

Documentation of the Work of the **Human Rights
Council (HRC) NMUN Simulation***



**National Model United Nations
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Human Rights Council (HRC)

Committee Staff

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|---------------------------|------------------|
| Director | Tobias Willms |
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Agenda

1. Safeguarding Human Rights in Times of Conflict
2. Addressing Gender-Based Violence against Women in Public and Political Life

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

| Code | Topic | Vote (For-Against-Abstain) |
|----------------|--|--|
| HRC/1/1 | Safeguarding Human Rights in Times of Conflict | 27 in favor, 3 against, 7 abstentions |
| HRC/1/2 | Safeguarding Human Rights in Times of Conflict | 26 in favor, 4 against, 7 abstentions |
| HRC/1/3 | Safeguarding Human Rights in Times of Conflict | 21 in favor, 6 against, 10 abstentions |
| HRC/1/4 | Safeguarding Human Rights in Times of Conflict | 19 in favor, 6 against, 12 abstentions |
| HRC/1/5 | Safeguarding Human Rights in Times of Conflict | 20 in favor, 8 against, 9 abstentions |

Summary Report

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

1. Safeguarding Human Rights in Times of Conflict
2. Addressing Gender-Based Violence against Women in Public and Political Life

The session was attended by representatives of 37 Member States.

On Friday, the committee adopted its agenda and began discussions on the topic of “Safeguarding Human Rights in Times of Conflict”, with delegates actively engaging in the development of potential draft resolutions. By the end of the day, five working groups were established and the overall tone was one of diplomacy and collaboration.

By Saturday, the Dais received a total of 5 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, such as implementing early warning systems, protecting the rights of refugees, and regional cooperation. The atmosphere of the committee was highly engaging, and delegates discussed their ideas with other working groups in order to build consensus.

On Sunday, 5 draft resolutions were accepted by the Dais, none of which had amendments. The committee adopted 5 resolutions, each of which received the support of the majority of Member States present. These resolutions addressed a wide range of issues, including recommendations to reinforce existing legal frameworks, ensure accountability for human rights violations committed in the context of conflicts, and synchronize international monitoring mechanisms. Member States further stressed the need to collaborate to combat the root causes of conflict and to safeguard the universality of human rights.

Throughout the weekend, delegates adhered to diplomatic ideals and exhibited a strong dedication to finding common solutions.



Code: HRC/1/1

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Safeguarding Human Rights in Times of Conflict

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the context of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) when discussing human rights conflicts and violations,

Taking into account the International Bill of Human Rights (IBHR), which is constituted by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR),

Highlighting the mandate to protect and support refugees from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),

Affirming the adherence to the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol, the 1949 Geneva Conventions and the two Additional Protocols of 1977, and the 1966 Human Rights Covenants,

Bearing in mind the Human Rights Council Social Forum which makes possible an open dialogue between Member States, regional and domestic organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations NGOs, and civil society through an annual conference centered around a singular theme,

Reaffirming the need for urgent humanitarian aid for 200 million children living in lethal war zones, highlighted by Save the Children,

Recognizing the New York Declaration of Refugee and Migrants and the Global Compact of Safe and Orderly Regular Migrations when considering safe migration pathways for refugees,

Expressing its appreciation for NGOs that enter conflict zones and provide support for vulnerable populations,

Reinforcing the International Criminal Court (ICC) and its capability to hold individuals accountable for human rights violations and war crimes,

Emphasizing the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and its ability to hold Member States and nations accountable for conflicts and human rights violations within its borders,

Reminding Member States of the existence of the Human Rights Council Mandated Annual Reporting System and Special Procedures that uses experts to monitor and advise on the state of human rights in Member States and conflicted regions, and the necessity to implement them further within nations apart of this committee,

Further recalling the importance of safeguarding the most vulnerable refugee populations during times of conflict such as women and children,

Acknowledging the negative long-term consequences that the lack of education can have on 15 million school-age refugee children, and low secondary school enrollment rate of 30% for refugee children globally according to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF),

Considering the growing mental health concerns among the refugee populations and the lack of credible mechanisms to address depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorders (PTSD) decisively,

Supporting the heightening of physical and humanitarian protection to the displaced civilian population within their own nations while simultaneously relieving those Member States who are faced with overwhelming incoming refugee populations,

Deeply concerned by the insufficient access to healthcare and inequity in medical treatment for refugees due to discriminatory practices, which violates the principles of universal human rights,

Underlining that women and girls make up to 80% of all refugee or internally displaced populations globally according to the UNHCR and the National Institutes of Health (NIH),

Noting the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women*; the *Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict*; the *Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages*; and the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* to protect the rights of all vulnerable populations in regions facing violent conflict,

1. *Recommends* the Member States to align their respective legislatures with already existing international frameworks designed to protect refugees by ratifying such treaties into their constitutions such as the *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants* (2016), *Global Compact on Refugees* (2018), provisions outlined in the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), and *A New Agenda for Peace* (2023) in order to:
 - a. Further allow and support host countries to have access to necessary tools in order to effectively accommodate refugee influxes in times of conflict and crisis in accordance with the *Global Compact on Refugees* (2018);
 - b. Identify and strengthen safe pathways for refugee migration through harmonizing national related data and indicators under the guidance of the Statistical Commission of the United Nations, as stated under *Global Compact on Refugees* (2018);
2. *Encourages* the utilization of NGOs by Member States in order to provide an unbiased third party that can take action in conflicted regions and nations struggling with human rights violations in order to provide immediate relief to vulnerable populations through:
 - a. Reaffirming NGOs such as the Human Rights Institute of South Africa (HURISA), Bangladesh Institute of Human Rights (BIHR), and UAE's National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) that provide direct support to refugees and civilians through the increase of access to healthcare, educational services, and mental health services;
 - b. Calling upon nations to be open to implementing comprehensive frameworks to aid the incorporation of regional NGOs into conflicted regions;
 - c. Recommending the use of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) to form informational workshops in hybrid formats for refugees to provide online learning with free academic programs to increase education alongside insight into job searching, language support, process of job applications in online and in-person forums, and access to interview workshops and professional clothes to facilitate career development;
3. *Decides* that the Social Forum of the Human Rights Council, whilst addressing the annual theme, take into account how the topic specifically impacts those who are victims of present conflicts by:

- a. Serving as an inter-organizational and collaborative space to enhance the exchange of information between all present bodies;
 - b. Fostering better communication between developed and developing nations to further emphasize accountability for human rights violations and propose international mediation efforts;
 - c. Calling upon fellow Member States to allow Special Rapporteurs, who are unbiased third-party experts from Human Rights Council Special Procedures, to have more access to areas with human rights crises in order to provide a specialized assessment of what actions nations can take to improve their human rights situation;
 - d. Vocalizing developing nation solutions to create more effective responses to protect vulnerable communities' migration pathways;
4. *Invites* Member States to be more involved in the Human Rights Council Mandated Reporting System and suggests a more frequent monthly report system in order to observe the real time progression of human rights for nations that are not encroached in international conflict but still facing violations;
5. *Further supports* the development of tailored mental health programs for refugee communities designed to fit the mental health needs of diverse refugee populations around the world by emphasizing the effective response to PTSD, depression, and anxiety in accordance with the recommendations of the UNHCR by:
 - a. Reaffirming the necessity for Member States to integrate organizations such as the World Refugees School (WRS), which has a specific focus on providing quality education to refugees in centralized camps and vulnerable areas, and the International Rescue Committee (IRC), which has a primary focus on providing emergency aid and resettlement of refugees in crisis areas, into their national frameworks to provide consistent and widespread education and access to trade and technical skills, access to basic healthcare, and support systems to aid the transition of refugees into functioning members of society, thus lessening the burden placed on refugee receiving nations;
 - b. Calling upon the utilization of Regional NGOs such as HURISA, which extensively researches and raises awareness about human rights violations in concentrated areas, in order to implement Social Wage packages in areas that require additional help and aid, to provide a comprehensive system of housing, healthcare, food access, and education to vulnerable refugee populations to aid the transition of displaced migrants;
6. *Further requests* Member States prioritize the redevelopment and revitalization of UN mandated refugee safe areas through the United Nations Trust Fund For Human Security (UNTFHS) by:
 - a. Implementing safe zones with the consent of all parties within a conflict through an established agreement that specifies the location and timing;
 - b. Reaffirming Security Council resolution 819 (1993) that expanded the protection by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) - which demilitarized refugee safe zones within nations, facilitated humanitarian aid, and had the authorization to respond to any armed attacks, which will require increased authority and capital provided by the International Monetary Fund (IMF);

- c. Integrating UNHCR's Mental Health and Psychosocial Support assessment systems in check-in processes of safe zones to provide immediate relief;
 - d. Recommending training to a dedicated human rights team through the collaboration with various organizations such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA), and the Coalition for Integrity on how to safely report abuses according to international standards to prevent corruption in order to rapidly identify and prevent areas at risk of human rights violations;
 - e. Relieving overwhelmed host countries by adjusting to the influx of refugees through the aid of NGOs, such as the IRC, in the documentation process of refugees in established safe zones in order to resettle refugees, while providing skills training to ease transition into developed nations as currently done by the IRC in their US Resettlement, Asylum and Integration (RAI) program which helps families through each step of the resettlement journey;
 - f. Recalling Security Council resolution 836 (1993) in which the Secretary-General, in consultation with UNHCR and UNPROFOR was requested to enhance effective protection for all those in areas of conflict from violence and political persecution, while providing a safe route to resettlement;
7. *Highlights* the need to provide effective protection mechanisms for the most vulnerable refugee populations such as women and children by:
- a. Encouraging Member States hosting refugee populations to open active discussions about devising educational frameworks for refugee children focused on reintegration in host communities and language training;
 - b. Dividing sanitation facilities and safe shelters that offer privacy for women and children by:
 - i. Continuing to work with the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Gender Reference Group, the GenCap Advisory Group, and the Inter-Agency Network on Gender and Women's Empowerment (IANGWE);
 - ii. Adhering to the UNHCR Guidelines on the Protection of Refugee Women 1991, which focuses on the protection of female refugees and their access to basic needs;
 - c. Advising resettlement or separation of married children when it's in the child's best interests by:
 - i. Reaffirming resolution 24/23, and recognizing the reports A/HRC/26/22; A/HRC/35/5; A/HRC/41/19; A/71/253; A/73/257; and A/75/262, which aim to end child and forced marriage at international, regional and national levels;
 - ii. Considering the report A/HRC/26/22, which looks at existing measures and strategies to prevent and eliminate child, early, and forced marriage with a particular focus on challenges, achievements, best practices and implementation gaps;
 - iii. Acknowledging the SDGs, specifically SDG 5.3, which encourages the monitoring of harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations;

- d. Ultimately taking into account various cultural, social and religious differences through the advocacy for the education, integration and resettlement processes as stated in the UNHCR Diversity, equity and Inclusion Strategic Framework 2024-2026 and the UNHCR Policy on Age, Gender and Diversity Accountability 2018;
8. *Strongly encourages* Member States to refine national healthcare systems by providing frameworks and resources to ensure refugees have equal access to medical treatments regardless of their immigration status, nationality, or ethnicity in accordance with their obligations under the UDHR and the ICESCR by:
 - a. Encouraging the implementation of NGOs such as the IRC to provide framework support in the development of reporting channels to strengthen monitoring mechanisms under the UNHCR to report and track instances of discriminatory or inequitable healthcare practices for refugees to ensure violations are addressed promptly and effectively;
 - b. Suggesting the UNHCR to supply technical and financial assistance to improve healthcare infrastructure in refugee camps and locations concentrated with refugee populations;
 - c. Encouraging the World Health Organization (WHO) to contribute funding to promote public awareness campaigns on refugee rights to access healthcare to reduce stigmatization and facilitate inclusive health policies, in line with their commitment to further health equity;
9. *Seeks* the ability for the Council to further discuss Member States' role in human rights violations within their borders by:
 - a. Encouraging Member States to recognize the role of the ICC and ICJ and their passed legislation such as the ICCPR into the discussion of human rights violations and opening the discussion of specific individuals and nations that are committing those violations;
 - b. Reaffirming the necessity of holding nations accountable for their actions in a diplomatic context while maintaining impartiality to keep the line of diplomatic communication open to help nations achieve a solution to their growing issues without shifting the blame;
 - c. Suggesting the implementation of investigative procedures built into the ICC and ICJ alongside the guidelines of humanitarian law such as the IBHR passed by the ICC during significant conflicts in order to guide Member States into recognizing specific human rights violations and being able to access the relevant regional NGOs and aid organizations in order to protect civilians encroached in conflict.



