

## **Resolution A/1**

*Fully aware* that internal conflict has become commonplace causing the international community to face foreign military interventions,

*Declaring* the need to enforce human rights, cultural, economic, and political perspectives to strengthen a nation's stability,

*Recognizing* debate must encompass all aspects of the issue and address all contrasting viewpoints in order to tackle this ongoing crisis,

*Welcoming* the collaboration of all industrialized and developing nations to help address the ongoing crisis on foreign intervention in internal conflict as a whole,

*Realizing* foreign intervention issue has caused problems from all aspects including humanitarian and peacekeeping,

*Observing* the United Nations has taken great actions and measures in reducing this crisis, and now actions must be taken with individual countries,

*Confident* foreign intervention in internal conflict will dwindle only by the help of each nation's collaboration and by a set time frame,

1. Stresses the need for humanitarian interventions within the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR):
  - a. Humanitarian intervention began in Croatia with the establishment in February 1992 for those areas of Croatia from which Yugoslav (Serbian) forces were to withdraw under the Vance plan:
    - i. to send military troops to monitor in the territories of states that have not permitted to any indication of aggression from the opposing side,
  - b. Mandate of UNPROFOR will gradually expanded both territorially and functionally inside DRC:
    - i. implement the use of international sanctions through financial, political, and diplomatic terms:
      1. diplomatic sanctions will be through the diminution of ties within embassies that restrict sojourns from any visiting region,
2. Calls upon the necessity of creating transparency with the United Nations, industrialized, and developing countries:
  - a. the use of multilateral peace talks hosted by the UN annually:
    - i. roundtable private discussions to inform the global community on the current situation of each reform amongst the country's government in the conflict,
    - ii. intergovernmental consultations on the agenda, enlisting the crucial points to decrease any future complications in the intervention,

- b. magnify the plausibility in the United Nations with the reports of DRC's policy establishments
  - 3. Endorses the need to use peacekeepers between borders and enforcing peace keepings:
    - a. Peacekeepers that will be provided by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and Department of Field Support (DPFS):
      - i. with the amount of 91,383 military assistance, 12,569 workforce, 5,271 international employees, 11,700 communal noncombatants, and 1,813 volunteers,
      - ii. each peacekeeping unit will have a technical field assessment to inspect DRC's economic, governmental, and humanitarian aspect:
        - 1. allowing the appointment of senior officials to direct each group through the Security- General's discretion:
          - a. also to appoint a force commander, police commander, and senior civilian staff for further organized authoritative representatives amongst each assigned operation,
        - 2. each representative will report to the Under Secretary General for Peacekeeping Operations at the UN office,
4. Emphasizes for the collaboration amongst all nations to propose the guidelines of Resolution 1973 addressed by the Security Council over similar interventions in the DRC conflict:
  - a. within the Security Council and GA to appease the ceasefire demands and no-fly zones
    - i. Financial support through Japan's funds through six-party talks, discussing further implementation of the resolution 1973
    - ii. decrease within sanctions replaced for examinations run by the IAEA and overall inspection of the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
  - b. to utilize global and geographical organizations to coincide and meet the regulations required to secure any civilian under intercontinental threat
  - c. to share correlation amongst the organization United Nation Global Impact which is an inter-governmental establishment that further informs people of the universal principles in the UN
    - i. United Nation Environmental Program (UNEP) that will provide the financial support of 23 million dollars in the geographical sector of each region's environment through micro-mapping the to organize and filter information through geolocation arrangements
    - ii. micro-mapping will guide relief center such as CARE to transport the reports that provide tracking for the sectors that requires assistance

## **Resolution A/2**

*Recognizes* the state of harm that the people of the DR Congo are living in,

*Understands* the corruption of the DR Congo's government,

*Acknowledging* the aims of S/RES/2293 to sanction the DR Congo and its many rebel groups,

*Approving* the cause of S/RES/1325 to protect the women involved in this conflict from further harm,

1. Encourages the use of the Kimberley Process to ensure to legitimacy of valuable resources and minerals within the DR Congo through:
  - a. The expansion of the process to include not only diamonds but also:
    - i. Copper,
    - ii. Gold,
    - iii. Coltan,
    - iv. Cobalt,
  - b. Oversight by the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR);
2. Declares the need for an armed security force to guard the borders of the areas most deeply affected by foreign militaristic groups (such as the Kivu and Ituri borders) through the coordination of:
  - a. United Nations Armed Forces,
  - b. The United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO),
  - c. UN peacekeepers;
3. Requests the use of unmanned aerial vehicles to provide reconnaissance information about:
  - a. Movements of rebel groups within, into, and out of the affected areas of the DR Congo:
    - i. Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR),
    - ii. Mai-Mai groups,
    - iii. Allied Democratic Forces (ADF/NALU),
    - iv. Nyatura rebels,
    - v. Lord's Resistance Army (LRA),
  - b. Movement of illicit trade of:
    - i. Minerals,
    - ii. Weapons,
    - iii. Child Soldiers,

