary stage aiming to meet immediate need of countries having recently emerged from conflict, such funding would be limited to a six-month time period as a way to allow for an assessment of relevant financial needs,
   b. Long-term stage aiming to support states emerging from conflict in developing national peacebuilding processes to allow for national ownership of the transition out of a fragile condition;

4. *Highly encourages* Member States and civil societies to assist in building civilian capacity with technology transfers (TOT) of tangible resources, such as telecommunication devices and heavy machinery, as a way to complement monetary contributions;

5. *Encourages* furthering independent investment on part of corporate entities, and while bearing in mind target 1B of the Millennium Development Goals that regards full productive decent work for all in order to create a healthy consumer market in vulnerable states;

6. *Calls upon* existing microfinance programs and initiative to expand on their work to countries that are dealing with the aftermath of conflict for the purpose of establishing entrepreneurial opportunities for women;

7. *Urges* Members States to adopt the 7-Point Action Plan as conveyed in the report of the Secretary-General on Women’s Participation in Peacebuilding (A/65/354-S/2010/466) that lays out commitments and measures to be taken by the international community in order to promote the inclusion of women in conflict resolution, post-conflict planning, post-conflict financing, civilian capacity, post conflict governing, rule of law, and economic recovery;

8. *Encourages* the promotion of CivCap and PBC through campaigns, run by the secretariat, that will raise awareness to their current work, past achievements, and future endeavors;

9. *Urges* the extension of the CAPMATCH network to include local civil society and governmental workers to have access to the resources that the platform provides and establish exchange opportunities for thus workers within their areas of expertise, for a limited-time period, to improve national capabilities by training and establishing better relations between Member States;

10. *Encourages* a large scope training system, through the United Nations University and existing training facilities, that will provide a platform for expertise sharing in a practical manner, taking into consideration the capacity building experience of both local and international NGOs;

11. *Calls upon* Member States to promote regional cooperation and to form regional coalitions aiming to ensure the stability of the countries surrounding the conflict’s area.
Keeping in mind Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict (A/RES/66/255) (2012) which encourages the broadening and deepening of the pool of civilian expertise,

Noting with deep concern the lack of women involved in the post-conflict planning and rebuilding process,

Recalling the Security Council Resolutions on Women and Peace and Security (S/RES/2122) (2013) and (S/RES/1325) (2000) with their emphasis on increasing the participation of women in the aftermath of conflict and all levels of decision-making,

Recognizing the importance of Women's economic empowerment for peacebuilding (PBC/7/OC/3) (2013) which highlights the crucial role of women in preventing conflicts and supporting post-conflict reconstruction,

Noting with satisfaction the positive outcomes of the United Nations Women Leadership programs as well as the work of non-governmental organizations focused on women’s leadership, such as the Galkayo Education Center for Peace and Development which has enabled women to take part in social and political processes by providing literacy and vocational training for over three thousand women in Somalia,

Recognizing the accomplishments of the UN Women’s Strategic Action Plan (2011-2013) in supporting women’s social, political, and economic empowerment by promoting advocacy, national ownership, and upholding the rule of law,

Taking note of the 2011 Independent Report of the Senior Advisory Group that affirms that the civilian support packages included in the Civilian Capacity Initiative’s budget will be primarily funded by regional and multilateral organizations,

Recalling Goal 3A of the United Nations Millennium Goals as stated in the United Nations Millennium Declaration (A/RES/55/2) (2000) to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education and in all levels of education no later than 2015,

Having studied the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) 2003 Report on Gender and Education for All: The Leap to Equality which acknowledges that the creation of gender equality in education can deliver benefits for economic growth and national developmental policy,

Bearing in mind the success of UN Girls’ Education Initiative which works to assist national governments assume their responsibilities to ensure the right of education and gender equality for all children,

Recalling the Report of the Secretary-General on Civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict (A/67/312) (2012) which renews its commitment to the global target of having women hold at least thirty per cent of decision-making positions in each country,

Seeking the expansion of UN Women programs to further promote female independence and participation in all social, cultural, political, and economic aspects of post-conflict reconstruction by engaging with young females and women,

Fully believing that it is pertinent to provide more empowering opportunities to women that will encourage them to utilize their skills in all sectors of their societies and to help apply their expertise in post-conflict reconstruction efforts,

The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

1. Recommends the expansion of previous UN Women programs to include training initiatives that will further the empowerment of women in post-conflict societies and specifically target the inclusion of young females;
2. Encourages the international community to implement UN Women training initiatives into the previously established UN Women national programs which will offer socio-economic opportunities for women through a specific educational program that:
   a. promotes inclusive leadership opportunities for women within their specific sectors,
   b. spans the duration of three months,
   c. are continuously updated and reevaluated on an annual basis by UN Women in order to remain relevantly applicable to each community;

3. Calls for an increase in female civilian expertise through these educational trainings that focus on skill and sector-based expertise in order to guide and advise women on how to utilize their skills to become actively engaged in the post-conflict reconstruction and economic revitalization process;

4. Recommends that these expanded programs work in cooperation with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international-governmental organizations, and employers to focus on improving specific skill-expertise by:
   a. providing weekly internship possibilities, through coordinated efforts with other local organizations, for women to gain empowering experience working within their local community,
   b. allowing the leader of local organizations to engage in a dialogue with young women and provide insight regarding employment opportunities,
   c. having civilian experts emphasize specific qualities and skills necessary for future employment, societal engagement, and long-term security throughout the duration of the training program;

5. Requests that the expansion of UN Women training initiatives focus on promoting regional and local economic empowerment in the aftermath of a conflict, pursuant to CAPMATCH, by:
   a. enlisting female experts focused on increasing post-conflict economic civilian capacity to lead and instruct the training programs,
   b. providing education and resources regarding economic opportunities that allow local women and young females to become financially independent,
   c. providing financial aid to existing NGOs who enable female economic stability and engagement within their community,
   d. seeking opportunities to work with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to provide non-profit microloans to women;

6. Encourages the establishment of additional UN Women training programs that emphasize the importance of political participation and national ownership by:
   a. providing information on political rights and inclusion of all females,
   b. instructing women and young females on the voter registration process and providing opportunities to participate in local and national elections,
   c. creating opportunities to work with local female leaders;

