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Documentation of the Work of the Human Rights Council (HRC)
Human Rights Council (HRC)

Committee Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agenda

II. The Right to Adequate Housing and Protection from Forcible Evictions
III. Extrajudicial, Summary and Arbitrary Executions

Reports adopted by the Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document Code</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Vote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HRC/RES/1/1</td>
<td>Human Rights in the Post-2015 Development Framework</td>
<td>Acclamation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRC/RES/1/2</td>
<td>Human Rights in the Post-2015 Development Framework</td>
<td>Acclamation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRC/RES/1/3</td>
<td>Human Rights in the Post-2015 Development Framework</td>
<td>Acclamation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRC/RES/1/5</td>
<td>Human Rights in the Post-2015 Development Framework</td>
<td>Acclamation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRC/RES/1/6</td>
<td>Human Rights in the Post-2015 Development Framework</td>
<td>Acclamation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRC/RES/1/7</td>
<td>Human Rights in the Post-2015 Development Framework</td>
<td>24 / 4 / 6 / 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary Report

The Human Rights Council (HRC) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

II. The Right to Adequate Housing and Protection from Forcible Evictions
III. Extrajudicial, Summary and Arbitrary Executions

The first session was attended by representatives of 38 States and two observers. The session opened with several statements concerning the adoption of the agenda. The agenda was quickly adopted as 1, 3, 2, and delegates discussed a variety of means through which to address the implementation of Human Rights in the Post-2015 Development Framework. Several groups began to emerge and started to discuss education, gender equality, and government transparency.

The second session on Monday afternoon saw several new focuses, including healthcare, educational infrastructure, and specific topics under the category of education. Working groups began to solidify, and by the end of the session, the first two working papers were submitted to the dais for edits.

The delegates began the session on Tuesday morning with a round of speeches that mentioned the development on working papers currently underway and collaborative efforts between States. There were seven more working papers submitted to the dais for a total of ten within the committee. The dais recommended merging of similarly themed working papers in order to create more impactful documents. By Tuesday afternoon, many speeches encouraged new suggestions and collaboration, and delegates discussed the scope, but also the limits of the topic at hand.

In the evening, the speaking time was changed from two minutes to ninety seconds in order to give more delegates the opportunity to share their positions and progress on working papers. Merging was discussed by many working groups in both formal and informal sessions, but the lack of overlap in many of the working papers created some difficulties. The first draft resolution was accepted by the end of this session and the merging process began between two distinct groups. By the end of the night, two working papers progressed into draft resolutions 1/1 and 1/2 respectively.

By early Wednesday morning, the final five working papers transitioned into draft resolutions, culminating in seven total draft resolutions. A motion to decrease the speaker’s time to 60 seconds was rejected by the body because they determined that they needed the entire 90 seconds to sufficiently address substance. Two friendly amendments were proposed.

In the session on Wednesday afternoon, delegates spoke to garner support for the many draft resolutions, and many expressed their hope that they would also be adopted by acclamation. The dais did not receive any unfriendly amendments, demonstrating the spirit of collaboration throughout this important issue. After two short suspensions to review all draft resolutions, the motion to close debate was introduced, and the committee moved into voting procedure. Draft resolutions 1/1, 1/2, 1/3, 1/5, and 1/6 were adopted by acclamation. Draft resolution 1/4 was adopted with a placard vote of 21 in favor, 9 against, and 4 abstaining. Draft resolution 1/7 was adopted by a placard vote of 24 in favor, 4 opposed, and 6 abstaining. The committee moved on to the second topic on the agenda, The Right to Adequate Housing and Protection from Forcible Evictions; a few speeches were given, and the first working paper was submitted. Due to time constraints, no draft resolution could be accepted or adopted.
The Human Rights Council,

Noting that international human rights law instruments, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, entail obligations and commitments of Member States concerning access to adequate health, medical care, care and assistance for mothers and children,

Recalling all General Assembly Resolutions related to global public health care including Resolution 63/33 and Resolution 64/108 as well as those related to mortality and infectious disease,

Recognizing the international health regulations adopted by the World Health Organization including the International Health Regulations formerly known as the International Sanitary Regulations,

Recognizing that one of the largest challenges of the international community are communicable diseases,

Concerned that 3 million people die, including 1.5 million children, from vaccine-preventable diseases each year,

Deeply concerned that this number of 1.5 million children does not account for the majority of diarrheal deaths, malaria and HIV deaths, which are largely preventable but for there is no immunization,

Recognizing that communicable diseases, which have been prioritized by the Millennium Development Goals, such as HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, as well as other communicable diseases and neglected tropical diseases, pose severe risks for the entire world and serious challenges to the achievement of development goals,

