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General Assembly Fourth

# General Assembly Fourth Committee

## Committee Staff

Director	Michael Büchl
Assistant Director	James Fukazawa
Chair	Citlali Mora Catalatt
Rapporteur	Isabella Pinno

## 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

<b>Document Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>
GA4/1/1	<i>Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict</i>
GA4/1/2	<i>Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict</i>
GA4/1/3	<i>Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict</i>
GA4/1/4	<i>Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict</i>
GA4/1/5	<i>Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict</i>
GA4/1/6	<i>Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict</i>
GA4/1/7	<i>Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict</i>
GA4/1/8	<i>Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict</i>
GA4/1/9	<i>Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict</i>
GA4/1/10	<i>Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict</i>
GA4/1/11	<i>Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict</i>

## 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 57<sup>th</sup> session at 4:46PM.

**Code:** GA4/1/1

**Committee:** General Assembly Fourth Committee

**Topic:** Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *Recognizing* that civilian capacity, as defined by 2000 Report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations, is  
 2 defined as activities undertaken on the far side of conflict to reassemble the foundations of peace, and to provide the  
 3 tools for building on those foundations something that is more than just the absence of war,  
 4  
 5 *Striving* to build strong national institutions that are central to preventing relapse into conflict and believing that  
 6 national ownership of institution-building priorities is indispensable,  
 7  
 8 *Affirming* that the Civilian Capacity Initiative (CivCap) is a United Nations (UN) system-wide effort to deliver  
 9 stronger support to institution-building in countries emerging from conflict or crisis,  
 10  
 11 *Recalling* the CAPMATCH platform created by the CivCap initiative,  
 12  
 13 *Aware* of the necessity of civilian peacekeepers in maintaining the basic safety and security for post-conflict  
 14 populations,  
 15  
 16 *Drawing attention to* General Assembly resolution 66/255 (A/RES/66/255) *Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of*  
 17 *Conflict* (2012), which states that a rapid response from the international community is necessary to effectively  
 18 address institution-building according to national priorities,  
 19  
 20 *Deeply concerned* with the Secretary General report, *Global Field Support Strategy* (A/64/633) (2010), which states  
 21 that, regarding civilian staff, average vacancy rates for international staff of 29 per cent, and average turnover rate of  
 22 27 per cent per year, have a direct impact on the effectiveness of mission mandate implementation,  
 23  
 24 *Alarmed* that it took approximate 200 days for the UN recruitment system to fill a vacancy average high  
 25 international staff vacancy and turnover rate, even though it had average 1500 applications for each post of civilian  
 26 in according to Norwegian Institute of Foreign Affairs the report “Policy Brief no. 4” in 2010,  
 27  
 28 *Noting* that Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) activities are crucial components of peaceful  
 29 transitions towards a safe environment in post-conflict situations,  
 30  
 31 *Fully aware* that the number of people displaced due to crisis increased by two million in the year 2013 according to  
 32 the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) in their report “Population Facts”  
 33 (2013), and that challenges such as providing infrastructure for persons displaced by conflict have manifested over  
 34 time,  
 35  
 36 *Recognizing* that a functioning tax system is the foundation for a functioning state contract between a government  
 37 and its population to legitimize an accountable government thus creating social order,  
 38  
 39 *Noting* that a legitimate government presence is a prerequisite for effective change and sustainable solutions whilst  
 40 emphasizing that transparency is a main pillar for an effective civil society,  
 41  
 42 *Recalling* General Assembly (A/RES/217), *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), article 21, which  
 43 establish political rights for all populations,  
 44  
 45 *Guided by* the OPEN framework which incorporates National Ownership, Partnerships, Expertise, and Nimbleness  
 46 as recommendations for bolstering national capacity and national ownership in the aftermath of conflict,  
 47  
 48 *Concerned* that programs addressing women’s issues and gender equality only receive approximately 4% of budget  
 49 allocations according to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) report “Gender Equality Strategy  
 50 2008-2011” (2008),  
 51  
 52 *Cognizant of* the International Conference on Populations and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action (1994),  
 53 and its emphasis on education as the most important means of empowering women by providing an entry point to  
 54 economic and political opportunities,

55  
56 *Aware* that many women have been affected by war and terror as stated in General Assembly resolution (A/66/455)  
57 “Advancement of Women” (2011),  
58  
59 *Believes* that gender equality is a critical issue within the dialogue of peacebuilding and the process of developing  
60 civilian capacity,  
61  
62 *Noting* the UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict’s report “Sexual Violence and Armed Conflict: United  
63 Nations Response” (1998) on the use of sexual violence as a tool of war against women and children,  
64  
65 *Applauding* the Accra Agenda for Action (2008) and the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005),  
66  
67 *Appreciating* Member States to use CAPMATCH as a service that enables parties to achieve transparency and  
68 accountability by providing a mechanism to find resources during political reformation as well as creating a  
69 database of recorded transactions between donors and recipients,  
70  
71 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*  
72  
73 1. *Calls for* further cooperation involving Member States, NGO’s, private sector organizations, and other relevant  
74 stakeholders to share best practices, formulate local goals, and build networks;  
75  
76 2. *Recommends* further analysis of the CAPMATCH platform to improve efficiency through:  
77  
78 a. Requests Secretary General to hold regular consultations with civilian experts in 2014 in order to  
79 evaluate the shifting situations addressed and the possible enhancement of the program,  
80  
81 b. Suggesting that the Secretary General includes reports by external private sector consultants in areas of  
82 expertise in his next report,  
83  
84 c. Requesting that CivCap report regularly on their database and provide annual reports to the General  
85 Assembly (GA) on, but not limited to the following topics: the number and volume of transactions,  
86 clusters served, and other indicators on budget, gender-balance, and efficiency in an open database;  
87  
88 3. *Encourages* the international community to support triangular coordination between multiple developing states  
89 with the aid of developed states such as the African Civilian Capacity Initiative (AFCAP) or the Indian  
90 Technical Economic Cooperation and exchange programs of civilian capacity during post-conflict recovery in  
91 order to promote self-sustaining operational capacity and cooperative policy efforts with donor countries;  
92  
93 4. *Suggests* the creation of *State of Capacity Operations’ Officials (SOCOOs)* within every state willing to accept  
94 UN consulting aid to further alleviate the time gap between capacity building operations, these officials will:  
95  
96 a. Provide a simple transition between capacity building operations by retaining the former,  
97  
98 b. Act as a medium between capacity building consultants and the general population,  
99  
100 c. Be responsible for the training of future SOCCO’s operations’ goals and achievements;  
101  
102 5. *Calls upon* the Secretary General to reform the selection system of Peace Operations Recruitment Centre under  
103 the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) by inviting consultants in private sector which have better  
104 know-how of recruitment and in order to make it more efficient and faster for deployment of civilian personnel  
105 in UN operation;  
106  
107 6. *Advocates* a disarmament program modeled after the *Weapons in Exchange for Development* initiative which  
108 provides community funds for infrastructure building in exchange for donated weapons;  
109

- 110 7. *Suggests* host states in post conflict situations implement agriculture-based reintegration programs modeled  
111 after the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Hibiscus Value Chain Initiative which provides resources to ex-  
112 combatants to farm, harvest, and participate in the market process;  
113
- 114 8. *Invokes* regional development banks such as the African Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank  
115 to continue promoting programs for regional infrastructure development;  
116
- 117 9. *Endorses* for Member States to include local emergency response as one of the strategies for post-conflict  
118 recovery;  
119
- 120 10. *Emphasizes* international efforts to establish and uphold reliable internet infrastructures in Member States  
121 affected by crises to encourage information sharing, knowledge exchange and transactions to foster economic  
122 revitalization;  
123
- 124 11. *Stresses* the importance of basic needs in post-conflict areas:  
125
- 126 a. Promotes the development of fair and equal access to a functioning food supply and distribution  
127 channels,  
128
  - 129 b. Encourages the efforts of the World Health Organization Health Promotion program through  
130 coordination of action from governments, health sectors, non-government organizations (NGOs), and  
131 local authorities to provide support, education, and skill development for community health strategies,  
132
  - 133 c. Supports Member State programs which employs government and stakeholder investment in watershed  
134 ecosystems to provide water for the community,  
135
  - 136 d. Commends the *Brighter Life for Refugee* campaign by the United Nations High-Commissioner of  
137 Refugees (UNHCR) and the Ikea Foundation in their initiative to build accessible renewable energy  
138 through solar power for refugee camps in Africa and Asia,  
139
  - 140 e. Encourages the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) Chemical and Waste  
141 Management Programme which provides government support for strengthening institutional  
142 infrastructure and capacity for chemical management to protect human health through workshops and  
143 system recommendations;  
144
- 145 12. *Recommends* youth employment programs through specific implementation in post-conflict states for economic  
146 revitalization such as the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) *A Ganar* program  
147 implemented in Central America to provide job training, internship opportunities and private-sector  
148 opportunities for at-risk use;  
149
- 150 13. *Encourages* regional growth initiatives such as the *Latin American Microfinance Programs* operated by the  
151 Foundation for International Community Assistance to stimulate economic revitalization;  
152
- 153 14. *Advocates* for innovations in money transfer systems such as M-PESA, the mobile phone money transfer  
154 systems used in the Eastern Africa region to facilitate economic transactions and provide banking services to  
155 previously inaccessible populations;  
156
- 157 15. *Supports* South-South cooperation for the dissemination of first-hand knowledge of Member States that have  
158 experienced similar conflicts and the exchange of best practices with countries from the South following similar  
159 paths of socio-economic development and building strong partnerships fostered in institutions like the Indian  
160 Partnership Administration;  
161
- 162 16. *Welcomes* Member States to utilize the policy guidance and consultation provided by the United Nations  
163 Development Programme (UNDP) regarding political reform to establish and enforce functional tax systems