7. Welcomes participants who successfully complete the training program to utilize their obtained knowledge to serve as experts within their trained sector, thus helping advance the recovery of their local communities by:
a. utilizing their civilian capacity expertise to help train other participants in UN Women programs,

b. offering to individually mentor young women in their community,

c. working with organizations that encourage local rebuilding and recovery,

d. engaging in political, social, and economic national ownership;

8. Recommends that regular discussion sessions be conducted within the three month trainings in order to address identified gender mainstreaming issues in current post-conflict reconstruction and to provide progress reports to the local and national governments;

9. Solemnly affirms the importance of preserving the traditional cultural identities of women in these initiatives in order to ultimately create more culturally aware civilian expertise by:

a. encouraging the political promotion of women’s rights within unique cultural minorities,

b. establishing the close collaboration aimed at facilitating dialogue between NGOs and local representatives in order to better address the lack of gender equality and awareness of women’s rights;

10. Notes that the additional funding for the expansion of these previously established UN Women training programs will be provided by the Civilian Capacity Initiative’s budget for civilian support packages that are monetarily supported by regional and multilateral organizations;

11. Calls upon the international community to provide its full support for these initiatives in the form of contributions and expertise in order to improve the political, economic, and social expertise participation of young females and women in post-conflict societies.
Recalling the Secretary-General reports A/64/866 2010 and A/65/747 2011 which emphasize peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict and realizing that countries emerging from conflict is a long-term process requiring a broad range of civilian capacities,

Reaffirming the fundamental principle of national ownership, and stressing the importance of supporting national civilian capacity and institution building,

Stressing the importance of building partnerships with a broader range of potential providers,

Welcoming the recent regional consultations held in Asia and Africa and recent exchanges between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Member States from Eastern Europe and Latin America, as well as the potential of cooperation between European Union and African Union,

Realizing that current cooperation and regional partnership lack sufficient systematic support and convenient connections between the United Nations and Member States,

Acknowledging that among the greatest challenges concerning civilian expertise in the United Nations (UN) system is the problem of human resources and the slow pace of recruitments,

Expressing great concern about gender equality in post-conflict areas and realizing that women’s needs should be adequately addressed in order to highlight their significant role in rebuilding civilian capacity,

Taking note of the Secretary-General Report A/67/312 2012 encouraging national governments, the United Nations, and regional organizations to broaden and deepen the pool of civilian expertise for peacebuilding in the aftermath of conflict,

Deeply concerned about the cultural and religious minorities as covered in the General Assembly Resolution 36/55 (1981) in case the risk of for some Member States slipping back into the conflict,

Noting the importance of economic revitalization, core government functionality, justice, and inclusive political processes, with the ultimate goal of rebuilding civilian capacity in post-conflict states,

Recalling the articles 104 and 105 of the UN charter which emphasize the need to insure that any UN forces operating would be granted the privileges and immunities necessary for the fulfilment of their purposes,

The General Assembly Fourth Committee:

1. Urges the United Nations (UN), the World Bank and other relevant actors to collaborate in providing clear guidance on how to develop national capacity including how national actors can exercise oversight over international technical assistance, measuring progress and identifying best practices;

2. Encourages the review of wage principles applicable in order to increase the allowance for locally recruited United Nations staff;

3. Calls upon United Nations and all Member States to revise local procurement guidelines in order to prioritize national capacities and leverage local expertise;

4. Promotes a Civilian Partnership Group between the United Nations and post-conflict Member States, maintaining, through an interchange of information, both short and long-term relationships in order to set up a rapid deployment roster;

5. Requests the UN Women to stress obstacles of non-violence, gender equality and participation in post-conflict state recovery;
6. *Encourages* the use of global civilian platforms, such as CAPMATCH, in order to better regulate the human resources as well as enhance the communication among states through information sharing and experience exchanging;

7. Calls upon the member states to adopt the models of World Food Program in accordance with clause 55 of A/65/747 2011 implementing WFP mechanisms which adopts this idea in order to improve access to rapid-response financing for agencies;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to create for an initial period of one year, in consultation with the Committee, a group of up to seven experts (“Panel of Experts”), acting under the direction of the Committee to carry out the following tasks:
   a. gather, examine and analyze information from States, relevant United Nations bodies and other interested parties regarding the implementation of the measures imposed in resolution 66/255 (2012) in particular political incidents in post-conflict states,
   b. make recommendations on actions the Council, or the Committee or Member States, may consider to improve implementation of the measures imposed in resolution 66/255 (2012),
   c. provide a report on its work to the Council no later than 90 days after adoption of this resolution, and a final report to the Council no later than 30 days prior to termination of its mandate with its findings and recommendations,
   d. point out the main political civilian problems of post-conflict states and suggest plans of action to improve them,
   e. suggest ways to develop global civilian platforms aiming a better regulation of the human resources as well as enhance the communication among states,
   f. examine the women participation in the political process in post-conflict states and emphasize the important role played by women in the process and how it can be implemented to enhance civilian capacity,
   g. suggest a plan of action, whereby leaders can nimbly allocate financial resources and effectively facilitate these resources considering their essential roles within specific fragile states;

9. Encourages the capacity for all kinds of minorities including the existence of indigenous groups in global South areas;

10. Stresses the importance of insuring that political and election rights of minorities in the political aspect are fully implemented through:
   a. Endorses the suggestion of a campaign raising awareness for minorities in order to solve obstacles to the implementation such as the ones deriving from excessive globalization or local fractions,
   b. Raises the voices for minority in international NGOs,
   c. Prevents being labeled as minorities;

11. Stresses the essential role of culture minority through fair and non-discriminatory employment;

12. *Urges* the panel of experts to concentrate on religious minorities and examine their political integration and rights;

13. *Requests* establishing post-conflict UN operations through an international platform that can be linked to CAPMATCH, including:
a. Training and education of civilians on how to face the risks that can occur in post-conflict countries that are characterized as labile states or regions,

b. International exchange of best-practices by countries with similar circumstances and experts related to post conflict situations,

c. Ensuring that intercultural competencies such as: language, social interaction and regional know-how of civilians employed in post-conflict missions are enhanced though Integrated Training Services (ITS);

Encourages the panel of experts to use modern technologic equipment provided by geo-mapping technology to affect post conflict states especially those with poor infrastructure in order to facilitate the deployment of experts and enhance the effectiveness and cost-efficiency of their work
Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 67/312 (A/RES/67/312) (2012), *Civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict*, which establishes that “civilian capacity is crucial for the global journey away from conflict,”