Code: HRC/1/2

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Safeguarding Human Rights in Times of Conflict

The Human Rights Council,

Underscoring the recognition of universal human rights of every person as coded under the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR), established by the United Nations General Assembly, which states that all people are born free and equal in dignity and with inherent and inalienable rights,

Emphasizing Articles 14 and 17 of the UDHR, according to which every person has the right to seek and enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution, and that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of their property,

Deeply conscious of the importance of United Nations Charter, Article 1, which aims to establish and maintain international peace and security by means of international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms without distinction,

Bearing in mind the *United Nations Refugee Convention* (1951) and its 1967 Protocol which establishes the legal framework for protecting refugees and obligates signatory countries to respect the rights and dignity of displaced persons, provide safe asylum, and abide by the principle of non-refoulement,

Supporting fully the essential goals set within Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), particularly targets 16.1 (significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere) and 16.2 (end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children),

Guided by General Assembly resolution ES-10/21, which reiterates the protection of civilians and upholds legal and humanitarian obligations in conflict,

Reiterating appreciation for Human Rights Council resolution 45/31, which addresses the responsibility of the Human Rights Committee to support the protection of human rights globally,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 60/251 which identified the work of the Human Rights Council and shall be guided by principles of objectivity, universality, impartiality, non-selectivity, constructive international dialogue, and cooperation, with a view to enhance the promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development,

Reaffirming Human Rights Council resolution 24/35, which urges states to refrain from transferring arms to parties in an armed conflict that could be used to commit or facilitate serious violations of international human rights law,

Conscious of the Human Rights Council resolution 55/22 which strongly condemns attacks against civilians, and stresses that people fleeing conflict should be protected in a non-discriminatory way,

Reiterating Human Rights Council resolution 55/23 that urges full, timely, immediate, unhindered, and safe humanitarian access, including across conflict lines,

Gravely concerned by the increasing cases of human rights violations in conflict zones, especially the deaths of civilians, and concerned about the illnesses and health ailments, including premature death, that affect its most vulnerable humans,

Alarmed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations' 2023 report on *Children and Armed Conflict*, which identified 32,990 human rights violations against children in 26 conflict zones, with 5,301 children being killed, and another 6,348 maimed and injured, thus being a 35 percent increase over previous years,

Expressing utmost concern that in 2021, the United Nations Data recorded 13,842 deaths in the world's 12 deadliest armed conflicts, 80 percent of which were civilian deaths, and recognizing that 25 percent of the world's population is affected by conflict associated with drastic violations of international human rights and international humanitarian law,

Considering the sovereignty of all nations, particularly in determining and regulating migration flows in accordance with national laws and international agreements,

Realizing the lack of resources available for developing nations in regard to protecting natural rights for refugees, migrants, and asylum-seekers,

Seeking to strengthen the non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as the ICRC and Doctors Without Borders, that are already in place in conflict-affected regions of the world,

Understanding the fundamental right to education, and the necessity to provide education to all regardless of their circumstance, financial status, or capabilities,

Mindful of the World Health Organization (WHO) 2022 World Mental Health Report which finds that 1 in 5 people suffer from a mental health disorder including PTSD, depression, and anxiety in conflicted areas,

Continuing to highlight the critical conditions victims of conflict-torn regions face to ensure that the fundamental right of mental health is provided immediately and decisively,

Condemning the ever-growing infringements on human rights and the rising rates of violations of international humanitarian law,

1. *Reaffirms* international commitment to previously established human rights documents such as the UDHR, the *International Covenant of Economic Social and Cultural Rights* (ICESCR), and the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (ICCPR);
2. *Requests* Member States to address the root causes of migration, such as poverty, unemployment, and lack of access to social and economic opportunities, many of which are exacerbated by external economic pressures by:
 - a. Strengthening regional cooperation through fostering dialogue with neighboring countries on shared migration challenges;
 - b. Repealing laws obstructing foreign trade and investment in order to relieve economic stress on populations affected by sanctions, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 78/7;
3. *Further encourages* Member States that are not afflicted with conflict to increase their overall budget that is allocated for humanitarian aid for the purpose of helping refugees that are displaced by conflict;
4. *Invites* Member States to implement financial programs within the General Assembly, which would provide funding to Member States offering asylum for their refugee populations, as well as incentivizing protections of human rights, and supporting governments in addressing human rights violations by means of:

- a. The creation of a council through the General Assembly consisting of experts in the field of protecting human rights to oversee these programs;
 - b. A global fund established through the World Bank;
 - c. A voluntary joint panel comprised of Human Rights Council Member States and financial experts focused primarily on supporting refugees, emergency migrants, and asylum-seekers;
5. *Encourages* non-governmental organizations to collaborate with Member States to aid those affected by human rights violations, specifically those that are subject to displacement and lack of resources by:
 - a. Collaborating with existing NGOs, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), to reallocate funds to support human rights efforts;
 - b. Suggesting the creation of humanitarian initiatives to address human rights violations in severe conflict areas:
 - i. Seeking to provide medical supplies, food, water, and personal protection equipment for regions in conflict zones;
 - ii. Ensuring prompt and efficient aid for acute crisis zones, and introducing possible long-term solutions for revitalizing infrastructure;
6. *Decides* to create an optional special procedure, for a period of 4-6 months, on the effectiveness of NGO support for countries with high levels of incoming refugees from conflict, with the following mandate:
 - a. To request statistical levels of national NGO support through information such as funding and resource contributions from participating Member States;
 - b. To further research the impact of that support within those nations;
 - c. To study and analyze the connections between NGO contribution levels and refugee contentedness in each national setting;
 - d. To compile the information in a cumulative report to be shared with participating Member States;
7. *Recommends* to the General Assembly the implementation of a global refugee education program focused on providing continuing education for displaced persons and victims of conflicts and human rights violations by:
 - a. Creating a collaborative panel comprised of a team of experts in education, conflict, and development dedicated to overseeing and providing global refugee education in areas of high conflict;
 - b. Suggesting collaborations with NGOs such as Teachers Without Borders to hire qualified volunteers to provide continued education;
 - c. Providing a framework of technological assistance through computers, internet, and generators to allow for the continuing education program;
 - d. Collaborating with NGOs, private donors, and the International Monetary Fund to support the global refugee program to alleviate financial burdens for regions of conflicts and human rights violations;

8. *Recommends* Member States to implement immediate mental health support for victims of human rights violations during and after conflict, providing such care by:
 - a. Collaborating with NGOs such as the ICRC or Doctors without Borders (MSF) to provide critical mental health support;
 - b. Encouraging the spread of information highlighting the importance of mental health, allowing for a widespread impact in alleviating the pains of those impacted;
 - c. Providing access to mental health support through the utilization of local volunteers trained in mental health aid practices as a temporary solution until experts are able to provide the dire support needed;
9. *Asks for* the increased support and collaboration of healthcare aid in regions of conflict through:
 - a. Suggesting the implementation of a subprogram overseen by a committee within the Human Rights Council that could provide healthcare and other such aid for refugees and asylum seekers;
 - b. Encouraging states to implement this subprogram into their existing frameworks, providing incentivization such as financial and medical support for further encouragement;
 - c. Utilizing NGOs such as Doctors Without Borders to implement qualified volunteers to provide non-discriminatory healthcare;
 - d. Offering medical scholarships to students from conflict-affected countries;
10. *Endorses* the United Nations Surge Initiative (2019) which allows Member States to work alongside the United Nations to provide the following to refugees and asylum seekers, requesting the implementation of programs similar to the aforementioned initiative, expanding it to include:
 - a. Legal representation;
 - b. Education;
 - c. Healthcare;
 - d. Housing;
11. *Invites* Member States to embrace the *Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture* (OPCAT) to allow periodic visits undertaken by independent international bodies to regions where people are deprived of their human rights under international law to prevent torture and other inhuman, or degrading treatment, to ensure transparency and solidarity to human rights obligations, which lessens the risk of abuses and corruption;
12. *Encourages* Member States that are in close proximity to areas of conflict to agree to conditionally open borders for refugees that live in a state that is impacted by conflict and follow the definition of a refugee according to the 1951 Refugee Convention and thus:
 - a. Implement refugee safe zones with the consent of all parties within a conflict to establish a stronger documentation process and provide more extensive resource allocation;

- b. Integrate a mental and psychological assessment system in safe zones to provide immediate relief and allow refugees to have their rights protected as soon as possible;
 - c. Provide extensive training for a team of human rights experts on how to safely report and counteract human rights abuses in concentrated refugee locations, specifically focusing on care for individuals in accordance to international humanitarian law;
 - d. Relieve host countries that are often overwhelmed by allowing nations and NGOs to volunteer and receive extensive monetary support on a need basis, the implementation of which will provide incentive to help maintain refugees and transition them into productive members of society;
13. *Desires* Member States to respond to areas of conflict in a peaceful manner as the applicable Member State feels fit while being mindful of SDG 16, such as suggesting Member States respond through actions such as diplomatic meetings, food and water aid, and relocation of victims in areas of conflict;
14. *Further recommends* that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights implement the Open Ended Working Group on Human Rights during Conflict (HRDC) that would enable willing Member States to develop ways to stop future violations and help them attend to victims' needs by meeting annually and inviting human rights experts and researchers to discuss present best practices, findings, and recommendations in human rights violation monitoring;
15. *Suggests* enhancing international cooperation in preventing and punishing human trafficking networks that prey on vulnerable individuals by:
- a. Cooperating with global initiatives like the Counter Trafficking Data Collaborative (CTDC), which unites counter-trafficking organizations, allowing them to share and receive data on identified victims, trafficking patterns, suspects, and networks;
 - b. Promoting awareness campaigns to counter human trafficking.



Code: HRC/1/3

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Safeguarding Human Rights in Times of Conflict

The Human Rights Council,

Bearing in mind that according to the United Nations Security Council's 9669th meeting's press release, there has been a thirty-five percent rise in twenty-six conflict zones over previous years of grave violations against children,

Prioritizing the situation of child trafficking during times of conflict as a theme and baseline for all frameworks,

Emphasizing the role of nations operating under the internationally binding framework of the United Nations Charter, specifically in Article 1, which outlines the United Nations' purpose of maintaining international peace and security, as well as developing friendly relations among nations,

Acknowledging the urgency to aid and provide humanitarian aid and proactively support civilians caught in conflict,

Alarmed by the 300,000 children used as child soldiers since 2005, according to information provided by UNICEF, showcasing the severity of the problem,

Recognizing that in high-conflict areas of concern, assessed by the *Classification of Fragility and Conflict Situations for World Bank Group Engagement* document, victims of forced migration, such as families with young children, may rely on the perceived safety of adjacent geographic areas that may be experiencing similar conflicts,

Noting that political instability, such as the widespread violence groups like the Jihadist movement, targets impressionable children and leads to severe disruption in their lives,