- 164 which includes easy tax declaration and registration, efficient tax collection, and reasonable tax exemptions;  
165
- 166 17. *Emphasizes* the importance of state governments creation of an accountable and legitimate presence to  
167 implement and enforce comprehensive political reformation throughout their legal representation zone;  
168
- 169 18. *Encourages* Member States to respect and to ensure responsibility within the CAPMATCH system by providing  
170 a standardized list of corruption behaviors and indicators based on the measures outlined in the UN Global  
171 Compact;  
172
- 173 19. *Endorses* the building of national law enforcement capacity through cooperation with organizations such as the  
174 UNDP's global program *Strengthening the Rule of Law in Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations* which  
175 supplements national programs to improve safety and security for civilian populations;  
176
- 177 20. *Calls for* Member States undergoing constitutional reform to include mechanisms such as dialogue support  
178 committees for equal participation from all vulnerable populations in order to build trust and confidence in post-  
179 conflict environments;  
180
- 181 21. *Suggest* Member States to promote the initiatives and strategies of law empowerment, taking into consideration  
182 the civilian capacity initiatives applied in Ghana as the National Reconciliation Commission (NRC) guided by  
183 the principle of rule of law and the following aspects:  
184
- 185 a. The NRCs should promote affordable and realistic civilian capabilities,  
186
- 187 b. The NRCs' guidelines must be modeled by post conflict risk awareness,  
188
- 189 c. The NRCs must call upon community wide self determination and decision making empowerment;  
190
- 191 22. *Invites* Member States to establish the Civilian Capacity Journey Assessments as a monitoring program of the  
192 NRCs in order to evaluate the process of democratization and political stabilization in matters of civilian  
193 empowerment and aid effectiveness within the peacebuilding operations and the DDR strategies;  
194
- 195 23. *Affirms* the need for the integration of gender components in peacekeeping operations as well as civilian  
196 security operations by urging national legislation that incorporates female representation in decision making and  
197 post-conflict peacebuilding processes such as Guatemala's *Act on Urban and Rural Development Councils*  
198 (2004);  
199
- 200 24. *Welcomes* Member States to review the overall budget allocations and guarantee that women's incorporation is  
201 given full recognitions;  
202
- 203 25. *Endeavors* to implement a wide-ranging program for women allowing them to participate in public life, and  
204 reiterating their rights through education by the *Beijing Platform for Action* (1995) through UN Women;  
205
- 206 26. *Calls for* support for the *International Campaign to Stop Rape and Gender Violence in Conflict* (2011) which  
207 provides mechanisms to increase resources for prevention, protection, and ending the stigma for survivors who  
208 are more at risk in post-conflict situations;  
209
- 210 27. *Approves* the creation of civil society initiatives such as the Philanthropic Education Organization Sisterhood  
211 (PEO International) which helps provide and encourage scholarships and grants for females in pursuit of higher  
212 education;  
213
- 214 28. *Promotes* private sector investment and domestic private-public partnerships in the CivCap initiative in order to  
215 develop effective training and incentivize Member States to continue to contribute and donate.

**Code:** GA4/1/2

**Committee:** General Assembly Fourth Committee

**Topic:** Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *Recognizing the Security Council Resolution 2886 (2013) (SC/10888)* based upon the meeting of the security council  
 2 which discussed the Importance of the Multidimensional Approach to Peacekeeping Aimed at Facilitating,  
 3 Peacebuilding and Preventing into Conflict,  
 4

5 *Stressing A/64/19*, which discusses the principal of national ownership and the importance of supporting national  
 6 civilian capacity development and institutions, building including, peace keeping operations based on the mandate,  
 7 enhanced regional and triangular cooperation,  
 8

9 *Notes with appreciation* the work of the Senior Advisory Group and their Independent Report on the OPEN  
 10 (Ownership, Partnership, Expertise, and Nimbleness) Framework in regards to Civilian Capacity in the context of  
 11 prioritizing national capacities and management partnerships,  
 12

13 *Appreciating the Secretary General Report on Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict General Assembly*  
 14 *Resolution 67/312 (A/RES/67/312)* 2012, and how its ideas can support broadening the supply of expertise and  
 15 outreach efforts through initiatives such as the Global Marketplace for Civilian Capacities (CAPMATCH) Initiative,  
 16

17 *Acknowledging* the Civil Military Training Cooperation Project on security sector reform and protection of civilians,  
 18 which builds on the extensive experience of the Austria Study Center for Peace and Conflict Resolution, in national  
 19 and international capacity building and training activities,  
 20

21 *Noting* that a major threat of post-conflict aid is dependency that could stifle both civilian growth and Civilian  
 22 Capacity based upon *A/RES/66/255 on Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict*, which promotes the idea of  
 23 civilian independence,  
 24

25 *Taking note of* the successes made by the Freedom from Hunger Program, a program of the Microcredit Summit  
 26 Campaign and the Indian Institute of Public Health, that draw attention to rural poor, and promotes micro-finance to  
 27 these people,  
 28

29 *Recognizes* the report of the secretary general *A/63/159* 2008 that emphasizes the link between micro-finance and  
 30 micro insurance as one of the most effective ways to eradicate poverty for those who are involved in the aftermath  
 31 of conflict,  
 32

33 *General Assembly Fourth Committee*,

34  
 35 1. *Calls* upon the Department of Peace Keeping Operations (DPKO) and the Department of Field Support (DFS)  
 36 to continue their efforts in strengthening field security coverage, and improving the security of all civilian  
 37 experts and peace keepers through implementation of a clear and effective Exit Strategy that would be:  
 38

39 a. The plan of how the peacekeepers will be pulled out of a post conflict zone ensuring a smooth  
 40 transition back to a sustainable state,  
 41

42 b. A combination of individual officers and civilian capacities which will support and advise the  
 43 withdrawal;  
 44

45 2. *Suggests* the DPKO to regularly hold assessments and consultations through Triangular Cooperation among the  
 46 Security Council, UN Secretariat, and police contributing states to improve the preparation of Peacebuilding  
 47 forces and adjust the mandate of peacekeepers and civilian experts assisting in rebuilding civilian capacity;  
 48

49 3. *Moves* for partnership with the Senior Advisory Group to place a Civilian Expert who specializes in the culture,  
 50 religion, language, national sovereignty and human rights in regional areas where capacity building is taking  
 51 place, to serve as the advisor on the state in order to improve engagement with civilians and strengthen  
 52 structures of cooperation and sustainability in the aftermath of conflict;  
 53



- 54 4. *Encourages* states to use CAPMATCH to find Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as the  
55 Integration Steering Group, who specializes in Post Conflict Management, and other analytical groups in order  
56 to:  
57
- 58 a. Determine the greatest needs in education, medical, and financial attention in a post conflict state,  
59
  - 60 b. Allocate these types of aid where needed,  
61
  - 62 c. Utilize unique techniques such as Crowd Mapping, which will mark significant events and  
63 statistics on a life time geographical map which will assist in the allocation of aid;  
64
- 65 5. *Promotes* the use of gathered information into a collaborative plan of action that can be tailored to states’  
66 specific needs after conflict including five aspects, basic safety and security, political processes, the provision of  
67 basic services, and economic revitalization, in order to improve civilian capacity in post conflict areas;  
68
- 69 6. *Welcomes* Member States to decrease the threat of dependency on aid by allowing aid workers such as the  
70 International Rescue Committee (IRC) to simultaneously train civilian volunteers in the capacity building with  
71 the hope of leaving these skills with civilians after aid has left to perform tasks including but not limited to  
72
- 73 a. Food distribution,  
74
  - 75 b. Preemptive medical care,  
76
  - 77 c. Educating communities on their legal right that may have changed in the shift of government, to be  
78 thought in common community centers;  
79
- 80 7. *Invites* states to place women in positions of leadership such as small businesses ownership, or heading homes  
81 for children in safe zones established by civilian capacity workers who they will work alongside them until in  
82 the time aid workers leave;  
83
- 84 8. Recommends existing programs that supporting micro finance and micro insurance for impoverished people to  
85 expand their beneficiaries to civilians who are in post-conflict zones due to the situation of low-income.