Emphasizing the Peacebuilding Commission’s (PBC) mandate of direct focus on reconstruction and institution-building efforts that may then be used for developing a sustainable peace,

Recognizing that economic revitalization is one of the five key areas of civilian capacity building,

Acknowledging that grass-roots initiatives are key to successful reconciliation endeavors, and recommends that the reconciliation be divided into the following phases,

Bearing in mind the vulnerability of post-conflict environments and the high potential for relapse into conflict,

Reaffirming A/RES/62/274, *Strengthening transparency in industries* (2008), which emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability by all Member States,

Fully aware of the benefits of North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation in assisting states recovering from conflict, with specific emphasis on the areas of education and economic development, at their request and under their ownership and leadership, to develop national capacities,

Noting with Approval Security Council resolution 1820 (S/RES/1820) (2008) and S/RES/1960 (2010), which consider the role of women in conflict resolution and peacebuilding,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the S/RES/1325 (2000), in reference to the role of women and children in the peacebuilding process,

Acknowledging the Commission on the Status of Women’s (CSW) mandate to promote gender equality and advance women’s rights in the global community,

Recognizing the importance of training for gender equality and women’s empowerment as an avenue in which women are able to access education resources regarding their rights,

Conscious of the 2014-2015 Inter-Agency Standing Committee’s (IASC) priority of directly addressing protection from sexual exploitation and abuse,

Noting with satisfaction the positive efforts of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) have made towards removing gender discrimination and disparities,

Recognizing education as the most effective long-term tool in protecting women and girls from gender-based violence, allowing them to foster positive community participation and in effect strengthen civilian capacity,

Believing that education of the population is essential to long-term national ownership,

Cognizant of the importance of the integration of educational development to the improvement of political participation in creating educated leadership as well as positive decision making strategies,

Recalling A/RES/217/A(III), *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), particularly Articles 25 and 26, which advocate an adequate standard of living, as well as universal education for the purpose of full human development,

Recalling A/RES/61/295 *United Nations Declaration of Rights on Indigenous Peoples*, which affirms that indigenous populations are equally capable members of society, and encourages employment programs such as the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) that work to decrease income gaps in rural areas,
**Affirming** S/RES/2086 (2013), which stresses the need to collaborate with local law enforcement through education aimed at promoting future civilian capacity,

**Aware of** the lack of funding with regards to financing education systems and initiatives,

**Recognizing** that states in the aftermath of conflict often lack capacity for healthcare,

**Recognizing** S/PRST/2008/16, *Statement by the President of the Security Council* (2008), wherein former Security Council president Karen Pierce encourages multi-lateral cooperation among Member States to implement policy designed to stabilize financial institutions and the overall economy of states in the aftermath of conflict,

**Highlighting** that international funding for operational activities should be aligned with national priorities,

**Recalling** the success of micro financing programs, such as Paraguay’s Tekopora conditional transfer program, in lifting individuals, particularly women, out of poverty in post-conflict zones through encouraging low-income families to invest in the health and education of children,

**The General Assembly Fourth Committee,**

1. **Urges** Member States emerging from conflict to work in conjunction with the Commission on the Status of Women and its subsidiary bodies to bolster gender equality in an inclusive justice system;

2. **Encourages** Member States to contribute funding, where able, to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) in order to effectively deliver support to the communities in need;

3. **Calls upon** Member States who receive peacebuilding funds to increase their transparency to the international community;

4. **Recommends** that Member States engage in multilateral partnerships with regional organizations such as the African Union, and the European Union to facilitate the development of capable national institutions that can guarantee basic safety and security in states emerging from conflict;

5. **Recommends** the expansion of the UN Capital Development Fund to include all Member States coping with the aftermath of conflict;

6. **Reinforces** the need for comprehensive educational systems as a stabilizing mechanism through the use of vocational schools and training programs to promote national capacity in the pursuit of economic development;

7. **Emphasizes** the need to coordinate efforts between Member States and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to establish effective educational infrastructure to facilitate the continued education of the youth in schools;

8. **Gently suggests** that the Commission for Social Development create an educational toolkit that focuses on multicultural studies within the context of primary and secondary education by offering support and tools, analogous with those that have been implemented through United Nations Educational, Science and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);

9. **Calls upon** the international community to create model programs and laws that promote the economic and social development of indigenous communities, which are disproportionately affected by conflict, by adopting domestic frameworks that focus on training rural and indigenous peoples and provide them with the tools to create sustainable forms of local government in the aftermath of conflict and creating developmental projects akin to the Paraguayan Institute of Indigenous Affairs;

10. **Invites** the participation of NGOs with expertise in health care, such as the American Red Cross, to train civilians to effectively address post-conflict needs and lay the foundations for successful long term health and hygiene through the implementation of such programs as the Better Programming Initiative, as in:
Basic first aid treatment, preventive care, medicine administration, and post-administrative care,

The development of crucial sanitation systems that promote access to clean water and safely
discharge waste water;

Suggests the UNCDF collaborate with existing regional blocs such as the African Union and ASEAN to create a
micro-finance program modeled after existing institutions such as Banco De Nordeste and Grameen Bank and
recommending further cooperation between regional organizations and Member States to more effectively
address national post-conflict issues;

Calls upon Member States to continue providing financial aid and assistance, where able, to developing
countries;

Encourages partnerships with private investors and other international organizations to finance projects and
promote development in private households, sustainable agriculture, and education;

Emphasizes engagement of local expertise in stimulating the local economy and developing the private sector;

Calls upon Member States, where able, to assist developing countries and states emerging from conflict by:

a. Increasing in North-South cooperation to increase economic development in developing countries
and states emerging from conflict,

b. Increasing state support for micro-financing programs, such as Paraguay’s Tekopora Conditional
Transfer Program, in order to empower impoverished and/or rural communities recovering from
conflict;

Encourages Member States emerging from conflict to build cooperation with a broader range of potential
providers, especially from the global South, for the benefit of finding new civilian capacities in countries
emerging from conflict;

Further recommends holding annual South-South EXPOs by affirming the great success of the Nairobi EXPO
2013 hosted by UNEP. These EXPOs will be hosted by other UN bodies such as the UNDP, UNCTAD and
UNEP;