Noting with concern the consequences of human rights abuses, such as the use of child mercenaries and child brides, as evidenced by the 6.04 million Africans in forced labor and marriage, and further supported by the increasing refugee populations from vulnerable Member States, with African children accounting for 8% of the world's exploited children, as reported by the African Sisters Education Collaborative,

Recognizing the principles and Articles 4 and 14 enshrined in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, condemning the enslavement of humans and upholding the right for humans to seek asylum in other countries,

Highlighting that children implemented into the trafficking market for war-related purposes are exploited through authoritative figures,

1. *Encourages* all Member States to incorporate the principles of the UDHR into domestic legislation by:
 - a. Recognizing human rights as non-negotiable rights within national constitutions;
 - b. Establishing constitutional safeguards for the protection of human rights;
 - c. Creating national human rights institutions with:
 - i. A constitutional or legislative mandate to safeguard human rights;

- ii. Financial and administrative independence to ensure effective operation;
 - d. Enhancing judicial systems to more effectively safeguard human rights by:
 - i. Establishing specialized courts dedicated to addressing specific human rights violations;
 - ii. Creating human rights divisions within existing courts to streamline and improve case management in this area;
- 2. *Urges* cooperation among Member States against the threat of large-scale conflicts by:
 - a. Establishing agreeance to protect human rights in high-conflict zones, which shall be agreed upon by all Member States;
 - b. Requesting that Member States voluntarily contribute funds, and/or incorporate peacekeepers provided by the Security Council, whilst encouraging local governments of nations that do not wish to contribute in this manner to monitor any local conflicts or acts of violence in an attempt to de-escalate;
- 3. *Commends* the development and education of children living in conflict-affected areas against:
 - a. Credible parties proposing to aid children and humans in conflict areas during stressful times under the guise of safe travels whilst using the situation as a cover for trafficking purposes;
 - b. The use of religious indoctrination through the use of force whilst under the control of foreign hostile parties;
- 4. *Encourages* the implementation of a global early warning system, overseen by Member States, for potential conflicts, such as wars and genocides, that may expose vulnerable populations to the risk of trafficking by:
 - a. Monitoring the potential and existing information collected by the Universal Periodic Review on political violence, cultural conflict, social uprisings, and/or unique regional issues;
 - b. Implementing multi-layered detection mechanisms which focus on regional conflict indicators where:
 - i. These indicators, based on the *Classification of Fragility and Conflict Situations for World Bank Group Engagement* document, will be used to assess and grade any conflicts;
 - ii. The mechanisms include perimeter security, network security protecting data transmission, and endpoint security protects citizens' devices;
 - c. Creating rapid response protocols including:
 - i. Real-time alerts are disseminated to people located in danger zones;
 - ii. Preventive intervention strategies through diplomatic channels, keeping mediation and dialogue between Member States;
- 5. *Stresses* the need for technology-based programs and resources to aid by:

- a. Requesting for the creation and mass development of these global warning systems, such as Sirens and Mobile Public Service Announcements (PSA);
 - b. Further requesting that funding be received from the private foundations;
6. *Emphasizes* the appointment of public service announcement systems for proper and accurate reporting of ongoing or potential conflicts in the advancement of civilian safety:
 - a. Implemented using the existing technological resources of the region;
 - b. Including advisory systems for conflict-affected areas, rated on a scale system that reflects the severity of the potential and/or present danger;
 - c. With conflicts graded by their severity: red indicating a high or unavoidable likelihood of death, orange indicating a threat of great bodily harm that could result in death, yellow indicating the potentiality of minor to moderate bodily harm, and green indicating no present danger;
7. *Requests* that all information regarding the safety concerns of people within highly dangerous zones around the globe be notified using emergency public announcements (i.e. systems such as PSA), using:
 - a. Cooperation with the International Business Machines Corporation (IBM) for incorporating public service announcement technologies by using public safety alerts, especially in critical areas where conflict is likely to emerge;
 - b. Knowledge of where the conflict is occurring and its severity, in accordance with prior warnings of possible dangers regarding the region under threat with all viable and life-saving knowledge and advisory information being provided to local populations;
8. *Endorses* the implementation of guidelines for refugees that are fleeing conflict zones regarding educational accessibility or safe zones assessed by the Human Rights Council:
 - a. With the access to safe zones being highly monitored with the cooperation of the Security Council to ensure stability, and a no-conflict zone being established to provide a setting for proper primary education in refugee populations;
 - b. Recommending that information regarding safe zones be released for the benefit of the inhabitants within the zones of evacuation;
9. *Encourages* the Security Council to consider deploying peacekeepers to regions with a high civilian population facing significant conflict-related violence and militarization by:
 - a. Establishing collaboration between the International Committee of the Red Cross and United Nations Peacekeepers to enhance protection and provide humanitarian aid within densely conflict-affected areas;
 - b. Working alongside organizations like Peace Direct and Médecins Sans Frontières to facilitate stability and support in post-conflict environment;
10. *Expresses* the need to strengthen educational infrastructure as a solution to problems in high-conflict areas, such as youth trafficking leading to forced recruitment into armed groups and child labor camps:
 - a. By expanding educational institutions and programs, particularly in conflict locations such as high child trafficking areas and refugee camps;

- b. By increasing access to vocational training and psychological support services for young people, requesting funding from the International Education Funders Group, and helping them develop skills and resilience to avoid exploitation and recruitment into armed groups and forced labor;
- 11. *Expresses concern* regarding the radicalization of Jihadist-extremist groups, which impose violence on trafficked individuals who hold non-conforming religious views:
 - a. In which children and people are exploited during these times of confusion for the purpose of converting them for religious alignment that coincides with the party of the traffickers;
 - b. Using child brides and child soldiers fighting for and supporting the religion for the benefit of the dominant group coincides with a lack of empathy for the result of conflict resolutions;
- 12. *Recommends* creating a precedential model for proactive prevention of human trafficking in times of conflict and peace based on particular conflicts in order to address:
 - a. Ignorance of the continuing and outlined crisis in this recommendation, and of the present existing conflict;
 - b. Understated national and regional action, undermining the current dilemmas outlined in this recommendation.