**Code:** GA4/1/3

**Committee:** General Assembly Fourth Committee

**Topic:** Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *Affirming*, the United Nations commitment to providing assistance in the form of aid, expertise, or other resources  
2 through a request lead approach,  
3  
4 *Acknowledging*, the importance of the work of agencies within the United Nation's system and Non-governmental  
5 organizations such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Intergovernmental Authority on  
6 Development (IGAD) related to the training of civilian participants to carry on the work of these bodies even as  
7 participating agencies begin to withdraw,  
8  
9 *Reaffirming* Article 2 Section 1 and Article 2 Section 7 of the Charter of the United Nations (1945) which protects  
10 the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of all Member States,  
11  
12 *Emphasizes* the importance of national ownership and territorial integrity in the implementation of capacity building  
13 initiatives in order to strengthen national governments in order to further avoid relapse into conflict,  
14  
15 *Recognizing* the integral step of Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration in the post-conflict reconstruction  
16 process by minimizing the amount of combatants in a member state and rebuilding communities,  
17  
18 *Recognizing* the work that the United Nations Office of Disarmament Affairs has been doing most recently with  
19 A/RES/68/171 National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (2013) to promote the  
20 demobilization and disarmament of weapons to conflict states,  
21  
22 *Distressed* that according to the UNDP's 2011 Report *Global Burden of Armed Violence* 65% of people without  
23 access to clean water live in areas recently affected by conflict,  
24  
25 *Aware* of the lack of reliable data on health services in states emerging from conflict,  
26  
27 *Realizing* that after conflict the vast majority of agricultural resources are damaged or destroyed as reported by the  
28 United Nations Environment Programme *Agriculture and the Cost of Conflict Report* (2000),  
29  
30 *Fully alarmed* by the lack of post-conflict educational efforts provided to the disenfranchised populations of states  
31 emerging from conflict as stated in the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization  
32 (UNESCO)'s Report *The Quantitative Impact of Conflict on Education* 2011/ED/EFA/MRT/PI/50,  
33  
34 *Recalling* Security Council Resolution 2086 (S/RES/2086) (2013) and the 2010 *Nairobi Conference on South-South*  
35 *Cooperation* (A/RES/64/222) and with particular emphasis on the use of a multilateral approach to post-conflict  
36 peacebuilding,  
37  
38 *Acknowledging* the potential success and partnerships available through multi-lateral agreements such as *New*  
39 *Partnerships for Africa's Development* (NEPAD),  
40  
41 *Dully noting* the Ownership, Partnership, Expertise, and Nimbleness (OPEN) Framework elaborated by the Senior  
42 Advisory Group in 2011 and further recognizing the need for its complete incorporation into peacebuilding missions,  
43  
44 *Recalling* the 2008 *Accra Agenda for Action* and its focus on national ownership as a part of post-conflict  
45 reconstruction,  
46  
47 *Aware of* the correlation between conflict and unemployment as stated in the World Bank 2011 *World Development*  
48 *Report*,

49 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*  
 50

- 51 1. *Suggests* that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) model future programs after the  
 52 Transferring Arms to Ploughshares program, which exchanges weapons for agricultural tools in Mozambique to  
 53 disarm and demobilize combatants:  
 54
- 55 a. *Recommends* that the Outreach Division of the United Nations Department of Public Information start a  
 56 public outreach campaign to increase awareness of these future programs,  
 57
  - 58 b. *Suggests* that any contributions from this outreach campaign be used to expand the areas in which the  
 59 program is utilized;  
 60
- 61 2. *Recommends* the UNDP utilize programs similar to the 2009 United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)  
 62 Community Approach to Sanitation (CATS) program in order to address community involvement in water and  
 63 sanitation in post-conflict reconstruction processes;  
 64
- 65 3. *Invites* the Development and Policy Analysis Division of the United Nation Department of Economic and  
 66 Social Affairs (DESA) to survey and collect data from post-conflict regions to better assess what basic services  
 67 are needed in specific Member States;  
 68
- 69 4. *Encourages* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the UNDP to  
 70 create programs for people of all ages in post-conflict states in order to stabilize and encourage the development  
 71 of civilian capacity;  
 72
- 73 5. *Supports* the implementation of South-South cooperation programs in post-conflict states modeled after the  
 74 current IGAD’s Regional Capacity Enhancement program used in South Sudan, which uses civil servants from  
 75 other stabilized Member States to share best practices of the transferring of skills and expertise to civil servants  
 76 in current post-conflict states;  
 77
- 78 6. *Recommends* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development work with regional organizations such  
 79 as the Nigerian Technical Aid Corps which provides technical training and education to post-conflict civilians  
 80 in order to prevent brain drain and unemployment;  
 81
- 82 7. *Encourages* the further utilization of UNICEF’s School in a Box program, which allows classrooms to be  
 83 created anywhere, be applied to post-conflict regions in order to facilitate general civilian education and to  
 84 create future job opportunities;  
 85
- 86 8. *Emphasizes* the need for the participation of women in political process and economic investment and further  
 87 recommends similar programs to the Voice of Libyan Women (VWL) be expanded to other regions in order to  
 88 facilitate this process.

**Code:** GA4/1/4

**Committee:** General Assembly Fourth Committee

**Topic:** Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *Deeply disturbed* by inefficient period of 18 to 24 months currently required to prepare a budget for civilian capacity  
 2 operations in post conflict situations, as noted in GA resolution A/65/747, and the lack of action in the two year post  
 3 conflict response time in which action much be taken,  
 4

5 *Deeply concerned* about the lack of both capital and human resources, to provide adequate trained personnel in order  
 6 to enable peacebuilding operations,  
 7

8 *Emphasizing* the importance of national ownership and state sovereignty, in the spirit of Article 2.7 of the United  
 9 Nations Charter, in the development of civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict,  
 10

11 *Recognising* the importance and need for materials, being tangible resources such as heavy machinery and  
 12 information communication technology (ICT), to empower and enable states emerging from crisis to create equal  
 13 opportunities among its citizens to enable restructuring of civilian life and their capacity in thereof,  
 14

15 *Concerned* with the harmful effects of relying on external assistance in long-term perspective, which could  
 16 hindering the development of national institution due to dependence on aid, regarding peacebuilding and state  
 17 building in the aftermath of conflict,  
 18

19 *Emphasizing* the importance of empowering women and the success of programs around the world that pressed for  
 20 the inclusion of women in the work force and in the economy,  
 21

22 *Concerned* with the lack of representation and participation of women in political processes and in the efforts of  
 23 civilian capacity building such as the lack of female involvement in peacekeeping operations, shortages of female  
 24 officers in the UNPOL, lack of women representation in the judiciary process, core government functionality,  
 25 economic revitalization, and education,  
 26

27 *Applauding* the efforts of Member States in promoting the work of CivCap and the Peacebuilding Commission  
 28 (PBC) and recognizing the need for Members to carry on this endeavor,  
 29

30 *Recalling* GA resolution AS/66/255, Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict, which states the need to  
 31 diversify and expand the pool of expertise due to the importance of learning from Member States' past experiences  
 32 in building civilian capacity and the necessity to share that knowledge,  
 33

34 *Acknowledging* the establishment of frameworks and technological efforts towards civilian capacity building such as  
 35 CIVCAP and CAPMATCH and the need for more concerted action in training new experts,  
 36

37 *Concerned* with the lack of prompt initiation of capacity building programs on part of the international community,  
 38 including national governments and NGOs, striving to meet the immediate needs of States emerging from conflict,  
 39 while the recognizing the effect of a conflict on an entire region including the refugee flow to neighboring states,  
 40

41 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*  
 42

- 43 1. *Recommends* the allocation of preexisting funds be used immediately in post conflict situations to aid and  
 44 relieve most critical and fragile aspects of civilian capacity in post conflict to allow for the quicker and  
 45 more efficient allocation of funds and other resources to nations in need:  
 46

47 a. With the assistance and cooperation of the EU to help maintain the security of civilian capacity  
 48 efforts, such as new emerging national institutions, in post-conflict states,  
 49

50 b. With the experience of the already existing World Bank Group's Post Conflict Fund and  
 51 Peacebuilding Fund that deal specifically with States in a post conflict transition;  
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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.