Recommends the enhancement of triangular cooperation for countries emerging from conflict in accordance to
action plans taken in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action in December 1978;

a. These triangular relations can be supported by:

i. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), which has established
the South-South Cooperation Center in Beijing,

ii. UNESCO South-South Cooperation Fund to support its South-South cooperation
program for education, which is focused on meeting the goal of “Education For All” and
other Millennium Development Goals through exchanges of experience, knowledge, and
good practices on a South-South and triangular basis,

iii. UNESCO, which has set up the International Center for South-South Cooperation in
Science, Technology, and Innovation in Kuala Lumpur;

b. Triangular cooperation is encouraged to be formed under the guidance of BRIC countries and/or
neutral northern countries, maximizing the utility of resources, skills and education while limiting
the level of political interference;

c. Good triangular co-operation for nations emerging from conflict promotes sustainable
development results through a sharing of knowledge and development solutions in a way that
complements bilateral co-operation to find a common ground for collaboration;
d. The drawing upon the expertise of countries that have emerged from conflict in the past can provide good results and information to prevent relapse into conflict;

19. *Reemphasizes* the concept of partnering peacekeepers and civilians to rebuild infrastructure, while expanding the role of the aforementioned partnerships to include developing civilian capacity to successfully harvest the necessary resources to rebuild infrastructure.
Guided by the principles expressed in Article 1, Section 1 of the Charter of the United Nations (1945), aiming to maintain peace and security in the international community,

Reiterating the important goals set by the Better World Campaign to provide peace and security as well as better living standards for civilian populations of conflict-emerging countries,


Believing in South-South cooperation as a valid way to promote development, national ownership and self-reliance in developing regions, using the exchange of experiences and information to obtain stability,

Stressing the importance of the CAPMATCH online platform as an effective tool to share expertise and capacities among the international community and affirming its potential in facilitating communication in the context of South-South cooperation,

Realizing partnership is the most effective means to avoid post conflict communication discrepancies by coordinating the funds provided by international organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (WB),

Calling upon the success of the 2011 Civilian Capacity Initiative (CivCap) to guarantee coherent coordination of the United Nations and other international and regional organizations on capacity building in States and regions in the aftermath of conflict,

Emphasizing the significance of cooperation between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and regional organizations to pursue goals regarding peace, stability and development in States recovering from conflict,

Viewing with appreciation the current work of existing centers and programs for the training and education of international police forces in building opportunities for civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict,

Recognizing the positive impact of women in affirming peace during and after conflicts,

Further recognizing the difficulties of women in post-conflict situations and the positive impact of increased female participation in peace-building efforts, in observance to the UN International Network of Female Police Peacekeepers,

Stressing the importance of increasing women’s representation in policy-making processes at all levels, as often affirmed by the Security Council (S/RES/1350) (2000),

Taking into account the fact that Member States have been reluctant to contribute substantial amount of both military and civilian personnel to capacity-building efforts and further ensure the rule of law in post-conflict settings,

Aware that the rule of law as an integral part of achieving sustainable peace and stability by building and strengthening civilian capacity of post-conflict situations as stated in the 2004 report by the Secretary General Kofi Annan on the importance of good governance in the rule of law within the transitional justice process, Bearing in mind the four tenets of the OPEN framework, National Ownership, Global Partnership, Deliver Expertise and Nimbleness, as identified by the Senior Advisory Group in its 2011 report, Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict (A/65/747-S/2011/85) (2011),

The General Assembly Fourth Committee,
1. **Reinforces** the fundamental role of South-South cooperation as a proper tool of regional empowerment in progressing towards the achievement of Goal 8 of the MDGs and fostering national ownership of the post-conflict recovery processes;

2. **Encourages** developed states to improve multilateral empowerment by sharing expertise and capacities through existing best-practice sharing mechanisms, such as the CAPMATCH platform;

3. **Suggests** benefiting states to utilize funds provided by the IMF and the WB through investments in projects that improve the telecommunications industry, road systems in rural areas, and allow for sufficient implementation of Information and Communications Technology (ICTs);

4. **Invites** Member States to actively foster cooperation between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and regional organizations in civilian capacity initiatives, such as the UNDP Africa Regional Bureau;

5. **Calls for** the expansion of the training framework for United Nations Police (UNPOL) and civilian peace officers to provide them with a basic set of skills as well as common ground for practice in language, communication, social interaction as well as regional and cultural know-how, in order to foster good governance and efficiency of UNPOL personnel in civilian capacity building by means of:

   a. developing domestic training centers, akin to Kenya’s International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC), a successful training operation from AU Peace Support Operations, focusing specially in the civilian personnel practices, advocated to promote education and peace operations training in civilian capacity,

   b. developing regional training centers, as demonstrated in the 2010 Intergovernmental Authority Development Regional Capacity Enhancement Initiative which mentors South Sudanese civil servants, in order to equip civilian with proper skills to respond to humanitarian needs,

   c. incorporating a training and education sector of UNPOL officers focused on minimizing risk of civilian casualties, physical injuries and sickness or disease due to lack of access to primary health care and adequate nutrition while carrying out peace building missions in post conflict situations;

6. **Strongly recommends** Member States to increase and promote unbiased female participation in post-conflict situations to empower local women through:

   a. training programmes seeking to garner trust in local communities and counter gender based violence in post-conflict settings in conjunction with the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) adopted in 1979,

   b. reference to the UN Police Tool Kit on Gender and Policing in Peacekeeping Operations program to guarantee that women are properly incorporated in rule of law procedures,

   c. establishing programs and governmental commissions to guarantee the presence and expanded role of women in Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs),

   d. integrating programs, analogous to the campaign UNiTE to End Violence against Women launched in 2008, in order to eliminate sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and support the creation of agencies that would provide aid and rehabilitation to women and children affected by SGBV,

   e. and promoting incentive systems established prior to deployment in order to achieve the minimum standards of gender responsiveness, including daycare and schooling facilities in the training centers seeking to facilitate the conciliation of family and career-related priorities;

7. **Encourages** increased domestic personnel contribution to Civilian Capacity building by:
a. recruiting domestic police officers for peacekeeping missions by offering incentives such as insurance benefits, future career prospects, pensions, and guaranteed housing for families in order to increase the effectiveness and sustainability of capacity-building programs, similar to African Union (AU) Mission in Somalia’s (AMISOM) Civil Servants training in Bujumbura,

b. expanding the existing incentives programs based on promotions of police officers serving in the UNPOL for a period of two years or more;