Noting with regret the failure of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) specifically MDG 4 aimed at reducing child mortality and MDG 6 aimed at combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases in addressing the role that infectious and communicable diseases play in childhood mortality

Aware of the lack of support for the HIV related right to the highest attainable standard physical health, as articulated by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights,

1. Encourages the international community to work in conjunction on developing a comprehensive plan to address global issues of health care inequality, specifically as relates to communicable diseases;

2. Recommends Member States to negotiate a non-binding Global Infectious Disease Treaty as part of the Post-2015 Development Framework to further the progress made by MDGs 4 and 6;

3. Considers that key components of a Global Infectious Disease Treaty should include but not be limited to:

   a. Meeting the goal of universal vaccination against major causes of childhood illness and death including but not limited to Rotavirus, Pertussis, Tetanus, Diphtheria, Varicella, Rubella, Measles, Hemophilus Influenza type B, Tuberculosis and Hepatitis B;

   b. Increasing access to tools of disease prevention, including but not limited to mosquito nets, pharmaceuticals that prevent the transmission of HIV from infected mothers to their unborn fetuses and water filters that purify water and reduce disease transmission of water borne illness;

   c. Increasing healthcare education with an emphasis focused on an increased awareness regarding disease prevention as well as measures aimed at reducing the transmission of communicable diseases,

   d. Setting universal standards of sanitation aimed at decreasing disease transmission associated poor with sanitation;
e. Creating an overseeing treaty body, composed of a committee of independent experts who shall monitor compliance to and implementation of the Global Infectious Disease Treaty;

4. *Calls upon* States to make all reasonable effort to monitor disease spread and burden while vaccinating children within their prescribed territories;

5. *Encourages* all United Nations Member States to achieve the goal of healthcare equality, between developed and developing nations, as well as rural and urban communities by increasing access to healthcare services related to disease prevention.
The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming Human Rights Council resolution 8/4, The Right to Education, and recalling all other council resolutions on the right to education, and the resolutions adopted by the Commission of Human Rights on the subject,

Recalling Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Right, Article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the principles set forth in the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women,

Acknowledging that education is essential for the full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity and that improving access to education strengthens the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Reiterating that the right to a primary education should be available to all without the fear of discrimination,

Emphasizing that the female gender should not be discriminated against at any time, but especially in the education system,

Believing that openness is paramount in the fulfillment of human rights,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and General Assembly resolution 60/251 creating the Universal Periodic Review,

Taking note of the Global Education First Initiative’s (GEFI) goal of improving education as the basis of the post 2015 agenda,

Deeply alarmed that there are still 31 million girls of primary school age out of school of which 17 million are expected never to enter school and that two-thirds of the 774 million illiterate people in the world are female,

1. Endorses that the Universal Periodic Review be amended to evaluate gender equality in primary education, and disseminate this information to the relevant educational bodies in each State, as determined by that State, as well as UN bodies, such as United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Children’s Fund and Non Governmental Organizations that requests such information, including but not limited to:

   a. The ratio of girls to boys in primary school education;

   b. Literacy rates of men and women in each state;

   c. Efforts currently in place to increase the attendance of girls in primary schools;

   d. Differing levels in the quality of education being received between boys and girls;

   e. Efforts aimed at ending discrimination of girls in primary schools;

2. Urges Member States to donate a portion of gross domestic product to the GEFI to be used specifically for programs such as the Global Action Week: Equal Right, Equal Opportunity of the GEFI, Investing in Girl’s Empowerment for MDG Acceleration event and the To 2015 and Beyond: Putting Girls' Education at the Heart of the Agenda event both hosted by the GEFI, and United Girls Education Initiative and their recommendation to train teachers to meet the needs of all children, especially girls, which is aimed at improving gender equality in educational systems;
3. **Calls upon** Member States to work with the GEFI and its partners to improve educational opportunities for girls, which is necessary for women and girls to become effective and equal members of society, specifically by:

   a. Developing programs to increase the rate of female attendance in institutions of primary education;
   
   b. Improving the quality of education received by girls to be equal to the quality of education received by boys;
   
   c. Training teachers in both urban and rural schools concerning the differing needs of girls and boys;
   
   d. Seeking to eliminate gender-based discrimination in the classroom through increased emphasis on the importance of tolerance of all, especially gender-based tolerance;

4. **Expresses its hope** that, through advancements in education, the role of women in society will be improved resulting in:

   a. Lowering the frequency of marriage and pregnancy rates among children and adolescent minors;
   
   b. Improving the earning potential of women and decreasing the income disparity between men and women;
   
   c. Increasing the ability of women to find meaningful employment in their communities;
   
   d. Lowering the prevalence of gender-based discrimination in the work force;
   
   e. Increasing the participation of women in government and public sector positions, with a special emphasis in increasing the number of women in decision-making positions;