**Code:** GA4/1/5

**Committee:** General Assembly Fourth Committee

**Topic:** Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *Keeping in mind* Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict (A/RES/66/255) (2012) which encourages the  
2 broadening and deepening of the pool of civilian expertise,

3  
4 *Noting with deep concern* the lack of women involved in the post-conflict planning and rebuilding process,

5  
6 *Recalling* the Security Council Resolutions on Women and Peace and Security (S/RES/2122) (2013) and  
7 (S/RES/1325) (2000) with their emphasis on increasing the participation of women in the aftermath of conflict and  
8 all levels of decision-making,

9  
10 *Recognizing* the importance of *Women's economic empowerment for peacebuilding* (PBC/7/OC/3) (2013) which  
11 highlights the crucial role of women in preventing conflicts and supporting post-conflict reconstruction,

12  
13 *Noting with satisfaction* the positive outcomes of the United Nations Women Leadership programs as well as the  
14 work of non-governmental organizations focused on women's leadership, such as the Galkayo Education Center for  
15 Peace and Development which has enabled women to take part in social and political processes by providing literacy  
16 and vocational training for over three thousand women in Somalia,

17  
18 *Recognizing* the accomplishments of the UN Women's Strategic Action Plan (2011-2013) in supporting women's  
19 social, political, and economic empowerment by promoting advocacy, national ownership, and upholding the rule of  
20 law,

21  
22 *Taking note of* the 2011 Independent Report of the Senior Advisory Group that affirms that the civilian support  
23 packages included in the Civilian Capacity Initiative's budget will be primarily funded by regional and multilateral  
24 organizations,

25  
26 *Recalling* Goal 3A of the United Nations Millennium Goals as stated in the United Nations Millennium Declaration  
27 (A/RES/55/2) (2000) to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education and in all levels of education  
28 no later than 2015,

29  
30 *Having studied the* United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) 2003 Report on  
31 Gender and Education for All: The Leap to Equality which acknowledges that the creation of gender equality in  
32 education can deliver benefits for economic growth and national developmental policy,

33  
34 *Bearing in mind* the success of UN Girls' Education Initiative which works to assist national governments assume  
35 their responsibilities to ensure the right of education and gender equality for all children,

36  
37 *Recalling* the Report of the Secretary-General on Civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict (A/67/312) (2012)  
38 which renews its commitment to the global target of having women hold at least thirty per cent of decision-making  
39 positions in each country,

40  
41 *Seeking* the expansion of UN Women programs to further promote female independence and participation in all  
42 social, cultural, political, and economic aspects of post-conflict reconstruction by engaging with young females and  
43 women,

44  
45 *Fully believing* that it is pertinent to provide more empowering opportunities to women that will encourage them to  
46 utilize their skills in all sectors of their societies and to help apply their expertise in post-conflict reconstruction  
47 efforts,

48  
49 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

- 50  
51 1. *Recommends* the expansion of previous UN Women programs to include training initiatives that will  
52 further the empowerment of women in post-conflict societies and specifically target the inclusion of young  
53 females;

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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:

- 111 a. utilizing their civilian capacity expertise to help train other participants in UN Women programs,  
112  
113 b. offering to individually mentor young women in their community,  
114  
115 c. working with organizations that encourage local rebuilding and recovery,  
116  
117 d. engaging in political, social, and economic national ownership;  
118
- 119 8. *Recommends* that regular discussion sessions be conducted within the three month trainings in order to  
120 address identified gender mainstreaming issues in current post-conflict reconstruction and to provide  
121 progress reports to the local and national governments;  
122
- 123 9. *Solemnly affirms* the importance of preserving the traditional cultural identities of women in these  
124 initiatives in order to ultimately create more culturally aware civilian expertise by:  
125
- 126 a. encouraging the political promotion of women’s rights within unique cultural minorities,  
127  
128 b. establishing the close collaboration aimed at facilitating dialogue between NGOs and local  
129 representatives in order to better address the lack of gender equality and awareness of women’s  
130 rights;  
131
- 132 10. *Notes* that the additional funding for the expansion of these previously established UN Women training  
133 programs will be provided by the Civilian Capacity Initiative’s budget for civilian support packages that are  
134 monetarily supported by regional and multilateral organizations;  
135
- 136 11. *Calls upon* the international community to provide its full support for these initiatives in the form of  
137 contributions and expertise in order to improve the political, economic, and social expertise participation of  
138 young females and women in post-conflict societies.



**Code:** GA4/1/6

**Committee:** General Assembly Fourth Committee

**Topic:** Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *Recalling* the Secretary-General reports A/64/866 2010 and A/65/747 2011 which emphasize peacebuilding in the  
2 immediate aftermath of conflict and realizing that countries emerging from conflict is a long-term process requiring  
3 a broad range of civilian capacities,

4  
5 *Reaffirming* the fundamental principle of national ownership, and stressing the importance of supporting national  
6 civilian capacity and institution building,

7  
8 *Stressing* the importance of building partnerships with a broader range of potential providers,

9  
10 *Welcoming* the recent regional consultations held in Asia and Africa and recent exchanges between the United  
11 Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Member States from Eastern Europe and Latin America, as well as  
12 the potential of cooperation between European Union and African Union,

13  
14 *Realizing* that current cooperation and regional partnership lack sufficient systematic support and convenient  
15 connections between the United Nations and Member States,

16  
17 *Acknowledging* that among the greatest challenges concerning civilian expertise in the United Nations (UN) system  
18 is the problem of human resources and the slow pace of recruitments,

19  
20 *Expressing* great concern about gender equality in post-conflict areas and realizing that women's needs should be  
21 adequately addressed in order to highlight their significant role in rebuilding civilian capacity,

22  
23 *Taking* note of the Secretary- General Report A/67/312 2012 encouraging national governments, the United Nations,  
24 and regional organizations to broaden and deepen the pool of civilian expertise for peacebuilding in the aftermath of  
25 conflict,

26  
27 *Deeply concerned* about the cultural and religious minorities as covered in the General Assembly Resolution 36/55  
28 (1981) in case the risk of for some Member States slipping back into the conflict,

29  
30 *Noting* the importance of economic revitalization, core government functionality, justice, and inclusive political  
31 processes, with the ultimate goal of rebuilding civilian capacity in post-conflict states,

32  
33 *Recalling* the articles 104 and 105 of the UN charter which emphasize the need to insure that any UN forces  
34 operating would be granted the privileges and immunities necessary for the fulfilment of their purposes,

35  
36 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee:*

- 37  
38 1. *Urges* the United Nations (UN), the World Bank and other relevant actors to collaborate in providing clear  
39 guidance on how to develop national capacity including how national actors can exercise oversight over  
40 international technical assistance, measuring progress and identifying best practices;
- 41  
42 2. *Encourages* the review of wage principles applicable in order to increase the allowance for locally recruited  
43 United Nations staff;
- 44  
45 3. *Calls upon* United Nations and all Member States to revise local procurement guidelines in order to prioritize  
46 national capacities and leverage local expertise;
- 47  
48 4. *Promotes* a Civilian Partnership Group between the United Nations and post-conflict Member States,  
49 maintaining, through an interchange of information, both short and long-term relationships in order to set up a  
50 rapid deployment roster;
- 51  
52 5. *Requests* the UN Women to stress obstacles of non-violence, gender equality and participation in post-conflict  
53 state recovery;
- 54

- 55 6. *Encourages* the use of global civilian platforms, such as CAPMATCH, in order to better regulate the human  
56 resources as well as enhance the communication among states through information sharing and experience  
57 exchanging;  
58
- 59 7. Calls upon the member states to adopt the models of World Food Program in accordance with clause 55 of  
60 A/65/747 2011 implementing WFP mechanisms which adopts this idea in order to improve access to rapid-  
61 response financing for agencies;  
62
- 63 8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to create for an initial period of one year, in consultation with the Committee, a  
64 group of up to seven experts (“Panel of Experts”), acting under the direction of the Committee to carry out the  
65 following tasks:  
66
- 67 a. gather, examine and analyze information from States, relevant United Nations bodies and other interested  
68 parties regarding the implementation of the measures imposed in resolution 66/255 (2012) in particular  
69 political incidents in post-conflict states,  
70
  - 71 b. make recommendations on actions the Council, or the Committee or Member States, may consider to  
72 improve implementation of the measures imposed in resolution 66/255 (2012),  
73
  - 74 c. provide a report on its work to the Council no later than 90 days after adoption of this resolution, and a  
75 final report to the Council no later than 30 days prior to termination of its mandate with its findings and  
76 recommendations,  
77
  - 78 d. point out the main political civilian problems of post-conflict states and suggest plans of action to improve  
79 them,  
80
  - 81 e. suggest ways to develop global civilian platforms aiming a better regulation of the human resources as well  
82 as enhance the communication among states,  
83
  - 84 f. examine the women participation in the political process in post-conflict states and emphasize the  
85 important role played by women in the process and how it can be implemented to enhance civilian  
86 capacity,  
87
  - 88 g. suggest a plan of action, whereby leaders can nimbly allocate financial resources and effectively facilitate  
89 these resources considering their essential roles within specific fragile states;  
90
- 91 9. Encourages the capacity for all kinds of minorities including the existence of indigenous groups in global South  
92 areas;  
93
- 94 10. Stresses the importance of insuring that political and election rights of minorities in the political aspect are fully  
95 implemented through :  
96
- 97 a. Endorses the suggestion of a campaign raising awareness for minorities in order to solve obstacles to the  
98 implementation such as the ones deriving from excessive globalization or local fractions,  
99
  - 100 b. Raises the voices for minority in international NGOs,  
101
  - 102 c. Prevents being labeled as minorities;  
103
- 104 11. Stresses the essential role of culture minority through fair and non-discriminatory employment;  
105
- 106 12. *Urges* the panel of experts to concentrate on religious minorities and examine their political integration and  
107 rights;  
108
- 109 13. *Requests* establishing post-conflict UN operations through an international platform that can be linked to  
110 CAPMATCH, including:

- 111  
112 a. Training and education of civilians on how to face the risks that can occur in post-conflict countries that  
113 are characterized as labile states or regions,  
114  
115 b. International exchange of best-practices by countries with similar circumstances and experts related to post  
116 conflict situations,  
117  
118 c. Ensuring that intercultural competencies such as: language, social interaction and regional know-how of  
119 civilians employed in post-conflict missions are enhanced through Integrated Training Services (ITS);  
120
- 121 *Encourages* the panel of experts to use modern technologic equipment provided by geo-mapping technology to  
122 affect post conflict states especially those with poor infrastructure in order to facilitate the deployment of experts  
123 and enhance the effectiveness and cost-efficiency of their work

**Code:** GA4/1/8

**Committee:** General Assembly Fourth Committee

**Topic:** Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

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1 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 67/312 (A/RES/67/312) (2012), *Civilian capacity in the aftermath of*  
 2 *conflict*, which establishes that “civilian capacity is crucial for the global journey away from conflict,”  
 3  
 4 *Emphasizing* the Peacebuilding Commission’s (PBC) mandate of direct focus on reconstruction and institution-  
 5 building efforts that may then be used for developing a sustainable peace,  
 6  
 7 *Recognizing* that economic revitalization is one of the five key areas of civilian capacity building,  
 8  
 9 *Acknowledging* that grass-roots initiatives are key to successful reconciliation endeavors, and recommends that the  
 10 reconciliation be divided into the following phases,  
 11  
 12 *Bearing in mind* the vulnerability of post-conflict environments and the high potential for relapse into conflict,  
 13  
 14 *Reaffirming* A/RES/62/274, *Strengthening transparency in industries* (2008), which emphasizes the need for  
 15 transparency and accountability by all Member States,  
 16  
 17 *Fully aware of* the benefits of North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation in assisting states recovering  
 18 from conflict, with specific emphasis on the areas of education and economic development, at their request and  
 19 under their ownership and leadership, to develop national capacities,  
 20  
 21 *Noting with Approval* Security Council resolution 1820 (S/RES/1820) (2008) and S/RES/1960 (2010), which  
 22 consider the role of women in conflict resolution and peacebuilding,  
 23  
 24 *Recalling* the purposes and principles of the S/RES/1325 (2000), in reference to the role of women and children in  
 25 the peacebuilding process,  
 26  
 27 *Acknowledging* the Commission on the Status of Women’s (CSW) mandate to promote gender equality and advance  
 28 women’s rights in the global community,  
 29  
 30 *Recognizing* the importance of training for gender equality and women’s empowerment as an avenue in which  
 31 women are able to access education resources regarding their rights,  
 32  
 33 *Conscious of* the 2014-2015 Inter-Agency Standing Committee’s (IASC) priority of directly addressing protection  
 34 from sexual exploitation and abuse,  
 35  
 36 *Noting with satisfaction* the positive efforts of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)  
 37 and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) have made towards removing gender  
 38 discrimination and disparities,  
 39  
 40 *Recognizing* education as the most effective long-term tool in protecting women and girls from gender-based  
 41 violence, allowing them to foster positive community participation and in effect strengthen civilian capacity,  
 42  
 43 *Believing* that education of the population is essential to long-term national ownership,  
 44  
 45 *Cognizant of* the importance of the integration of educational development to the improvement of political  
 46 participation in creating educated leadership as well as positive decision making strategies,  
 47  
 48 *Recalling* A/RES/217/A(III), *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), particularly Articles 25 and 26, which  
 49 advocate an adequate standard of living, as well as universal education for the purpose of full human development,  
 50  
 51 *Recalling* A/RES/61/295 *United Nations Declaration of Rights on Indigenous Peoples*, which affirms that  
 52 indigenous populations are equally capable members of society, and encourages employment programs such as the  
 53 International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) that work to decrease income gaps in rural areas,  
 54

55 *Affirming S/RES/2086 (2013), which stresses the need to collaborate with local law enforcement through education*  
56 *aimed at promoting future civilian capacity,*

57  
58 *Aware of the lack of funding with regards to financing education systems and initiatives,*

59  
60 *Recognizing that states in the aftermath of conflict often lack capacity for healthcare,*

61  
62 *Recognizing S/PRST/2008/16, Statement by the President of the Security Council (2008), wherein former Security*  
63 *Council president Karen Pierce encourages multi-lateral cooperation among Member States to implement policy*  
64 *designed to stabilize financial institutions and the overall economy of states in the aftermath of conflict,*

65  
66 *Highlighting that international funding for operational activities should be aligned with national priorities,*

67  
68 *Recalling the success of micro financing programs, such as Paraguay's Tekopora conditional transfer program, in*  
69 *lifting individuals, particularly women, out of poverty in post-conflict zones through encouraging low-income*  
70 *families to invest in the health and education of children,*

71  
72 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

- 73  
74 1. *Urges* Member States emerging from conflict to work in conjunction with the Commission on the Status of  
75 *Women and its subsidiary bodies to bolster gender equality in an inclusive justice system;*  
76  
77 2. *Encourages* Member States to contribute funding, where able, to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)  
78 *in order to effectively deliver support to the communities in need;*  
79  
80 3. *Calls upon* Member States who receive peacebuilding funds to increase their transparency to the international  
81 *community;*  
82  
83 4. *Recommends* that Member States engage in multilateral partnerships with regional organizations such as the  
84 *African Union, and the European Union to facilitate the development of capable national institutions that can*  
85 *guarantee basic safety and security in states emerging from conflict;*  
86  
87 5. *Recommends* the expansion of the UN Capital Development Fund to include all Member States coping with the  
88 *aftermath of conflict;*  
89  
90 6. *Reinforces* the need for comprehensive educational systems as a stabilizing mechanism through the use of  
91 *vocational schools and training programs to promote national capacity in the pursuit of economic development;*  
92  
93 7. *Emphasizes* the need to coordinate efforts between Member States and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)  
94 *to establish effective educational infrastructure to facilitate the continued education of the youth in schools;*  
95  
96 8. *Gently suggests* that the Commission for Social Development create an educational toolkit that focuses on  
97 *multicultural studies within the context of primary and secondary education by offering support and tools,*  
98 *analogous with those that have been implemented through United Nations Educational, Science and Cultural*  
99 *Organization (UNESCO);*  
100  
101 9. *Calls upon* the international community to create model programs and laws that promote the economic and  
102 *social development of indigenous communities, which are disproportionately affected by conflict, by adopting*  
103 *domestic frameworks that focus on training rural and indigenous peoples and provide them with the tools to*  
104 *create sustainable forms of local government in the aftermath of conflict and creating developmental projects*  
105 *akin to the Paraguayan Institute of Indigenous Affairs;*  
106  
107 10. *Invites* the participation of NGOs with expertise in health care, such as the American Red Cross, to train  
108 *civilians to effectively address post-conflict needs and lay the foundations for successful long term health and*  
109 *hygiene through the implementation of such programs as the Better Programming Initiative, as in:*

110

- 111 a. Basic first aid treatment, preventive care, medicine administration, and post-administrative care,  
112
- 113 b. The development of crucial sanitation systems that promote access to clean water and safely  
114 discharge waste water;  
115
- 116 11. *Suggests* the UNCDF collaborate with existing regional blocs such as the African Union and ASEAN to create a  
117 micro-finance program modeled after existing institutions such as *Banco De Nordeste* and *Grameen Bank* and  
118 recommending further cooperation between regional organizations and Member States to more effectively  
119 address national post-conflict issues;  
120
- 121 12. *Calls upon* Member States to continue providing financial aid and assistance, where able, to developing  
122 countries;  
123
- 124 13. *Encourages* partnerships with private investors and other international organizations to finance projects and  
125 promote development in private households, sustainable agriculture, and education;  
126
- 127 14. *Emphasizes* engagement of local expertise in stimulating the local economy and developing the private sector;  
128
- 129 15. *Calls upon* Member States, where able, to assist developing countries and states emerging from conflict by:  
130
- 131 a. Increasing in North-South cooperation to increase economic development in developing countries  
132 and states emerging from conflict,  
133
- 134 b. Increasing state support for micro-financing programs, such as Paraguay's Tekopora Conditional  
135 Transfer Program, in order to empower impoverished and/or rural communities recovering from  
136 conflict;  
137
- 138 16. *Encourages* Member States emerging from conflict to build cooperation with a broader range of potential  
139 providers, especially from the global South, for the benefit of finding new civilian capacities in countries  
140 emerging from conflict;  
141
- 142 17. *Further recommends* holding annual South-South EXPOs by affirming the great success of the Nairobi EXPO  
143 2013 hosted by UNEP. These EXPOs will be hosted by other UN bodies such as the UNDP, UNCTAD and  
144 UNEP;  
145
- 146 18. *Recommends* the enhancement of triangular cooperation for countries emerging from conflict in accordance to  
147 action plans taken in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action in December 1978;  
148
- 149 a. These triangular relations can be supported by:  
150
- 151 i. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), which has established  
152 the South-South Cooperation Center in Beijing,  
153
- 154 ii. UNESCO South-South Cooperation Fund to support its South-South cooperation  
155 program for education, which is focused on meeting the goal of "Education For All" and  
156 other Millennium Development Goals through exchanges of experience, knowledge, and  
157 good practices on a South-South and triangular basis,  
158
- 159 iii. UNESCO, which has set up the International Center for South-South Cooperation in  
160 Science, Technology, and Innovation in Kuala Lumpur;  
161
- 162 b. Triangular cooperation is encouraged to be formed under the guidance of BRIC countries and/or  
163 neutral northern countries, maximizing the utility of resources, skills and education while limiting  
164 the level of political interference;  
165
- 166 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;

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- 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.