8. **Endorses** efforts by Member States facilitate civilian capacity-building measures in PKOs through national Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) organizations, similar to PPP Canada, that coordinate PPPs in regards to security and economic empowerment of civilians in rural post-conflict areas, sharing the same aim as the African Development Bank Group’s High Level Panel on Fragile States;

9. **Supports** all Member States emerging from conflict to establish national solid negotiation tools, such as the Ghanaian *National Reconciliation Commission* which has effectively promoted accountability and continually advocates for the rights of civilians in transitional governments, designed to foster social inclusion measures that guarantee the establishment of efficient post-conflict rehabilitation;

10. **Encourages** the international community to consult staff-contributing states during planning and decision-making processes regarding troop and staff deployment;

11. **Affirms** that all Member States and other agencies involved in post-conflict peacebuilding comply with the diplomatic and peaceful recommendations made by the Senior Advisory Group on Civilian Capacity in the *Aftermath of Conflict* by compiling and publishing a list of best practices and particularly effective resources related to civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict.
Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 66/255, Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict (A/RES/66/255) (2012), and all subsequent reports of the Secretary-General, Senior Advisory Group, and Steering Committee,


Recognizing that third parties, either Member States or NGO’s, will not remain in a post-conflict state permanently,

Reaffirming article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (A/RES/217/A[III]) (1948), which posits the right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being,

Understanding that civilians affected by conflict are facing grave difficulties to maintain even the lowest standard of life,

Recognizing the Civilian Capacities Initiative (CivCap) established by the United Nations (UN) Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon,

Forwarding CivCap’s emphasis on five key areas of political processes, including but not limited to basic safety and security, justice, and economic revitalization,

Taking note of the Rome Declaration on World Food Security (1996), which mentions “the importance of food security of sustainable agriculture” and “the fundamental role of farmers” in attaining food security,

Applauds the World Food Program’s (WFP) provision of immediate aid and food security to Member States who have recently come out of conflict,

Reaffirming the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Strategic Plan from 2014-2017 in which Knowledge Management serves as a vehicle to share related expertise and accelerate progress towards economic independence,

Recognizing economic revitalization as one of the five key areas of strengthening civilian capacity,

Aware that there is immense potential for land disputes in the aftermath of conflict, which has the possibility of leading to the recurrence of conflict,

Praising the work of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Mercy Corp, which works in post-conflict situations and provides emergency relief in times of crisis; and Care, which works to develop community agriculture and strengthens women’s capacity for self-help in the agriculture sector, as well as providing economic opportunities; and other NGOs that work in post-conflict scenarios in their efforts to stabilize agricultural sectors,

Fully recognizing that the efforts put into South-South cooperation have then yielded positive outcomes, as reported by the Secretary-General in A/68/212, The State of South-South Cooperation (2013),

The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

1. Encourages Member States to develop training programs akin to the framework of the Seasonal Agricultural Worker Program of Canada to train agricultural workers from post-conflict Member States;

2. Suggests Member States in post-conflict situations to invite the Food and Agriculture Organization’s (FAO) regional and sub-regional entities to analyze the agricultural deficit and potential;

3. Encourages regional bilateral partnerships and technical assistance between Member States or through third party actors such as NGOs, IGOs, and the FAO in order to exchange agricultural expertise, techniques, and technologies;
4. **Recommends** the use of funds from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in the transfer of techniques, technologies, and knowledge across regional borders and for the development of sustainable techniques in post-conflict Member States;

5. **Urges** fragile Member States to match the standards of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) on sustainable agricultural development respecting the environment in post-conflict situations;

6. **Urges** consideration of the Commission on Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Changes' report *Achieving Food Security in the Face of Climate Change*, which describes at multiple ways of producing sustainable, efficient and healthy agricultural processes in order to aid Members States in post conflict situations to revitalize and modernize their agriculture sector, specifically noting the importance of funding edible species that may be resilient to climate change;

7. **Invites** the World Food Program to work with the remnants of any agricultural infrastructure that may still exist within the Member States that suffered through conflict to strengthen its ability to sustain agricultural development when the third party organization leave the post-conflict state;

8. **Urges** the importance to rebuild Food Supply and Distribution Systems (FSDS) in order to achieve food and nutrition security throughout the agricultural chain.
Reaffirming the principle of the sovereign equality of all nations as established by Chapter I, Article 2 of the UN Charter,

Recalling the Report of the Secretary-General on "Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict, (A/65/747), which recognizes the major shortage of skilled civilian experts and the vital role they play in the process of rebuilding communities in post-conflict contexts and supporting effective Civilian Capacity,

Alarmed by the difficulties of countries emerging from conflicts in facing the shortage of tools and experts to meet priority needs effectively, as stated in the Secretary General report A/66/311-S/2011/527,

Reaffirming the five peacebuilding and state building goals (PSGs) of the G7+ association a) Legitimate and Inclusive Politics b) Security c) Justice d) Economic Foundations and e) Revenue and Services,

Recognizing the need for a dedicated regional institutional mechanism to organize and coordinate all the activities needed in countries affected by conflicts,

Emphasizing the need for a more coordinated approach to post-conflict peacebuilding,

Having considered the Civilian Capacity initiative, which works to bring close collaboration between Member States to broaden and deepen the pool of civilian expertise for peacebuilding,

Calling attention to the problem that a state’s natural resources are vulnerable to exploitation as such nations move from conflict to peace building as highlighted in S/RES/1756,

Establishing a commission to report to the UN on inclusiveness and economic sustainability of operations involving national goods, with an eye to creating incentive programs rewarding inclusive practices,

Recognizing, as stipulated in S/RES/2122, the importance of women in a post-conflict society,

Commending the work of UN organizations such as UNICEF in alleviating burdens on post-conflict countries, particularly serving the needs of children,

Further commending the work of Cuba in medical advancement and humanitarian activities,

Further recognizing S/RES/1325 which states that health needs in post-conflict areas are often neglected and cannot be alleviated until basic infrastructure is restored, which may take several years,

Believing that education is a fundamental and prerequisite civilian capacity in order to build a framework for any further steps toward a constitutional state and sustainable peace,