5. **Recommends** the GEFI pay special attention to increasing gender equality in primary education;

6. **Emphasizes** the importance of equality in educational opportunities as a fundamental basis of Human Rights in the Post-2015 Development Framework.
The Human Rights Council,

Affirming all Member States’ sovereignty protected under article 2.1 of the United Nations Charter,

Recalling the inalienable rights provided to all individuals under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and in particular Article 1, which states that all people are born free and equal in dignity and rights,

Mindful of the efforts put forth towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that will come to an end in 2015,

Welcoming the work and recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights,

Recognizing that social inclusion plays an important role in sustainable development as well as human rights,

Acknowledging the need for equality in all aspects of the Post-2015 Development Framework as fundamental to forming a comprehensive and effective foundation upon which to progress human rights,

Expressing the importance of the Covenant on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW),

Recognizing the analysis of the Commission on the Status Women (CSW) and Women Aid Organization (WAO) as an indicator of the discrimination that women face,

Acknowledging the importance of making the Post-2015 Development Framework inclusive and proactive for all members of society, as addressed in the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National, Ethnic, Religious, and Linguistic Minorities, and protected in the mandate of the Independent Expert on Minority Issues as detailed in A/HRC/25/L.8,

Welcoming Chile Solidario and Venezuela Social Missions as examples of social protection systems,

Further welcoming the Europe 2020 Strategy which provides a holistic approach toward sustainable development,

Taking note of the Malaysia Technical Cooperation Program and Third Country Training Program as a mechanism for developing states to build capacity,

Noting with satisfaction the success of specific regional programs such as Moldova 2020: Seven Solution for Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction as a good model for all Member States,

Noting the Council of Europe Strasbourg Declaration on Roma which address this specific population,

Conscious of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which addresses the unique conditions of persons with disabilities,

Deeply concerned by the inequality that rural and underdeveloped populations face in regards to social, economic, educational, and medical facilities,

Endorsing the Global Education First Initiative which promotes the enrolment of every child in school, as well as a high quality of education and encouraging global citizenship,

Approving of the rights laid down by the Declaration of the Rights of the Child and Human Rights Council Resolution on The Right to Education (A/HRC/23/L.8), that stresses the importance of gender equality in education,
Considering the Report by the Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing (E/CN.4/2006/118) in regards to the conditions women face in attaining adequate housing and secure tenure,

Recognizing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 17 which states that everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others, and that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her property,

Recognizing the efficiency of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and their progress in addressing the issue of hunger and food security worldwide, as well as the efforts of the UN Global Agriculture and Food Security and the World Food Program (WFP) in promoting food productivity especially in developing States,

Fully aware of the alarming increase of the poor and hungry population worldwide strongly affected by the adverse effects of climate change and understanding its destabilizing impacts on socio-economic aspects on both domestic and international affairs,

Bearing in mind that equal pay for men and women constitutes a vital base for a sustainable society,

Draws attention to the discrepancies between amenities offered in rural, underdeveloped and urban areas,

Reaffirming the need for a clear and enforceable definition addressing the right to adequate housing and secure tenure,

Recognizing the importance of already existing multilateral frameworks such as Eastern Partnership Cooperation (EPC) and Integration Program between developing and developed countries addressing the issue of balanced and sustainable development, social and economic rights,

Emphasizing the effectiveness of the Universal Periodic Review for the promotion of human worldwide and the significance of the Global Consultation on Governance in creating revised and measurable objectives,

Recognizing the Member States to notice the positive impact of the correct application of the Official Development Assistance (ODA) to the related countries,

1. **Calls upon** all Member States to ensure gender equality in their societies through:
   a. Universal acceptance, and ratification of CEDAW;
   b. Offering incentives to help women attain decision-making positions in the public and private sectors;

2. **Commends** the work of the WAO and CSW as indispensable in identifying gender discrimination and the difficulties women face and further asks Member States to accept and adhere to their recommendations by increasing employment opportunities for women;

3. **Instructs** Member States to ensure women do not face discrimination when receiving healthcare through the offering of gender-sensitive medical facilities and services;

4. **Recommends** that health education be improved within each Member State and between states through regional cooperation with a specific emphasis on preventative measures and healthy living;

5. **Recognizes** the benefits of social programs that assist vulnerable groups, specifically women, minorities, and historically disadvantaged populations within each Member State;