Code: HRC/1/4

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Safeguarding Human Rights in Times of Conflict

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the United Nations' commitment to preserving human rights as affirmed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, especially Articles 1 and 29, which state the purpose of the United Nations is that it shall maintain peace and security and that everyone, in exercising their rights and freedoms, may be subject only to limitations prescribed by law, which are necessary to ensure the recognition and respect of others' rights and freedoms,

Noting with appreciation the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR),

Emphasizing the goals of the New Agenda for Peace, outlined in the Secretary General's policy brief, specifically action 12 and its objective to build a stronger collective security machinery within the Security Council,

Cognizant of the United Nations 2030 Goals for Sustainable Development, specifically Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions) which aims to promote peaceful societies,

Deeply conscious of the international responsibilities Member States hold based on General Assembly resolution 75/277, which is a responsibility the Council holds as an international body in order to take necessary interventions to prevent genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansings, and crimes against humanity,

Affirming SDG 9 (build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation), according to which it is pertinent to develop real-time conflict monitoring platforms to report rights violations, through non-governmental organizations and existing local frameworks, emphasizing the important role of NGOs in controlling the situation of human rights and in recognizing the signals of a potential future conflict,

Recalling resolution 45/31, which asks the Secretary-General to prepare a report on current issues concerning financial delivery systems for technological assistance and addresses these issues by asking the High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to strengthen the Office of the High Commissioner, and invites the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission to brief this committee annually,

Bearing in mind the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (UNCAT), highlighting the need to ban the state-sanctioned use of inflicting physical or mental pain as a means of obtaining information, punishment, or intimidation, especially during conflicts,

Further recalling Security Council resolution 27/34 (2024) that called on Member States to place sanctions on states associated with terrorism, as these mechanisms can fill some accountability gaps regarding the states that commit human rights violations,

Noting the Optional Protocol to The Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflicts (OPAC), which states parties to OPAC must ensure that no person below the age of 18 years is involuntarily recruited to the military or recruited to armed forces other than those of a state and that such persons must not actively engage in hostilities,

Recognizing the need for a dedicated coalition to support the international community in holding perpetrators of human rights abuses accountable, particularly in cases where justice systems are insufficient or compromised,

Having regarded the significance of international law bodies, such as the International Criminal Court established by the *Rome Statute*, the International Court of Justice created by the UN Charter, and the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations brought forth by the Security Council, in the documentation and litigation of human rights violations,

Expressing its appreciation for implementing specific preventive diplomacy through a new and innovative early-warning system and mediation,

Underlining the need to enforce specific protection measures through peacekeeping missions and establish humanitarian corridors and safe zones to ensure the safety of vulnerable populations, such as women, children, and the elderly,

Concerned by the ongoing and widespread violations of human rights worldwide, which undermine global peace, security, and justice,

Acknowledging the importance of collaborative international mechanisms, including the Human Rights Council and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), to address cross-border human rights violations effectively and transparently,

Further recognizing that states, including all branches thereof, have the primary responsibility for the promotion and protection of all human rights, including the location and prosecution of perpetrators of human rights violations,

Observing the limitations of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), including a severe lack of funding as well as a lack of manpower to sufficiently accomplish its objectives,

Stressing the significance of the report of the Secretary-General on *The rule of law and transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict societies* (S/2004/616) regarding its goals to address post-conflict societies through the Security Council, International Criminal Court, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and civil society organizations,

1. *Solemnly affirms* its commitment to the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* and protecting human rights, especially during times of conflict;
2. *Reaffirms* the adherence to the United Nations Charter by all Member States to recognize the significance of protecting the human rights of their populations as their commitment to the United Nations body;
3. *Reminds* Member States to fulfill the rights outlined in the *International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights* (ICESCR) and the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (ICCPR) to respect, protect and fulfill the rights of all individuals as members of the Human Rights Council;
4. *Expresses* its optimism for the support of the Security Council to hold nations with permanent veto power to a higher standard, affirming General Assembly resolution 76/262 to hold debates post veto decisions, to enhance the legitimacy and effectiveness of the council and to ensure efficiency and action in times of conflict;
5. *Directs attention to* the United Nations's Responsibility to Protect (R2P) framework, which requires states to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity, underlining the importance of pragmatic opportunities for the United Nations system to assist states in preventing crimes and violations, and in protecting affected

populations through capacity building, early warning, and other preventive and protective measures;

6. *Further expresses* its hope that the Council will firmly continue to commit to achieving SDG 16 and ensuring the world is made safer and more peaceful through shared responsibilities and proper accountability;
7. *Requests* the Security Council to hold Member States accountable for violations of human rights in war zones through sanctions, and:
 - a. Bearing in mind that the economic resourcefulness of war criminals means more civilians are at stake of losing their lives, liberty, and security;
 - b. Recommending to the Security Council to impose economic sanctions not only on the states that commit such crimes against humanity but also on all those states that supply such criminals with resources, as they are the states that partake in those war crimes in an implied manner;
 - c. Suggesting to the Security Council to ensure that the sanctions are carefully targeted in support of clear objectives and implemented in ways that balance effectiveness against possible adverse consequences;
8. *Recommends* Member States assist in the construction of technological databases for the purpose of monitoring and tracking human rights abuses and acts of torture and:
 - a. Asks Member States and NGOs with the existing technological resources to provide funding and assistance for these databases;
 - b. Further asks NGOs with human rights reporting resources, such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch, to administer these databases;
 - c. Emphasizes that database construction should be based on need;
9. *Further encourages* the United Nations General Assembly to engage in the formation of SHIELD (Securing Human Integrity, Equity, and Legal Defense), an international coalition to strengthen accountability mechanisms, and:
 - a. Suggests that SHIELD's primary objectives be:
 - i. Assisting national and international legal bodies in documenting and prosecuting human rights violations;
 - ii. Aiding in the accurate completion of the Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review as well as the missions of Special Procedures mandate holders;
 - iii. Granting victims of human rights violations an outlet to submit complaints against individuals as well as non-affiliated states;
 - iv. Supporting victim and witness protection programs to ensure the safety and dignity of those involved;
 - v. Providing legal aid and resources to uphold fair trial standards and human rights protection;
 - b. Promotes the creation of a SHIELD Oversight Committee to monitor and regulate SHIELD activity;