**Code:** GA4/1/8

**Committee:** General Assembly Fourth Committee

**Topic:** Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *Guided by the principles expressed in Article 1, Section 1 of the Charter of the United Nations (1945), aiming to*  
 2 *maintain peace and security in the international community,*

3  
 4 *Reiterating the important goals set by the Better World Campaign to provide peace and security as well as better*  
 5 *living standards for civilian populations of conflict-emerging countries,*

6  
 7 *Recalling the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), stated in the United Nations Millennium Declaration*  
 8 *(A/RES/55/2) (2000), produced in the United Nations Millennium Summit,*

9  
 10 *Believing in South-South cooperation as a valid way to promote development, national ownership and self-reliance*  
 11 *in developing regions, using the exchange of experiences and information to obtain stability,*

12  
 13 *Stressing the importance of the CAPMATCH online platform as an effective tool to share expertise and capacities*  
 14 *among the international community and affirming its potential in facilitating communication in the context of South-*  
 15 *South cooperation,*

16  
 17 *Realizing partnership is the most effective means to avoid post conflict communication discrepancies by*  
 18 *coordinating the funds provided by international organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and*  
 19 *the World Bank (WB),*

20  
 21 *Calling upon the success of the 2011 Civilian Capacity Initiative (CivCap) to guarantee coherent coordination of the*  
 22 *United Nations and other international and regional organizations on capacity building in States and regions in the*  
 23 *aftermath of conflict,*

24  
 25 *Emphasizing the significance of cooperation between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and*  
 26 *regional organizations to pursue goals regarding peace, stability and development in States recovering from conflict,*

27  
 28 *Viewing with appreciation the current work of existing centers and programs for the training and education of*  
 29 *international police forces in building opportunities for civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict,*

30  
 31 *Recognizing the positive impact of women in affirming peace during and after conflicts,*

32  
 33 *Further recognizing the difficulties of women in post-conflict situations and the positive impact of increased female*  
 34 *participation in peace-building efforts, in observance to the UN International Network of Female Police*  
 35 *Peacekeepers,*

36  
 37 *Stressing the importance of increasing women's representation in policy-making processes at all levels, as often*  
 38 *affirmed by the Security Council (S/RES/1350) (2000),*

39  
 40 *Taking into account the fact that Member States have been reluctant to contribute substantial amount of both*  
 41 *military and civilian personnel to capacity-building efforts and further ensure the rule of law in post-conflict*  
 42 *settings,*

43  
 44 *Aware that the rule of law as an integral part of achieving sustainable peace and stability by building and*  
 45 *strengthening civilian capacity of post-conflict situations as stated in the 2004 report by the Secretary General Kofi*  
 46 *Annan on the importance of good governance in the rule of law within the transitional justice process,*

47 *Bearing in mind the four tenets of the OPEN framework, National Ownership, Global Partnership, Deliver Expertise*  
 48 *and Nimbleness, as identified by the Senior Advisory Group in its 2011 report, Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of*  
 49 *Conflict (A/65/747-S/2011/85) (2011),*

50  
 51 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

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- 53 1. *Reinforces* the fundamental role of South-South cooperation as a proper tool of regional empowerment in  
54 progressing towards the achievement of Goal 8 of the MDGs and fostering national ownership of the post-  
55 conflict recovery processes;  
56
- 57 2. *Encourages* developed states to improve multilateral empowerment by sharing expertise and capacities through  
58 existing best-practice sharing mechanisms, such as the CAPMATCH platform;  
59
- 60 3. *Suggests* benefiting states to utilize funds provided by the IMF and the WB through investments in projects that  
61 improve the telecommunications industry, road systems in rural areas, and allow for sufficient implementation  
62 of Information and Communications Technology (ICTs);  
63
- 64 4. *Invites* Member States to actively foster cooperation between the United Nations Development Programme  
65 (UNDP) and regional organizations in civilian capacity initiatives, such as the UNDP Africa Regional Bureau;  
66
- 67 5. *Calls for* the expansion of the training framework for United Nations Police (UNPOL) and civilian peace  
68 officers to provide them with a basic set of skills as well as common ground for practice in language,  
69 communication, social interaction as well as regional and cultural know-how, in order to foster good  
70 governance and efficiency of UNPOL personnel in civilian capacity building by means of:  
71
- 72 a. developing domestic training centers, akin to Kenya's International Peace Support Training Centre  
73 (IPSTC), a successful training operation from AU Peace Support Operations, focusing specially in the  
74 civilian personnel practices, advocated to promote education and peace operations training in civilian  
75 capacity,  
76
- 77 b. developing regional training centers, as demonstrated in the 2010 Intergovernmental Authority  
78 Development Regional Capacity Enhancement Initiative which mentors South Sudanese civil servants,  
79 in order to equip civilian with proper skills to respond to humanitarian needs,  
80
- 81 c. incorporating a training and education sector of UNPOL officers focused on minimizing risk of  
82 civilian casualties, physical injuries and sickness or disease due to lack of access to primary health care  
83 and adequate nutrition while carrying out peace building missions in post conflict situations;  
84
- 85 6. *Strongly recommends* Member States to increase and promote unbiased female participation in post-conflict  
86 situations to empower local women through:  
87
- 88 a. training programmes seeking to garner trust in local communities and counter gender based  
89 violence in post-conflict settings in conjunction with the Convention on the Elimination of All  
90 forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) adopted in 1979,  
91
- 92 b. reference to the UN Police Tool Kit on Gender and Policing in Peacekeeping Operations program  
93 to guarantee that women are properly incorporated in rule of law procedures,  
94
- 95 c. establishing programs and governmental commissions to guarantee the presence and expanded  
96 role of women in Peacekeeping Operations (PKOs),  
97
- 98 d. integrating programs, analogous to the campaign UNiTE to End Violence against Women  
99 launched in 2008, in order to eliminate sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and support the  
100 creation of agencies that would provide aid and rehabilitation to women and children affected by  
101 SGBV,  
102
- 103 e. and promoting incentive systems established prior to deployment in order to achieve the minimum  
104 standards of gender responsiveness, including daycare and schooling facilities in the training  
105 centers seeking to facilitate the conciliation of family and career-related priorities;  
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- 107 7. *Encourages* increased domestic personnel contribution to Civilian Capacity building by:  
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- 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.



**Code:** GA4/1/9

**Committee:** General Assembly Fourth Committee

**Topic:** Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 66/255, *Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict (A/RES/66/255)*  
2 (2012), and all subsequent reports of the Secretary-General, Senior Advisory Group, and Steering Committee,  
3

4 *Recalling the Independent Report of the Senior Advisory Group (A/65/747-S/2011/85)* (2011), with particular  
5 emphasis on the OPEN framework established within,  
6

7 *Recognizing* that third parties, either Member States or NGO's, will not remain in a post-conflict state permanently,  
8

9 *Reaffirming* article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights (A/RES/217/A[III])* (1948), which posits the  
10 right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being,  
11

12 *Understanding* that civilians affected by conflict are facing grave difficulties to maintain even the lowest standard of  
13 life,  
14

15 *Recognizing* the Civilian Capacities Initiative (CivCap) established by the United Nations (UN) Secretary-General  
16 Ban Ki-Moon,  
17

18 *Forwarding* CivCap's emphasis on five key areas of political processes, including but not limited to basic safety and  
19 security, justice, and economic revitalization,  
20

21 *Taking note* of the *Rome Declaration on World Food Security* (1996), which mentions "the importance of food  
22 security of sustainable agriculture" and "the fundamental role of farmers" in attaining food security,  
23

24 *Applauds* the World Food Program's (WFP) provision of immediate aid and food security to Member States who  
25 have recently come out of conflict,  
26

27 *Reaffirming* the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Strategic Plan from 2014-2017 in which  
28 Knowledge Management serves as a vehicle to share related expertise and accelerate progress towards economic  
29 independence,  
30

31 *Recognizing* economic revitalization as one of the five key areas of strengthening civilian capacity,  
32 *Aware* that there is an immense potential for land disputes in the aftermath of conflict, which has the possibility of  
33 leading to the recurrence of conflict,  
34

35 *Praising* the work of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Mercy Corp, which works in post-conflict  
36 situations and provides emergency relief in times of crisis; and Care, which works to develop community agriculture  
37 and strengthens women's capacity for self-help in the agriculture sector, as well as providing economic  
38 opportunities; and other NGOs that work in post-conflict scenarios in their efforts to stabilize agricultural sectors,  
39

40 *Fully recognizing* that the efforts put into South-South cooperation have then yielded positive outcomes, as reported  
41 by the Secretary-General in *A/68/212, The State of South-South Cooperation* (2013),  
42

43 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*  
44

- 45 1. *Encourages* Member States to develop training programs akin to the framework of the Seasonal  
46 Agricultural Worker Program of Canada to train agricultural workers from post-conflict Member States;  
47
- 48 2. *Suggests* Member States in post-conflict situations to invite the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO)  
49 regional and sub-regional entities to analyze the agricultural deficit and potential;  
50
- 51 3. *Encourages* regional bilateral partnerships and technical assistance between Member States or through  
52 third party actors such as NGOs, IGOs, and the FAO in order to exchange agricultural expertise,  
53 techniques, and technologies;  
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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.