6. **Calls upon** Member States to partner with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as the WAO, Human Rights Watch, World Development and Amnesty International, and to encourage their continued efforts in promoting equality;
7. Recognizes the need for an inclusive and proactive approach towards all members of society, and in particular by:
   a. Emphasizing the importance of action plans for the social integration of minorities, such as Roma and indigenous populations, especially those with context-sensitive deadlines and indicators;
   b. Endorsing the Council of Europe EU ROMED Roma Mediation Programme which aims to implement the commitments of the Strasbourg Declaration on Roma by training mediators from local communities to negotiate with national governments effectively;

8. Recommends that Member States focus on the most vulnerable and marginalized populations, such as women, minorities, disabled persons, the elderly, children, and historically disadvantaged populations in the Post-2015 framework by:
   a. Improving upon data collection capabilities in regards to these populations;
   b. Strengthening and applying the international framework to address and specifically apply to these populations;

9. Urges Member States to recognize the necessity of equal universal primary education as emphasized by MDG 2, by offering:
   a. Equal access to primary educational facilities to all citizens;
   b. Ensuring no gender discrimination or disparity within education systems;

10. Encourages increased cooperation between Member States and UN agencies such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), as fundamental to assisting states in offering universal education;
11. Endorses the creation of self-reliant farming communities through education and regional cooperative partnerships in the field of agricultural sustainability as outlined by the Food and Agricultural Organization’s (FAO) International Year of Family Farming (IYFF) initiative by:
   a. Assisting in creation and effective implementation of both domestic and international policies and legal reforms on land ownership that addresses patterns of abuse as well as harmful cultural practices that create barriers to small-scale land holders, such as women and minority groups;
   b. Instilling awareness amongst all local stakeholders of the necessity of adopting efficient, sustainable agricultural practices in order to combat food crises and eradicate hunger;
   c. Increasing the investment and support on research and information dissemination in terms of technology and efficient farming techniques that shall further enhance the productivity of the local communities;

12. Recommends Member States to cooperate toward a resilient food and farming system in the context of climate change through the adoption of recommendations and solutions to environmental problems provided by the Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change (IPCC), such as desertification, land degradation and drought and recognizing the devastating impact on food production that such conditions have upon food distribution and in order to provide equal means to food sovereignty for all members of society;

13. Calls upon Member States, regional trade associations, and NGOs to assist farming families to increase their food production in a sustainable and effective way by assisting in the selling of crops to reduce hunger and poverty, by:
a. Helping farmers improve their yields by utilizing seeds that are resistant to disease, drought and flooding and through establishing greater access to markets as well as through government policies that serve to address the interests of farming families;

b. Emulating the 2014 IYFF and African Year of Agriculture and Food Security to bring light to these issues;

14. **Encourages** the establishment of a more efficient system of food storage and transport though the improvement and creation of infrastructure and through the optimizing trade networks on the local, national and regional level in order to avoid food waste and ensure equal access to high-quality food, regardless of location and social status;

15. **Calls upon** all states to strengthen the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) to ensure that the right to ownership of property is equally applied to all;

16. **Calls for a review** of the MDGs and for the integration of the MDGs with the Sustainable Development Goals, especially concerning the goals of eradicating poverty and promoting gender equality;

17. **Further Calls for** Member States to pay special attention to vulnerable and marginalized populations in developing countries to break the cycle of poverty and focus upon building infrastructure and resilience leading toward long-term sustainable solutions;

18. **Encourages** Governments, relevant UN bodies, specialized agencies, NGOs, Inter-Governmental Organizations (IGOs), Human Rights Initiatives at the national level, and the private sector to consider including human rights when creating and implementing national and regional policies concerning people affected by extreme poverty;

19. **Recommends** that Member States utilize all stakeholders, such as state actors, trade unions, the private sector and NGOs in ensuring a non-discriminatory approach regarding equal pay;

20. **Further Recommends** Member States to focus on infrastructure development in rural and underdeveloped communities and further emphasizes the need for equal geographic distribution of healthcare to the population within each Member State, regardless of location;

21. **Encourages** all Member States to clarify and expand upon the definition of adequate housing, with the specific intention of establishing a viable definition of secure tenure;

22. **Expresses** the need for approaches on improving human rights within the scope of development to ensure equality on the local, national and regional levels;

23. **Encourages** cooperation between UN agencies, NGOs, Civil Society Organizations and Member States as a fundamental component to ensure that cultural sensitivity is respected within development;

24. **Calls for** increased support and the sharing of best practices and expertise between Member States on the basis of existing regional cooperation frameworks, such as the EU European Neighborhood Policy, Mercado Comun Do Sur (Mercosur), the Eastern Partnership Cooperation, and the Association of South-East Asian Nations in order to ensure economic and social equality and equal provision of food security;

25. **Resolves** to include a provision on the UPR within the Post-2015 Development Framework to ensure proper monitoring and to improve accountability of state actors;