- c. Further suggests the establishment of a three-step process to approve potential members consisting of:
 - i. First, a country's government submitting an application to the SHIELD Overseeing Committee;
 - ii. Second, the SHIELD Oversight Committee drafting an accession treaty that outlines the terms for membership;
 - iii. Third, the SHIELD Overseeing Committee and prospective SHIELD member ratifying the drafted accession treaty;
 - d. Proposes that SHIELD collaborate with the International Criminal Court (ICC), the International Court of Justice (ICJ), the United Nations Department of Peace Operations (UN DPO), and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to document and litigate violators of human rights law properly;
 - e. Requests that SHIELD prepare an annual report detailing its operations, successes, and challenges, to be submitted to the United Nations General Assembly and the Human Rights Council for review;
 - f. Invites Member States to contribute financial and logistical support, through voluntary contributions, to SHIELD's operations, as well as to promote regional cooperation to enhance SHIELD's effectiveness in cross-border cases;
 - g. Encourages all Member States to join SHIELD, in order to cooperate in sharing information on human rights abuses and hold perpetrators of human rights violations accountable in an effort to build a more equitable world;
10. *Expresses its hope* that the member states of Interpol provide additional, voluntary funding to Interpol in order to allow the organization to better aid police forces of sovereign states and to better locate and arrest international criminals;
11. *Recommends* that Interpol adopt a greater focus on bringing perpetrators of human rights violations to justice;
12. *Draws attention to* the importance of the process of Transitional Justice and:
- a. Emphasizes the role of Truth Commissions to effectively re-establish the rule of law and the administration of justice in postconflict missions, creating a basis for reparations;
 - b. Encourages the establishment of a restitution fund, allocating funds from the regular budget appropriated to the Council, as a department of the United Nations Secretariat, to assist Member States who are unable to provide just compensation for losses during conflict;
 - c. Recommends the development of temporary rehabilitation services post-conflict to include medical and psychological care as well as legal and social services to adequately address victims of human rights violations and their specific needs;
 - d. Draws attention to the advancement of education methods in collaboration with the Department of Peace Operations Office of Policy, Evaluation and Training Division to adequately address the root causes and drivers of conflict and to identify the beginning or contributing events of a conflict more effectively;

- e. Emphasizes the need for identification mechanisms, similar to the early warning and urgent action procedures utilized by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, to flag violent incidents to develop a system of risk mitigation and prevention of repeat victimization.



Code: HRC/1/5

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Safeguarding Human Rights in Times of Conflict

The Human Rights Council,

Recognizing the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (1948), which outlines and establishes the fundamental human rights of all beings,

Remembering the Human Rights Council's (HRC) responsibility to promote the protection of human rights in a fair and equal manner,

Cognizant that the best way to avoid violations of human rights is to focus on managing and distributing resources to Member States to prevent conflicts which threaten human right violations from occurring,

Noting that Member States should work collaboratively to adequately addressing human rights violations proactively in times of conflict,

Noting further that Member States should work closely with programs such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and regional programs such as the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to assist in the oversight of protecting humanitarian standards which focus on upholding human rights,

Stressing the importance of helping Member States with necessary humanitarian aid, including medical supplies, food and water, as well as funding in times of conflict, to address the human rights issues that conflicts may create,

Asserting the religious freedom and rights of women and children in times of conflict,

Condemning unfair treatment and human rights violations of people on the basis of gender, race, religion or economic status,

Bearing in mind that, according to the 2023 UNHCR Global Refugee Forum, over fifty million children were forcibly displaced due to conflict,

*Noting with concern that, according to the *Global Trends 2023* report from the UNHCR, the number of displaced people has increased every year for 12 years,*

Taking into consideration the role of regional organizations such as the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and the Asia Specific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions in promoting human rights most effectively for their people,

Affirming the need for a treaty that establishes an international framework to create prepared areas in conflict zones to address current human rights abuses,

Acknowledging the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA), which works to prevent and resolve conflict around the world by overseeing mediation, monitoring global political developments, and identifying potential conflicts before they escalate through analyzing data, producing reports, and providing briefings to the Secretary-General and Member States,

Emphasizing the United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) claims that for the past 60 years, 40% of intrastate conflicts around the world stem from natural resource scarcity,

Recalling the International Resource Panel created by the UNEP in 2007, which consists of scientists and Member States to share knowledge on the use of natural resources to mitigate resource-related conflict,

Noting with gratitude the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) funding humanitarian aid through pooled funds, including the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Pooled Funds (CBPFs), and Regional Humanitarian Funds (RHF),

1. *Intends* to draft *Prepared Action for Conflict Emergencies* (PACE), to be suggested to the General Assembly, which would outline that signing members should commit to establishing and maintaining refugee areas within 90 days of the start of a conflict:
 - a. With the knowledge that signing members would be held accountable through an accountability board for maintaining the safety, well-being, and security of civilians involved in the conflict;
 - b. Which requires access to all necessary resources, medical aid, and shelter to be in full effect by the 90-day deadline;
 - c. With possible funding options provided by the host state and supplemented with funding requested from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank (WB), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and Regional Development Banks (RDB);
2. *Advises* that once the international agreement is adopted, all Member States take immediate and necessary steps to incorporate its provisions into their domestic legislation through their internal ratification processes;
3. *Recommends* that regional groups of Member States such as, but not limited to, the African Union (AU), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the League of Arab States (LAS), the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the Organization of American States (OAS), and the European Union (EU) meet on the topic of preventing and upholding human rights in their region with a focus on:
 - a. Where and how Member States might accept refugees in the event of a conflict, including where refugee areas could be established, how many refugees could be accepted, the process for admitting them, and how long the refugee area could be maintained effectively;
 - b. Where and how both funding and supplies could be sourced to create and maintain refugee areas;
 - c. Ensuring any already established refugee areas are providing all people residing there with no or minimal risk of harm or threat to their wellbeing to the greatest extent possible;
 - d. Sharing any monitoring of current and/or possible future human rights issues within Member States of that region;
4. *Requests* Member States collaborate with the United Nations to assist in the oversight of protecting humanitarian standards, which focuses on upholding human rights through:
 - a. Member States utilizing United Nations advisors regarding policies, agreements, and principles dedicated to safeguarding human rights in times of conflict;