**Code:** Resolution GA4/1/10

**Committee:** General Assembly Fourth Committee

**Topic:** Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *Reaffirming* the principle of the sovereign equality of all nations as established by Chapter I, Article 2 of the UN  
2 Charter,

3  
4 *Recalling* the Report of the Secretary-General on "Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict, (A/65/747), which  
5 recognizes the major shortage of skilled civilian experts and the vital role they play in the process of rebuilding  
6 communities in post-conflict contexts and supporting effective Civilian Capacity,

7  
8 *Alarmed* by the difficulties of countries emerging from conflicts in facing the shortage of tools and experts to meet  
9 priority needs effectively, as stated in the Secretary General report A/66/311-S/2011/527,

10  
11 *Reaffirming* the five peacebuilding and state building goals (PSGs) of the G7+ association a)Legitimate and  
12 Inclusive Politics b)Security c)Justice d)Economic Foundations and e)Revenue and Services,

13  
14 *Recognizing* the need for a dedicated regional institutional mechanism to organize and coordinate all the activities  
15 needed in countries affected by conflicts,

16  
17 *Emphasizing* the need for a more coordinated approach to post-conflict peacebuilding,

18  
19 *Having* considered the Civilian Capacity initiative, which works to bring close collaboration between Member States  
20 to broaden and deepen the pool of civilian expertise for peacebuilding,

21  
22 *Calling attention* to the problem that a state's natural resources are vulnerable to exploitation as such nations move  
23 from conflict to peace building as highlighted in S/RES/1756,

24  
25 *Establishing* a commission to report to the UN on inclusiveness and economic sustainability of operations involving  
26 national goods, with an eye to creating incentive programs rewarding inclusive practices,

27  
28 *Recognizing*, as stipulated in S/RES/2122, the importance of women in a post-conflict society,

29  
30 *Commending* the work of UN organizations such as UNICEF in alleviating burdens on post-conflict countries,  
31 particularly serving the needs of children,

32  
33 *Further commending* the work of Cuba in medical advancement and humanitarian activities,

34  
35 *Further recognizing* S/RES/1325 which states that health needs in post-conflict areas are often neglected and  
36 cannot be alleviated until basic infrastructure is restored, which may take several years,

37  
38 *Believing* that education is a fundamental and prerequisite civilian capacity in order to build a framework for any  
39 further steps toward a constitutional state and sustainable peace,

40  
41 *Recalling* A/RES/54/122 which addresses 'a growing emphasis on the quality of education, major problems, both  
42 emerging and continuing' to achieve the goal of education for all,

43  
44 *Alarmed* by the high rate of illiteracy among women and children in countries suffering from unstable conditions in  
45 the aftermath of conflict as acknowledged by A/RES/56/116,

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47 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*

- 48  
49 1. *Affirms* the Preamble of the United Nations Charter by emphasizing a need to:  
50 a. Strengthen distribution and respect for all parties involved and holding responsible to answer for  
51 the protection of civilians,  
52 b. Respect of humanitarian principles like life, impartiality, and independence,  
53 c. Encourage dialogue between Member States in case of conflict;  
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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

- 110 like the goal of “Education For All” and others through the sharing of knowledge and  
111 experience on a South-South and triangular basis,  
112 iii. UNESCO, which has set up the International Center for South-South Cooperation in  
113 Science, Technology, and Innovation in Kuala Lumpur,  
114 b. Triangular cooperation is encouraged to be formed under the guidance of BRIC countries and/or  
115 neutral northern countries, maximizing the utility of resources, skills and education while limiting  
116 the level of political interference,  
117 c. Good triangular co-operation for nations emerging from conflict promotes sustainable  
118 development results through a sharing of knowledge and development solutions in a way that  
119 complements bilateral co-operation to find a common ground for collaboration,  
120 d. Stresses that drawing on the expertise of countries that have previously emerged from conflict can  
121 provide good r to prevent relapse into conflict;  
122
- 123 7. *Proposes* training and re-integration of citizens into labor market after conflict by extending professional  
124 help and training programs on pre-existing national infrastructures and creating new infrastructures to  
125 potentiate the fragile states’ growth;  
126
- 127 8. *Calls upon* Member States to promote further aid at multilateral levels keeping in consideration the existing  
128 and potential threats arising from any possible conflict, as well as possible measures to limit the threats  
129 emerging in this field, consistent with the need to preserve the free flow of humanitarian aids;  
130
- 131 9. *Stresses* the importance of creating national training programs in order to:  
132 a. train national civilian experts who can operate within the country,  
133 b. assure the constant update of these experts,  
134 c. promote the respect of the rule of national laws of the country concerned, in accordance with  
135 international law;  
136
- 137 10. *Calls upon* the International Community to create a training programs through the Peacebuilding  
138 Commission (PBC) of the UN, which works to make a contribution to the qualitative improvement of peace  
139 operations by increasing the professional competence of its members through further training;  
140
- 141 11. *Establishes* the Standing Civilian Capacity Program (SSC), headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya, under the  
142 auspices of CAPMATCH and which shall be effective as of one year of the passage of this resolution; the  
143 SCC shall act as a team of civilian experts to coordinate a rapid response in the most heavily damaged post-  
144 conflict areas, the SCC will:  
145
- 146 a. Consist of a team of 40 to 50 experts with backgrounds in fields including, but not limited to:  
147 agriculture, construction, water sanitation, education, structural engineering, economic  
148 revitalization, telecommunications and public health, which experts will be recruited from the  
149 CAPMATCH database, independent NGOs, and as provided by Member States; the Secretary  
150 General will nominate the experts and the General Assembly will approve the nominations,  
151 b. Act as a strategic and holistic strategy group to maximize the efforts of the UN Civilian Capacity  
152 Project, particularly those of CAPMATCH,  
153 c. Provide a preliminary, strategic evaluation which shall include a projection of required effort as  
154 well as a plan for full utilization of needed material and human resources and the most effective  
155 and impactful to utilize them,  
156 d. Coordinate with local leader experts, who are trained professionals, as preferential starting points  
157 who will initiate their own training programs under the guidelines set by CAPMATCH experts,  
158 e. Assist in projects requested through CAPMATCH by providing mass training to civilians who will  
159 then be qualified to realize the suggestions of CAPMATCH;  
160
- 161 12. *Recommends* initial CAPMATCH operations begin immediately after conflict with emphasis on the most  
162 critical and fragile aspects of civilian capacity, giving special attention to the efficient cooperation between  
163 providers of essential services by considering the following recommendations:  
164 a. As general communication structures may be destroyed during conflict and the modes of  
165 communications may be insufficient to call for human and resource capital, communication

- 166 infrastructure specialists should immediately be sent to post-conflict regions to repair networks of  
167 communication for affected regions, and to contact the UN for materials, basic needs and  
168 personnel,
- 169 b. Leveraging already established UNOSAT resources for the purpose of mapping access zones for  
170 quickest, safest, and most accessible transport of healthcare professionals, services, and materials,  
171 which zones can be updates as progress is made in recovering transport networks,
- 172 c. Along with mapping access zones, taking a survey of local leader experts who can lead the way in  
173 the retraining of civilians in their area of expertise, as well as mapping existing infrastructure  
174 which can be used for emergency relief services, while maintaining regular upkeep, monitoring,  
175 and expansion of available transport networks in order to guarantee prompt delivery of services,  
176 and assistance,
- 177 d. Using remote medical diagnostic computers for first response situations in which dire needs leave  
178 more common illnesses untreated, and to be used in long-term triage training for new healthcare  
179 staff
- 180
- 181 13. *Affirms* that these training programs are an investment in the workforce of the post-conflict Member State  
182 as training by the SCC to a civilian workforce will provide a post-conflict state with trained workers as well  
183 as a viable workforce to rebuild the infrastructure and stability around the country;
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- 185 14. *Establishes* that enough funds to cover the SCC's expenses shall be reserved by the FRM in order to meet  
186 the economic needs of the SCC;
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- 188 15. *Directs attention towards* the General Assembly 5th Committee to approve a sufficient amount of funds to  
189 begin the SCC and run its activities for the next 2 years, at which time, the SCC will be audited, evaluated  
190 for performance and effectiveness and will then begin to receive funds from the FRM;
- 191
- 192 16. *Respectfully requests* cooperation between UN Member States in order to ensure effective measures which  
193 will be overseen by governments at all levels in order to:
- 194 a. Ensure that humanitarian aid is strategically coordinated which will lead to a better  
195 implementation of the funds,
- 196 b. Obtain the records of the donations provided by the Member States to ensure that these funds will  
197 be utilized to address the most pertinent and concerning matters,
- 198 c. Reaffirm the importance of respecting the sovereignty of all the states;
- 199
- 200 17. *Considers* of great importance the creation of reintegration programs for those people affected by the  
201 conflict and stand in need of finding a new employment and a new life;
- 202
- 203 18. *Further proposes* the consideration of economic incentives for businesses who, during planning and  
204 development, ease the burden of women in the workforce and ensure the welfare of children by reserving  
205 land adjacent to manufacturing and other business operations, which reserved land is used for the purpose  
206 of constructing schools;
- 207
- 208 19. *Encourages* women to participate in supervision of children at their school on a rotating basis so that:
- 209 a. Children will remain in close proximity to their working mothers in a safe environment,
- 210 b. Women may work to provide material needs for their children without leaving them unsupervised  
211 for days or weeks at a time,
- 212 c. Women with small children may have priority for less physically demanding or dangerous  
213 workplaces so that they may keep infants with them with them during work hours;
- 214
- 215 20. *Proposes* a program of basic health training for women in post-conflict communities in order to provide  
216 interim health services while health infrastructure is being re-developed as well as gainful employment  
217 once healthcare economy is re-established. This program will be put in action according to the following  
218 specifications:
- 219 a. UN organizations including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) collaborate in  
220 programs wherein women are trained in essential neo-natal and infant welfare training, and basic  
221 health services such as vaccinations, pre-natal wellness checks, basic midwifery and sanitation:



- 222                           i. According to Millennium Development Goal 5, these programs will provide a strong  
223                           support to women in difficulties,  
224                           ii. Collaborating with the Department of the Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent  
225                           Health and the Department of Reproductive Health and Research of the WHO,  
226                   b. Instructors will be trained and certified to teach and train a large population of women;  
227
- 228 21. *Calls upon* UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO) to procure funds for these proposed  
229       maternity and children’s care programs, as well as a general appeal to the General Assembly to procure  
230       needed funds;  
231
- 232 22. *Calls attention* to the importance of a comprehensive primary education system for the reconstruction and  
233       establishment of lasting stability of a post-conflict Member State;  
234
- 235 23. *Encourages* the SCC to focus its resources on building a sufficient pool of teaching staff in countries  
236       emerging from conflict;  
237
- 238 24. *Recommends* the establishment a Committee under the SCC emphasizing:  
239       a. The issue of primary education, especially in those countries that are at risk of falling into conflict  
240       and also in countries emerging from conflict,  
241       b. Bundling of best practices, knowledge and research activities of Member States concerning  
242       effective design, implementation and organization of public or private primary educational  
243       systems, and the impact of primary education on a mid- to long term stability in order to attract  
244       sufficient funding,  
245       c. Providing a pool of advisors and training staff that is available to help build up adequate capacities  
246       of ministries of education and teachers in countries emerging from conflict,  
247       d. In order to achieve these goals, this Committee will involve already existing staff in each Member  
248       State and coordinate the work and facilitate the exchange of knowledge and staff;  
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- 250 25. *Calls upon* Member States to increase cooperation with such organizations as the Enhanced Heavily  
251       Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC), which will provide further funding for expert training programs  
252       for public administrators, in order to prevent relapse into conflict by establishing strong, central  
253       governmental institutions;  
254
- 255 26. *Encourages* Member States to support the institution of a new industrial development organization in  
256       which states who have completed the reconstruction processes of HIPC become immediately eligible for  
257       voluntary investments that have been previously collected by willing Member States, creating the  
258       conditions necessary to continue their growth in the global economy;  
259       a. We propose the creation of an UN overseen NGO intermediary financier firm whose sole purpose  
260       will be to invest in corporations and organizations working to move in and set up the groundwork  
261       for industry while seeking modest profit for the benefit of its investors,  
262       b. Through these investments the Member States will benefit greatly due to increases in the standard  
263       of living, so that with expansion of infrastructure being completed many of the once unattainable  
264       resources will now be available for utilization by the populace;  
265
- 266 27. *Endorses* South-South cooperation in such areas as degree recognition and refugee education;  
267
- 268 28. *Further suggests* the utilization of triangular cooperation to promote exchange of information and  
269       technology and to foster educational exchanges of students through partnerships for funding educational  
270       programs such as scholarship programs;  
271
- 272 29. *Encourages* the implementation of a school-based teacher development approach in order to find new ways  
273       to strengthen teacher training programs through such approaches as comprehensive learning materials,  
274       competent trainers, facilitators, and technologists, and adequate funding, and to reform existing school  
275       systems to address the needs of post-conflict states, including the interrogation of technology into the  
276       education process;

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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 4<sup>th</sup> 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.

**Code:** Resolution GA4/1/11

**Committee:** General Assembly Fourth Committee

**Topic:** Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict

1 *Recalling* its resolution A/RES/66/255 (2012), *Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict*, which addressed the  
 2 importance of international integrity and recognizes the significance of cooperation between post-conflict regions  
 3 and developed nations that have successfully emerged from conflict,  
 4

5 *Further recalling* the report of the Secretary General A/66/311 (2011) on civilian capacity in the aftermath of  
 6 conflict which highlights the current issues of instability such as violence, economic impediments and lack of  
 7 national ownership during conflicts and possible solutions such as stronger strategic directions, gender equality, and  
 8 economic revitalization,  
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10 *Reiterating* Chapter VIII of the *Charter of the United Nations* which emphasizes the importance of regional  
 11 agreements in the maintenance of international peace and security,  
 12

13 *Noting* that strengthening of UN civilian capacity in the aftermath of conflict foremost depends on financial  
 14 contributions from UN Member States,  
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16 *Believing* that giving donor countries more options for financial contribution to the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) will  
 17 increase the overall amount of donations,  
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19 *Emphasizing* the necessity for regional cooperation to provide aid to post-conflict governments and maintain  
 20 transparency in order to prevent relapse into conflict while acknowledging the significance of interdependency and  
 21 bilateral relations between Member States,  
 22

23 *Recognizing* the work of CivCap in particular the newly developed CAPMATCH platform that coordinates civilian  
 24 expertise with the specific needs of post-conflict countries,  
 25

26 *Further recognizing* safety and security, justice, core government functionality, economic revitalization, and  
 27 inclusive political processes as the five areas of expertise in the CAPMATCH program,  
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29 *Firmly convinced* that national ownership is an essential aspect for strengthening civilian capacity in the aftermath  
 30 of conflict and promoting national sovereignty, as well as strengthening of national economic development,  
 31 particularly in States with weakened national institutions and/or governmental and security deficiencies,  
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33 *Concerned* by the endemic financial shortcomings that developing countries face in conflict, as well as the lack of  
 34 commitment to the UN Millennium Goals for developed nations to donate 0.7% of their GNP to developing  
 35 countries, which has greatly hindered growth and development of post-conflict regions,  
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37 *The General Assembly Fourth Committee,*  
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- 39 1. *Recommends* the CivCap initiative specifically for the CAPMATCH program to provide effective and efficient  
 40 aid to post-conflict States;  
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- 42 2. Suggests the collaboration between CivCap and regional governmental organizations such as the European  
 43 Union, the African Union, the Arab League, and the Association of South-East Asian Nations in order to  
 44 develop regional platforms within CAPMATCH to enhance operability for local experts;  
 45
- 46 3. Requests that Member States engage in CivCap educational awareness campaigns such as the Good Will  
 47 Program of the UNHCR in order to increase awareness of the functionality of CAPMATCH;  
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- 49 4. Encourages the extension of expertise within CAPMATCH to specific divisions such as agriculture, natural  
 50 disaster recovery and microfinance in order to expand efficient distribution of resources and civilian experts to  
 51 Member States in post-conflict situations by expanding recruitment efforts in those fields through local  
 52 governmental and university relations;  
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- 54 5. Promotes transparency initiatives within CivCap such as voluntary evaluations and reports on the development  
55 of CAPMATCH and long-term sustainability of national peace in Member States where CAPMATCH has been  
56 utilized;  
57
- 58 6. *Requests* the Secretary General to establish and implement National Peacebuilding Funds (NPBF) within the  
59 Peacebuilding Fund system by March 2016, which will:  
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- 61 a. Allocate specific funds designated for each fragile state in the aftermath of conflict, thus bringing them  
62 into consideration for UN assistance,  
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  - 64 b. Complement existing and provide additional facilities to the Immediate Response Facility (IRF) and  
65 the Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility (PRF) of the PBF, which gives donors the option to choose  
66 between direct contributions to specific countries in the aftermath of conflict through the NPBF and  
67 contributions to the IRF/PRF,  
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  - 69 c. Be based on concrete financial plans published by the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) in accord  
70 with specific Civilian Capacity and Post-Conflict-Peacebuilding measures needed on-site as  
71 determined by the responsible UN bodies, such as the Special Council on Peacebuilding Operations,  
72
  - 73 d. Provide sufficient financial aid for reestablishing and developing local institutions as well as national  
74 capacities, and ensure that UN assistance can be delivered on a case-by-case approach.