Recalling A/RES/54/122 which addresses ‘a growing emphasis on the quality of education, major problems, both emerging and continuing’ to achieve the goal of education for all,

Alarmed by the high rate of illiteracy among women and children in countries suffering from unstable conditions in the aftermath of conflict as acknowledged by A/RES/56/116,

The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

1. Affirms the Preamble of the United Nations Charter by emphasizing a need to:
   a. Strengthen distribution and respect for all parties involved and holding responsible to answer for the protection of civilians,
   b. Respect of humanitarian principles like life, impartiality, and independence,
   c. Encourage dialogue between Member States in case of conflict;
2. **Call for** the passage of an economic revitalization package focused on training capacity of civilians in: resource management, varied skills and trades, inclusion of women in the workforce, educational and teaching capacity. This package could be financed by ECOSOC funds;

3. **Proposes** the support of United Nations Development Programme (UNPD) for the purpose of supervising the ownership of national resources in post-conflict countries that are vulnerable to unilateral control in order to provide for inclusive approach to resource management and full participation of the civilian population in economic affairs that affect them, and that respects sovereignty and self-determination by the following:

   a. Increase civilian capacity by training the populace in expedient and sustainable resource management, economic strategy and re-investment,
   b. Limit absolute ownership of vulnerable resources such as agricultural, property and land, and fossil fuel commodities which shall be accomplished by:
      i. Limiting the ownership of aforementioned vulnerable resources by foreign powers or entities in the first fragile two-year period after conflict,
      ii. Adhering to guidelines of 25% ownership of total value of national resources by the post-conflict Member State, with the goal of increasing this ownership through re-investment to 50% ten years post-conflict,
   c. Establish and maintain inclusive economic practices developed through re-investment and constant training of citizens as knowledgeable stakeholders in their economy, which shall include establishing sustainable industry practices that benefit the largest number of civilians,
   d. Shall establish a fund known as the Fair Resource Management (FRM) which shall receive funds from non-regional corporations having ownership over the affected Member State’s resources:
      i. The FRM will be managed by the CAPMATCH,
      ii. The funds received by the FRM shall consist of 0.5% of the total monthly income of non-regional corporations for the first ten years post-conflict, which ten year period shall begin as soon as the post-conflict state’s GDP has risen to 75% of its pre-conflict GDP,
      iii. These funds will be managed by the FRM to invest into civilian capacity projects, specifically rebuilding and civilian training;

4. **Suggests** that, particularly when restructuring or reorganizing local agencies or bodies, South Member-States or particularly vulnerable emerging from conflict utilize the UN South-South Cooperation System guidelines (SSCS);

5. **Recommends** the guidelines of the SSCS as:
   a. Building cooperation with a broader range of potential providers, especially from the global South, for the benefit of finding new civilian capacities,
   b. Holding an annual South-South EXPOs, acknowledging the great success of the Nairobi EXPO 2013 which was hosted by UNEP:
      i. These EXPOs will serve to monitor the effects of South-South cooperation on the progress and development of member states emerging from conflict,
      ii. These EXPOs could be hosted by other UN bodies such as the UNDP, UNEP, and UNCTAD,

6. **Further encourages** that the SSCS emphasize the enhancement of triangular cooperation for countries emerging from conflict in accordance to action plans taken in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action in December 1978 and further recommends the reevaluation and adaptation of this action plan to the needs of countries emerging from conflict in modern times taking into consideration the latest geopolitical and technological advances:
   a. These triangular relations can be supported by:
      i. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), which has established the South-South Cooperation Center in Beijing,
      ii. UNESCO South-South Cooperation Fund to support its South-South cooperation program for education, which has worked on meeting Millennium Development Goals
like the goal of “Education For All” and others through the sharing of knowledge and
experience on a South-South and triangular basis,

iii. UNESCO, which has set up the International Center for South-South Cooperation in
Science, Technology, and Innovation in Kuala Lumpur,

b. Triangular cooperation is encouraged to be formed under the guidance of BRIC countries and/or
neutral northern countries, maximizing the utility of resources, skills and education while limiting
the level of political interference,

c. Good triangular co-operation for nations emerging from conflict promotes sustainable
development results through a sharing of knowledge and development solutions in a way that
complements bilateral co-operation to find a common ground for collaboration,

d. Stresses that drawing on the expertise of countries that have previously emerged from conflict can
provide good r to prevent relapse into conflict;

7. Proposes training and re-integration of citizens into labor market after conflict by extending professional
help and training programs on pre-existing national infrastructures and creating new infrastructures to
potentiate the fragile states’ growth;

8. Calls upon Member States to promote further aid at multilateral levels keeping in consideration the existing
and potential threats arising from any possible conflict, as well as possible measures to limit the threats
emerging in this field, consistent with the need to preserve the free flow of humanitarian aids;

9. Stresses the importance of creating national training programs in order to:
   a. train national civilian experts who can operate within the country,
   b. assure the constant update of these experts,
   c. promote the respect of the rule of national laws of the country concerned, in accordance with
      international law;

10. Calls upon the International Community to create a training programs through the Peacebuilding
    Commission (PBC) of the UN, which works to make a contribution to the qualitative improvement of peace
    operations by increasing the professional competence of its members through further training;

11. Establishes the Standing Civilian Capacity Program (SSC), headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya, under the
    auspices of CAPMATCH and which shall be effective as of one year of the passage of this resolution; the
    SCC shall act as a team of civilian experts to coordinate a rapid response in the most heavily damaged post-
    conflict areas, the SCC will:

   a. Consist of a team of 40 to 50 experts with backgrounds in fields including, but not limited to:
      agriculture, construction, water sanitation, education, structural engineering, economic
      revitalization, telecommunications and public health, which experts will be recruited from the
      CAPMATCH database, independent NGOs, and as provided by Member States; the Secretary
      General will nominate the experts and the General Assembly will approve the nominations,
   b. Act as a strategic and holistic strategy group to maximize the efforts of the UN Civilian Capacity
      Project, particularly those of CAPMATCH,
   c. Provide a preliminary, strategic evaluation which shall include a projection of required effort as
      well as a plan for full utilization of needed material and human resources and the most effective
      and impactful to utilize them,
   d. Coordinate with local leader experts, who are trained professionals, as preferential starting points
      who will initiate their own training programs under the guidelines set by CAPMATCH experts,
   e. Assist in projects requested through CAPMATCH by providing mass training to civilians who will
      then be qualified to realize the suggestions of CAPMATCH;