- b. Expanding commissions dedicated to fact-finding missions to prevent further conflict and crimes against humanity;
 - c. Recommending that Special Procedures within the HRC be amended from annually to semiannually to assist in monitoring situations specific to Member States;
5. *Guides* the General Assembly to form *The Accountability Board for Human Rights*, where:
- a. Investigation of fact-finding missions will inform the HRC that all parameters spelled out by the framework of the PACE agreement are being met continuously throughout conflicts in Member States party to it;
 - b. Failure to uphold these human rights standards as approved by the accountability board will result in a report to the Security Council and the possible refusal of aid packages and resources provided by the PACE agreement's Member States;
 - c. Experts on human rights notify violations to the board, with these representatives working collaboratively towards upholding the parameters outlined in the agreement in the execution of individual fact-finding missions;
6. *Desires* that institutions including, but not limited to, the IMF, the WB, UNDP, and RDB provide monetary incentives to Member States dealing with the refugee crisis:
- a. Which aim to provide support through partially subsidized loans with favorable terms due to their commitment to the PACE agreement;
 - b. Where these favorable terms are given to Member States that follow the UDHR within refugee camps;
 - c. With regard to which the accountability board reviews refugee camps and decides the appropriate favorable terms for the Member State;
7. *Advocates for* a collaboration with the DPPA to improve the existing early warning systems and to establish a Global Early Warning System for Conflict Prevention through existing investigation and reporting mechanisms to identify signs of potential conflict escalation better and enable timely intervention in all Member States by:
- a. Encouraging Member States and NGOs to provide financial support for the development of infrastructure and advanced technology, including investments in data collection tools, regional monitoring centers, and training programs aimed at strengthening analysis and response capabilities;
 - b. Motivating Member States to participate in Civil Protection Simulations, such as those practiced by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to increase preparedness and provide adequate training and education to civil protection agencies;
8. *Invites* Member States' respective HRC advisors and experts to participate in the UNEP International Resource Panel forums aimed at mitigating conflicts related to resource scarcity and to create state-specific plans that enable equitable resource access and sustainable usage by:
- a. Supporting the creation of tailored national plans that address each Member State's unique resource challenges to consider cultural, environmental, and socio-economic factors to ensure that actionable steps are meaningful, inclusive, and achievable for each Member State;

- b. Facilitating discussions on cross-border agreements and joint management initiatives for critical shared resources, such as water, energy, arable land, and minerals that are most essential in each region, and ensuring that distribution mechanisms are fair and transparent to all;
 - c. Encouraging the sharing of best practices and data on sustainable resource management among HRC advisors, UNEP officials, environmental scientists, and human rights advocates with an emphasis on building collaborative platforms that allow all stakeholders to utilize this data to anticipate, prevent, and address potential conflicts over vital resources;
9. *Suggests* a plan for funding humanitarian aid that would protect the well-being and livelihood of refugees while simultaneously preventing the reliance on Member States with higher GDPs to fund and allocate funds to refugees by:
- a. Promoting a global crowdfunding campaign that raises awareness and funds for humanitarian aid for refugees protected by the PACE agreement;
 - b. Continuing to allocate funds to displaced people and refugees through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), and the World Food Programme (WFP) that can be used to aid in housing, education, food, and more;
 - c. Allowing Member States to choose to fund humanitarian aid on their own accord;
 - d. Reiterating its demand for private organizations to donate to the cause of humanitarian aid;
10. *Encourages* Member States to adopt provisions from the *International Bill of Human Rights* into domestic law to provide Member States with the sovereignty to prevent or reduce present and future human rights violations during times of conflict on domestic soil without excessive foreign influence;
11. *Urges* Member States or International Organizations to support the creation and implementation of safe refugee migration methods for those who are in conflict zones, or those who are displaced within a state by:
- a. Supporting the creation of humanitarian corridors which would ensure the safe movement of refugees and migrants who are attempting to reach safety or fleeing conflict zones;
 - b. Establishing migration resource centers within classified 'safe zones' which aim to provide food, water, sanitation, and protection screening services to displaced populations, funded by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the World Bank, and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF);
12. *Expresses its hope* of the use of multiple sources to fund the agreement in times of crisis, including:
- a. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID), which will be responsible for administering international aid and assistance to civilians in conflict zones;

- b. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which will build incentives by giving grants and subsidies loans to Member States who contribute to the overall funding;
 - c. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which will be requested to fund migration resource centers and safe migration channels for displaced populations;
 - d. The United Nations Population Fund Agreement (UNFPA), which will focus on providing health and protection needs of women, girls, and young people;
 - e. Providing funding through the OCHA, which will allow Governments and private donors to pool their contributions into common, unearmarked funds to deliver life-saving assistance to people who need it most;
13. *Expresses* the importance of strengthening educational infrastructure and the involvement of regional and international institutions as a solution to the lack of continual education opportunities for displaced peoples by:
- a. Expanding educational institutions and programs, particularly in high-conflict areas;
 - b. Including preventative solutions that educate children during times of conflict such as those implemented by NGOs similar to Teachers Without Borders;
 - c. Encouraging NGOs to establish educational programs in refugee areas;
 - d. Suggesting increased education on human rights violations within the governments of Member States, which can help prevent authoritative figures from committing human rights violations, especially against civilians.