26. **Calls upon** all states to increase awareness of gender inequality in developing regions, such as sub-Saharan Africa, specifically in regard to the inequalities women face in education, health, employment, housing and other areas by utilizing media and social media resources as well as through education;

27. **Affirms** the equal responsibility of all Member States towards the international community in terms of preserving human rights in all population groups by diversifying the sources of assistance and by incorporating technology and expertise through both North-South and South-South Cooperation.
The Human Rights Council,

Recalling the utter importance of the Human Rights perspective within the Post-2015 Development Framework as stated in the 2012 United Nations General Assembly A/RES/66/289, as the 2015 deadline is rapidly approaching upon us,

Believing that the post-2015 Development Framework should be targeted at developing and developed countries alike,

Confident that ensuring accountability and transparency will provide developing countries with the tools to become economically self-sufficient and help Member States to effectively address and redress human right violations while respecting at the same time their sovereignty as stated by article 2.1 Of the UN Charter,

Stressing the increasingly important role of Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and civil society in bringing to light the examples of opaque or unaccountable state actors, according to Millennium Declaration A/55/L.2 [2000],

Recalling the importance of the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action, as well as A/HRC/RES/19/36 on Human Rights, democracy and the rule of law, and A/RES/66/209 on promoting the efficiency, accountability, effectiveness and transparency of public administration,

Emphasizing that accountability within the Sustainable Development Goals framework should be consistent with the international human rights law as discussed at the 2010 high-level meeting of the General Assembly addressing the MDG’s which is stated in the General Assembly A/RES/65/1, paragraphs 2, 3, 13, 24(j), 49, 53, 55 and 73(i),

1. **Strongly recommends** the creation of an Oversight Committee on Transparency and Accountability in Human Rights, which will oversee the allocation of funds within the international system between Governments, NGOs and Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs), in particular by:

   a. Creating, under the supervision of the General Assembly 5th Committee, a yearly report to the Human Rights Council, which will present the results of the Committee’s enquiry based on a four step system focusing on the origin of funds, the route of funds, the intended end point of funds, and the confirmation of receipt of said funds to the intended destination;

   b. Establishing specific reports at the request of the Human Rights Council;

   c. Encouraging the advancement and further empowerment of Human Rights areas, documenting the amount of funds received by States and NGOs, clarifying the use of funds by State and non-state actors, and monitoring the direction of the flow of funds;

2. **Further recommends** States to implement tailor-made anti-corruption training programs for all state and civil society actors, including the judiciary, to enhance transparency and accountability by:

   a. Cooperating with NGOs that consist of Human Rights Watch, Transparency International, and Amnesty International (AI), these organizations further possess expertise on anti-corruption mechanisms;

   b. Emphasising on the UN instruments to address the violations within the framework of the Universal Periodic Review;

   c. Enhancing the cooperation between the HRC and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) with relevance on the prevention of corruption in the Human Rights area within the Post-2015 Development Agenda;
3. **Encourages** Member States to voluntarily commit themselves to provide information on transparency and accountability in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review.
The Human Rights Council,

Bearing in mind the fast approaching deadline for the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),

Noting that all the targets of the MDGs have not been fully realized,

Reaffirming the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women, which firmly advocates that states should ensure equal access and opportunities in political and public life of all genders,

Acknowledging the Credit Suisse Global Education Initiative which has supplied the resources of science, math and technology programs targeted at school-aged girls in Ghana,

Stressing the disparities in education throughout developed and developing nations,

Emphasizing Article 26, Clause 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stating that, “everyone has the right to education, education shall be free” and that “Education shall be free equally accessible to all on the basis of merit,”

Recognizing the need for MDG 2, Achieving Universal Primary Education to be a core component of the Post-2015 Development Framework,

Commending the efforts and success of the United Nations Girls’ Education Initiative (UNGEI) in making education more accessible to young women in various Member States,

Affirming General Assembly Resolution 66/130, Women and Political participation, and further commending the Development Cooperation Ireland in its efforts to promote gender equality,

Acknowledging the role of willing and able Member States, Individuals and Private donors in providing technical and monetary resources to further the cause of primary education, and empowerment for girls aged 4-12,

Deeply concerned about the generational education gap between children and their parents, or guardians, especially in post conflict and developing nations,

Appreciating the positive impact of the Bolsa Familia program in Brazil which is engaged in the effort to break the cycle of the inter-generational gap in literacy,

Acknowledging the successes of community-based education programs such as the Venezuelan Social Missions, namely Robinson, Ribas, and Sucre that incorporate citizens of all ages who have previously been excluded and / or been missed out from traditional education systems,