12. Recommends initial CAPMATCH operations begin immediately after conflict with emphasis on the most
    critical and fragile aspects of civilian capacity, giving special attention to the efficient cooperation between
    providers of essential services by considering the following recommendations:

   a. As general communication structures may be destroyed during conflict and the modes of
      communications may be insufficient to call for human and resource capital, communication
infrastructure specialists should immediately be sent to post-conflict regions to repair networks of communication for affected regions, and to contact the UN for materials, basic needs and personnel,

b. Leveraging already established UNOSAT resources for the purpose of mapping access zones for quickest, safest, and most accessible transport of healthcare professionals, services, and materials, which zones can be updates as progress is made in recovering transport networks,

c. Along with mapping access zones, taking a survey of local leader experts who can lead the way in the retraining of civilians in their area of expertise, as well as mapping existing infrastructure which can be used for emergency relief services, while maintaining regular upkeep, monitoring, and expansion of available transport networks in order to guarantee prompt delivery of services, and assistance,

d. Using remote medical diagnostic computers for first response situations in which dire needs leave more common illnesses untreated, and to be used in long-term triage training for new healthcare staff

13. **Affirms** that these training programs are an investment in the workforce of the post-conflict Member State as training by the SCC to a civilian workforce will provide a post-conflict state with trained workers as well as a viable workforce to rebuild the infrastructure and stability around the country;

14. **Establishes** that enough funds to cover the SCC’s expenses shall be reserved by the FRM in order to meet the economic needs of the SCC;

15. **Directs attention towards** the General Assembly 5th Committee to approve a sufficient amount of funds to begin the SCC and run its activities for the next 2 years, at which time, the SCC will be audited, evaluated for performance and effectiveness and will then begin to receive funds from the FRM;

16. **Respectfully requests** cooperation between UN Member States in order to ensure effective measures which will be overseen by governments at all levels in order to:
   a. Ensure that humanitarian aid is strategically coordinated which will lead to a better implementation of the funds,
   b. Obtain the records of the donations provided by the Member States to ensure that these funds will be utilized to address the most pertinent and concerning matters,
   c. Reaffirm the importance of respecting the sovereignty of all the states;

17. **Considers** of great importance the creation of reintegration programs for those people affected by the conflict and stand in need of finding a new employment and a new life;

18. **Further proposes** the consideration of economic incentives for businesses who, during planning and development, ease the burden of women in the workforce and ensure the welfare of children by reserving land adjacent to manufacturing and other business operations, which reserved land is used for the purpose of constructing schools;

19. **Encourages** women to participate in supervision of children at their school on a rotating basis so that:
   a. Children will remain in close proximity to their working mothers in a safe environment,
   b. Women may work to provide material needs for their children without leaving them unsupervised for days or weeks at a time,
   c. Women with small children may have priority for less physically demanding or dangerous workplaces so that they may keep infants with them during work hours;

20. **Proposes** a program of basic health training for women in post-conflict communities in order to provide interim health services while health infrastructure is being re-developed as well as gainful employment once healthcare economy is re-established. This program will be put in action according to the following specifications:
   a. UN organizations including the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) collaborate in programs wherein women are trained in essential neo-natal and infant welfare training, and basic health services such as vaccinations, pre-natal wellness checks, basic midwifery and sanitation:
i. According to Millennium Development Goal 5, these programs will provide a strong
support to women in difficulties,

ii. Collaborating with the Department of the Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent
Health and the Department of Reproductive Health and Research of the WHO,

b. Instructors will be trained and certified to teach and train a large population of women;

21. **Calls upon** UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO) to procure funds for these proposed
maternity and children’s care programs, as well as a general appeal to the General Assembly to procure
needed funds;

22. **Calls attention** to the importance of a comprehensive primary education system for the reconstruction and
establishment of lasting stability of a post-conflict Member State;

23. **Encourages** the SCC to focus its resources on building a sufficient pool of teaching staff in countries
emerging from conflict;

24. **Recommends** the establishment a Committee under the SCC emphasizing:
   a. The issue of primary education, especially in those countries that are at risk of falling into conflict
   and also in countries emerging from conflict,
   b. Bundling of best practices, knowledge and research activities of Member States concerning
effective design, implementation and organization of public or private primary educational
systems, and the impact of primary education on a mid- to long term stability in order to attract
sufficient funding,
   c. Providing a pool of advisors and training staff that is available to help build up adequate capacities
   of ministries of education and teachers in countries emerging from conflict,
   d. In order to achieve these goals, this Committee will involve already existing staff in each Member
   State and coordinate the work and facilitate the exchange of knowledge and staff;

25. **Calls upon** Member States to increase cooperation with such organizations as the Enhanced Heavily
Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC), which will provide further funding for expert training programs
for public administrators, in order to prevent relapse into conflict by establishing strong, central
governmental institutions;

26. **Encourages** Member States to support the institution of a new industrial development organization in
which states who have completed the reconstruction processes of HIPC become immediately eligible for
voluntary investments that have been previously collected by willing Member States, creating the
conditions necessary to continue their growth in the global economy;
   a. We propose the creation of an UN overseen NGO intermediary financier firm whose sole purpose
will be to invest in corporations and organizations working to move in and set up the groundwork
for industry while seeking modest profit for the benefit of its investors,
   b. Through these investments the Member States will benefit greatly due to increases in the standard
of living, so that with expansion of infrastructure being completed many of the once unattainable
resources will now be available for utilization by the populace;

27. **Endorses** South-South cooperation in such areas as degree recognition and refugee education;

28. **Further suggests** the utilization of triangular cooperation to promote exchange of information and
technology and to foster educational exchanges of students through partnerships for funding educational
programs such as scholarship programs;

29. **Encourages** the implementation of a school-based teacher development approach in order to find new ways
to strengthen teacher training programs through such approaches as comprehensive learning materials,
competent trainers, facilitators, and technologists, and adequate funding, and to reform existing school
systems to address the needs of post-conflict states, including the interrogation of technology into the
education process;
30. **Suggests** the creation of a scholarship program under UNESCO in cooperation with local governments, which would provide funds for promising individuals seeking higher education and interested in the rebuilding of post-conflict state institutions which:

   a. Wish to pursue advanced degrees in fields pertinent to the rebuilding of civilian institutions, especially degrees in such areas as public service, agriculture, medicine, engineering and law,
   b. Are required to return to their state of origin to work for a minimum 5 year period;