Further bearing in mind the vital importance of an educated family and community to the success of a child’s education, citing specifically the approaches of the “Out of School Initiative” by the United Nations Childrens Education Fund (UNICEF) which focuses on improvement of statistical information and analysis, which analyzes existing interventions related to enhanced school participation and develop context-appropriate policies and strategies,

Further commending the United Nations HeForShe Campaign and the MenEngage Alliance in Switzerland for emphasizing gender parity in all aspects of society,
1. Asks for the UNICEF in collaboration with willing and able States, to establish the United Nations Girls’ Education Fund (UNGEF) as a subsidiary branch of the United Nations Girls’ Education Initiative (UNGEI) in order to:

   a. Provide monetary and technical assistance for Members States that commit to:

      i. The implementation of measures to ensure mandatory primary education for young girls aged 4-12 with the purpose of implementing universal education for all;

      ii. The inclusion of substantial curriculum focus on health, sanitation such as quality of water as well as prevention of infectious diseases such as HIV and the importance of strengthening the immune system;

      iii. The implementation of proactive laws such as prevention of violence against women, equal pay and guarantees of female representation in legislative bodies that in turn guarantee and respect the principle of gender equality;

   b. Encourage Member States to make primary education more accessible to young girls by:

      i. Implementing laws that remove cultural and social barriers that hinder school attendance;

      ii. Providing adequate sanitation measures to ensure female attendance in schools;

      iii. Encouraging women and adolescents to promote the importance of education to young girls on a long term basis by providing subsidized education to young girls in their own families;

2. Encourages all willing and able Member States, Individuals and Private donors to donate monetary funds to the UNGEF under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly 5th Committee;

3. Further encourages Member States to provide technical resources under the purview of the GA 5th Committee to the UNGEF including but not limited to:

   a. Technical experts in the fields of Education, Public Policy & Science and Technology;

   b. Machinery related to transportation for educational purposes;

   c. Food subsidies for the participating Member State in order to provide free meals to participating students;

4. Encourages Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) that under the purview of the GA 5th Committee, donate resources to the UNGEF such as:

   a. Technical experts in the fields of Education, Public Policy and Science and Technology Infrastructure;

   b. Monetary funds;

   c. Machinery related to transportation for educational purposes;

5. Further calls upon Member States to pursue similar goals as The Credit Suisse Global Education Initiative by:

   a. Supporting international development organizations to improve educational opportunities for school-aged children including but not limited to:

      i. Non-Governmental Organizations;

      ii. Inter-Governmental Organizations;

      iii. Educational institutions;

   b. Opening Science, Math, and Technology (SMAT) programs targeted at educating girls in developing nations for better opportunities;

   c. Encouraging girls to seek further gainful employment opportunities in the fields of Science, Math and Technology;
6. *Urges* Member States to fully implement General Assembly Resolution 66/130 on women and political participation;

7. *Recommends* the creation of a working group under the jurisdiction of UNICEF to extend the mandate “Out of School Children Initiative” for a period of 5 years in order to:
   a. Reevaluate regional and global approaches based on Post-2015 needs;
   b. Identify areas that need infrastructure in order to comply with the SDGs that will be established in 2015;
   c. Increase the capacity for the education of parents by the establishment of community learning centers;

8. *Further urges* Member States to support the United Nations *HeForShe* campaign that influences men on the topic of women’s empowerment by breaking down social and cultural barriers that have hindered women from receiving quality education.
The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the principles of important international documents related to Human Rights, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Emphasizing the impact of Human Rights on the global community as well as on the living standards of citizens,

Acknowledging the sovereignty of all Member States as stated in Article 2.1 of the United Nations Charter,

Emphasizing on the existing relation between the accomplishment of Human Rights and achieving development and considering that the Human Rights Council and all the Human Rights Bodies of the United Nations have a crucial role in the drafting of the Post-2015 development agenda,

Acknowledging the improvement toward achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), but bearing in mind that huge efforts have to be taken to fully accomplish them and to succeed in establishing a broader human rights perspective,

Recalling resolution A/41/128 of the General Assembly on “The Declaration on the Right to Development”, which recognizes the right to development as an inalienable human right, and resolution A/55/2, the “United Nations Millennium Declaration”, which declared that the General Assembly was committed to make the right to development a reality for everyone,

Also recalling report A/HRC/24/37 of the Working Group on the Right to Development of the Human Rights Council, which refers to the promotion and protection of all Human Rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development,

Bearing in mind resolution A/64/292 of the General Assembly, which recognizes sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights,

Also bearing in mind report A/HRC/24/44 of the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, Catarina de Albuquerque, which linked sustainability and the right to sanitation,

Noting the report from the World Federation of United Nations Associations, called 2015 and Beyond: Perspectives on Global Development, which stresses the importance of development in the Post-2015 Agenda,

Keeping in mind with appreciation the work of the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing, Raquel Rolnik,

Taking into consideration the existence of an Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, and the necessity of having a Special Rapporteur for collecting information,

Recalling the importance of the Rio+20 Conference and its outcome of the Future We Want and its current progress of improving human rights and living standards,

Deeply concerned about the present situation the world is facing when concerned with Human Rights issues, especially recalling recent events leading to local, governmental and economic instabilities, impacting the life of thousands of people,

Recognizing the importance of the MDGs as well as the approaching deadline, and therefore viewing the Post 2015 Development Agenda and the position of the Human Rights within it as vital for future developments,

Further recognizing the importance of gathering information about the status of the improvements in the rights that are related with sustainable development,
Taking into account that the Human Rights Council is contributing through dialogue towards the prevention of human rights violations,

1. **Proposes** that the Human Rights Council should have an active participation on the developing of the development goals of the Post-2015 agenda;

2. **Reaffirms** that promoting sustainable development should be a priority for all Member States, and must be included and reinforced in the Post-2015 Development Agenda; **Suggests** to appoint a Special Rapporteur whose mandate will focus on the promotion of sustainable development and which is set to be:
   a. For a period of 2 years;
   b. With the possibility of extending its mandate after the established timeframe ends;

3. **Establishes** the following guidelines for the selection process of the rapporteur:
   a. To further strengthen and enhance transparency in the selection and appointment process;
   b. To receive candidates from national human rights institutions of Member States;
   c. To ask individual candidates and candidates nominated by entities to submit to the Human Rights Council an application;
   d. To analyze in a transparent manner the application of candidates;

4. **Emphasizes** that the mandate of the Rapporteur should have the following functions:
   a. To report on the status of the realization of the rights that are relevant to the mandate by gathering information from civil society, governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, bodies of the United Nations System and other relevant institutions;
   b. To promote cooperation among governments and civil society in terms of the rights that are being protected under its mandate and to promote dialogue within countries;
   c. To apply a gender and cultural perspective in its work;
   d. To identify possible solutions regarding issues that are being assessed and to find mechanisms for the promotion of new sustainable production models;
   e. To visit the countries that are hosting special events such as the World Cup or the Olympics, and put a special attention on gathering data from those countries during the year of the event;
   f. To submit to the Human Rights Council an annual report covering the activities relating to the mandate;

5. **Encourages** the Special Rapporteur to follow the following principles in fulfilling his mandate by:
   a. Collecting assessments from every Member State’s improvements in relation with Sustainable Development, for developing basic standards on environmental health, adequate housing and sanitation;
   b. Considering cultural issues while defining sustainability standards by taking into account the contribution of civil society;
   c. Analyzing the good practices for the full realization of the rights related to sustainable development;
d. Determining the mechanisms in which the international community can work towards the issue in promoting the fulfillment of the Development Goals and the development of new development agendas;

e. Gathering information from all countries, with no distinction for developed and developing countries, and respecting the sovereignty of each of them;

6. **Calls upon** all States:

   a. To give full effect to the rights to development, environmental health, drinkable water and sanitation, and adequate housing;

   b. To guarantee that the above-mentioned rights will be exercised without discrimination particularly for vulnerable populations;

   c. To cooperate with the Special Rapporteur, in terms of contributing with information and allowing them to visit their country;

7. **Invites** the Special Rapporteur to submit an annual report to the General Assembly, with the purpose of:

   a. Delivering it to the Human Rights Council and all other UN Bodies, for them to take specific measures related to the Rapporteur’s recommendations;

   b. Publishing the document and making it accessible for all Member States and interested Organizations;

   c. Including its information in the Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights Council;

8. **Further invites** the Secretary-General, the Human Rights Council and the High Commissioner to provide the Special Rapporteur on Sustainable Development with all the necessary resources for the fulfillment of its duties.

9. **Calls upon** the creation of the “International Conference on the Redefinition of the Development Goals based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

10. **Strongly encourages** that the Conference will take place every 2 years, rotating alternatively between Brasilia, Caracas, Santiago de Chile and Quito, by alphabetical order;

11. **Suggests** cooperation between the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights, the Human Rights Council and the hosting countries, concerning financing and locations;

12. **Expresses its hope** that the High Commissioner of Human Rights funds the International Conference on the Redefinition of the Development Goals based on the Universal Declaration Human Rights by including this project within their annual budget;

13. **Emphasizes** that the attendance to the Conference will be opened to all Member States that are part of the United Nations, and is highly encouraged to those Members of the Human Rights Council;

14. **Highlights** that the main goals of the conference are:

   a. To include a human rights perspective on the future development agendas, and mainly in the Post-2015 Development Agenda;

   b. To strengthen the international community’s commitment to achieving sustainable development for all States;