31. **Encourages** post-conflict Member States to utilize the UNESCO-UNEVOC International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) to incorporate methods of TVET sectors into the process of capacity building by:

   a) Focusing TVET efforts on trade industries, being those that involve skilled manual or mechanical work, including but not limited to construction, mechanics, installation, welding, and repair work,
   b) Taking measures that include the establishment of national capacity-building centers which will provide individuals lacking high-school or college education with technical and/or vocational training,
   c) These centers primarily provide skill training and education that is diversely applicable to reconstruction of infrastructure damaged or destroyed in conflict such as:
      i. Metal works, which can be applied to drainage, sewage systems, and building foundations,
      ii. Woodworks which can be applied to rebuilding structures, homes, and furniture,
      iii. Masonry which can be applied to stonework and cement casting which are essential for the establishment of stable infrastructure;

32. **Advocates** for the removal of externally imposed limitations on the funding of educational development of states to allow the funding of educational programs monitored by the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, such as blockades currently existing in Palestine;

33. **Requests** the Secretary-General, in consultation with the General Assembly 4th Committee to create a group of experts (“Panel of Experts”) to act under the direction of Committee to carry out the following tasks:

   a) Gather, examine and analyze information from Member States, relevant United Nations bodies, and other interested parties regarding the implementation of the measures imposed in A/RES/56/116 (2002), including:
      i. The degree to which women are participating across social spheres directed at sustainably rebuilding civilian capacity,
      ii. The extent to which post-conflict states have been successful in ensuring that all civilians are able to access education,
      iii. The effectiveness of curriculums, teacher training, and extent of implementation of holistic teaching approaches according to the measures established in Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies Minimum Standards for Education,
   b) Submit reports with recommendations on actions to be taken in Member States to the Secretary-General who will suggest ways to include all social groups especially women in the process of rebuilding states’ institutions with the ultimate goal of education for all, working in coordination with existing UN bodies such as UN Women;

34. **Requests** that Member States appoint local experts to act as consultants with this Panel of Experts to ensure accurate identification of critical capacity gaps and effective allocation of resources;

35. **Further recommends** that the Panel of Experts prioritizes what elements of the educational system are most in need of change, focusing their attention on curriculum development, teacher training, and pedagogical approaches as education reforms is one of the main foundation of sustainable development of civilian capacity;

36. **Urges** all States, relevant United Nations bodies and other interested parties, to cooperate fully with the Committee and the Panel of Experts, in particular by supplying information at their disposal on the implementation of education systems.
Recalling its resolution A/RES/66/255 (2012), *Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict*, which addressed the importance of international integrity and recognizes the significance of cooperation between post-conflict regions and developed nations that have successfully emerged from conflict,

Further recalling the report of the Secretary General A/66/311 (2011) on civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict which highlights the current issues of instability such as violence, economic impediments and lack of national ownership during conflicts and possible solutions such as stronger strategic directions, gender equality, and economic revitalization,

Reiterating Chapter VIII of the *Charter of the United Nations* which emphasizes the importance of regional agreements in the maintenance of international peace and security,

Noting that strengthening of UN civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict foremost depends on financial contributions from UN Member States,

Believing that giving donor countries more options for financial contribution to the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) will increase the overall amount of donations,

Emphasizing the necessity for regional cooperation to provide aid to post-conflict governments and maintain transparency in order to prevent relapse into conflict while acknowledging the significance of interdependency and bilateral relations between Member States,

Recognizing the work of CivCap in particular the newly developed CAPMATCH platform that coordinates civilian expertise with the specific needs of post-conflict countries,

Further recognizing safety and security, justice, core government functionality, economic revitalization, and inclusive political processes as the five areas of expertise in the CAPMATCH program,

Firmly convinced that national ownership is an essential aspect for strengthening civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict and promoting national sovereignty, as well as strengthening of national economic development, particularly in States with weakened national institutions and/or governmental and security deficiencies,

Concerned by the endemic financial shortcomings that developing countries face in conflict, as well as the lack of commitment to the UN Millennium Goals for developed nations to donate 0.7% of their GNP to developing countries, which has greatly hindered growth and development of post-conflict regions,

The General Assembly Fourth Committee,

1. Recommends the CivCap initiative specifically for the CAPMATCH program to provide effective and efficient aid to post-conflict States;
2. Suggests the collaboration between CivCap and regional governmental organizations such as the European Union, the African Union, the Arab League, and the Association of South-East Asian Nations in order to develop regional platforms within CAPMATCH to enhance operability for local experts;
3. Requests that Member States engage in CivCap educational awareness campaigns such as the Good Will Program of the UNHCR in order to increase awareness of the functionality of CAPMATCH;
4. Encourages the extension of expertise within CAPMATCH to specific divisions such as agriculture, natural disaster recovery and microfinance in order to expand efficient distribution of resources and civilian experts to Member States in post-conflict situations by expanding recruitment efforts in those fields through local governmental and university relations;
5. Promotes transparency initiatives within CivCap such as voluntary evaluations and reports on the development of CAPMATCH and long-term sustainability of national peace in Member States where CAPMATCH has been utilized;

6. Requests the Secretary General to establish and implement National Peacebuilding Funds (NPBF) within the Peacebuilding Fund system by March 2016, which will:
   a. Allocate specific funds designated for each fragile state in the aftermath of conflict, thus bringing them into consideration for UN assistance,
   b. Complement existing and provide additional facilities to the Immediate Response Facility (IRF) and the Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility (PRF) of the PBF, which gives donors the option to choose between direct contributions to specific countries in the aftermath of conflict through the NPBF and contributions to the IRF/PRF,
   c. Be based on concrete financial plans published by the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) in accord with specific Civilian Capacity and Post-Conflict-Peacebuilding measures needed on-site as determined by the responsible UN bodies, such as the Special Council on Peacebuilding Operations,
   d. Provide sufficient financial aid for reestablishing and developing local institutions as well as national capacities, and ensure that UN assistance can be delivered on a case-by-case approach.