15. **Suggests** the following topics to be treated in the Agenda on the Conference:
a. The evaluation the current situation of the MDGs in Member States, considering a perspective that involves:
   
   i. Human Rights;
   ii. Civil and Political Rights;
   iii. Social and Cultural and Ethnic diversities;
   iv. Gender Equality;
   v. Economical improvements;

b. The development of suggestions for the creation of a Human Rights based Development Agenda, basing on a holistic view that considers the differences between:
   
   i. Developed and developing countries;
   ii. Social and Regional Gaps;
   iii. Cultural, Religious, and Ethnic minorities;

c. New measures to evaluate the accomplishment of the Post 2015 Development Agenda, taking into account:
   
   i. Human Rights and human dignity, and not only economic statistics;
   ii. The fulfillment of Civil and Political Rights;
   iii. Social, cultural and ethnic diversities;

16. **Further recognizes** that the final outcome of the conference should be a set of guidelines that will be a reference for those who will be drafting the Post-2015 Development Agenda, for including a Human Rights perspective in the agenda;

17. **Further recommends** that the guidelines should be delivered to the Commission of Sustainable Development and the Rio+20 Conference, for them to include within the Post-2015 Development Agenda, a Human Rights perspective.
The Human Rights Council,

Emphasizing the important role of education in the society and the future development for all nations,

Recognizing that infrastructure and technology are essential to successful implementation of quality education for all,

Encouraged by the efforts of all Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Intergovernmental Organizations, and private sector entities in assisting the Member States in building roads and infrastructure that are essential for education programs,

Recognizing that regional and familial factors will significantly influence the needs of the proposed infrastructure projects,

Fully aware that religious beliefs influence societal practices,

Keeping in mind that disability has a vital impact on the life of the individual and the society,

Convinced that taboos and cultural habits are part of the everyday life of the community,

Recalling the positive impact of technology on education, as stated in ECOSOC Resolution 2011/17, Science and technology for development,

Noting with gratitude the efforts of the international community to provide financial resources for development, as outlined at the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development (2002),

1. Recognizes the need to improve accessibility to education worldwide, through:

   a. Acknowledging the importance of geographical challenges;
   b. Emphasizing the need to improve poor infrastructural conditions in order to make education more accessible to individuals in rural areas;

2. Draws attention to the need for additional infrastructure to ensure the success of the proposed educational programs through the mobilization of international resources for development, as discussed in the final text of agreements and commitments adopted at the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development through:

   c. Construction of viable roads and educational institutions;
   d. Proper sanitation through electricity and running water;
   e. Books and necessary school supplies;

3. Encourages Member States to intensify cooperation in building classrooms through the economic use of environmentally friendly resources by:

   a. Utilizing progressive construction methods;
   b. Working to reduce material waste;
   c. Attempting to maximize time, labor, and energy efficiency;
4. **Expresses its hope** that Member States will provide monetary incentives, through tax breaks, to private investors constructing educational institutions and improving accessibility to these institutions through creation of viable roadways;

5. **Recommends** the improvement of education technology in developing Member States, increasing accessibility to such technology in areas where such infrastructure is possible, given geographic conditions, through:
   a. Expanding internet access;
   b. Providing access to computers;

6. **Further recommends** improvement of teacher training to ensure maintenance of quality education standards by;
   a. Urging Member State cooperation with UNIDO’s initial teacher training and quality assurance in teacher education;
   b. Encouraging Member States to relax financial cap regulations on NGOs in order to combat the disparity in student-teacher ratios;

7. **Encourages** the creation of a Talented People Pool, a multi-lateral fund, monitored by the Special Rapporteur on the right to education, together with the cooperation of the UNESCO’s Education for All (EFA) program, created in the World Conference on Education for All, that would enable talented students in developing countries to meet their full potential in education, through the development of a student exchange program between higher education facilities that:
   a. Stresses the importance of merit-based selection criteria;
   b. Highlights the need to involve as many universities as possible in the program, both public and private;
   c. Encourages Member States to create incentives for students traveling abroad to return to their home countries;

8. **Recommends** all necessary monetary funding to come from willing and able Individuals, Member States and Private donors under the purview of the General Assembly 5th Committee by:
   a. Encouraging Member States to consider a revival of the Official Development Assistance Program;
   b. Pleading for the reevaluation of the targets initially established to tailor it to the situation of each Member State;
   c. Further recommending the establishment of new timelines through the OECD and the Development Assistance Committee;

9. **Further recommends** the promotion of the infrastructure projects mentioned in clause 2 within each nation in order to ensure the success and accomplishment of the proposed educational agenda within the post-2015 framework.