- iv. Sex trafficking,
  - v. Labor exploitation;
- 4. Approves the use of mobile health clinics funded by Doctors Without Borders, WHO, and other NGOs to provide medical aid to victims within areas of conflict in the DR Congo;
- 5. Suggests the use of text message based notification programs that:
  - a. Would provide up-to-date information on the locations of mobile health clinics to citizens,
  - b. Would notify citizens of emergencies and dangerous areas of conflict,
  - c. Citizens could register for at any health clinic or safe house;
- 6. Encourages the establishment and use of safe houses for women and victims of rape and sexual assault to seek medical help, shelter, and protection from harm;
- 7. Proposes the negotiation of rebel groups with the government of the DR Congo in talks mediated by a third party to:
  - a. Establish a peace treaty and cease-fire between rebel groups and the government,
  - b. Forge an agreement that will allow rebel groups to have political party representation as long as rebels agree to give up their weapons to a third party or NGO,
  - c. Establish peace and coordination between peoples once and for all in the DR Congo.

## Resolution A/3

### Solutions to The Conflict in The Democratic Republic of the Congo

General Assembly,

*Understanding that* political corruption and many economic issues in the Democratic Republic of Congo is caused by poor government that had been the result of many historical issues such as the Rwandan Genocide,

*Recognizing that* children are being used as soldiers in the DRC conflict as well as being raped and killed,

*Alarmed by* the fact that the conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo's is destroying education infrastructure which is preventing generations of children from receiving an education and attending school,

*Aware of* how the wealth of natural resources in the DRC are being used to fuel conflicts between groups rather than being used for development benefits,

1. Emphasizes the importance of increasing educational and professional training opportunities for children located in the DRC region in order to improve human and social development in the future by:
  - a. Expanding the capacity of:
    - i. Formal education infrastructure,
    - ii. The technical and vocational education and training (TVET) system ,
  - b. Improving the quality of the curricula in both systems in order to equip these children with the necessary skills to meet the demands of the labor market,
  - c. Funding youth-led enterprises with the funds:
    - i. Coming from microfinance institutions and development banks,
    - ii. Replenished by government funds, bilateral and multilateral aid, and contributions from private foundations,
  - d. Establishing internship programs for those graduating from colleges or vocational schools to provide them with experience that is under demand by private employers:
    - i. Guide implementation through detailed analytical work that will take note of the constraints to the opportunities for youth employment by sector and region,
    - ii. Would like to investigate the best, most efficient practices in other African regions, which can be imitated in the DRC;
2. Strongly condemns the use of child soldiers in the DRC and would like to combat this through:
  - a. The Child Soldiers International organization:
    - i. Which has, for the last decade, partnered with Congolese organizations, to assist in researching the military use of children in DRC,

- ii. The organization uses the research discovered in order to help end the recruitment of children by the state armed forces, which is supported by the United Nations and the Congolese government,
    - iii. They also provide awareness-raising materials, which is used to inform the local authorities, communities and armed groups about their obligation to protect and secure children,
  - b. The social and psychological reintegration of affected children into society through:
    - i. Scaling up resources allocated to expand health and education infrastructure,
    - ii. Establishing a specialized curricula in health training institutions for social-psychological treatment for victims,
    - iii. Sensitization on health and psychological effects of war and violence such as communities that have former child soldiers,
    - iv. Effective coordination between donors, NGOs, and the government;
- 3. Encourages the establishment of a peacebuilding and development framework that will include an open, constructive dialogue at the local and national levels that:
  - a. Discusses topics of:
    - i. Ethnicity,
    - ii. Human rights,
    - iii. Land rights,
    - iv. Political representation,
    - v. Rights of minorities,
  - b. Learns from past successful experiences in other countries in Africa, such as the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in South Africa,
  - c. Requires technical, diplomatic, and financial support from the regional community such as the African Union, and the country's international development partners,
  - d. Requires the inclusion of women in peacebuilding dialogues;
- 4. Promotes the advancement of an infrastructure expansion and restoration plan through increased efficiency in the:
  - a. Energy sector, which would consist of a mixture of strategies that involves investment in both large and micro power generation centers in rural areas,
    - i. One of the largest power generation sources is the hydro power sources and help contribute to industrial and urban regions,
    - ii. Smaller power generation centers cater more towards rural and small town areas and are supported by the African Development Bank (AfDB),
  - b. Transport sector, which stresses the significance in improving the linkages between various nodes of transport networks through:
    - i. Namely waterways, which would generate high economic returns in facilitation of trade worldwide, as well as linking aspects of the transport network together,
    - ii. Railroads,
    - iii. Roads,

- c. Telecommunication infrastructures, where public-private partnerships (PPPs) have the ability to capitalize aspects of the private sector, but is also able to gain the power of public financing from the government and donors:
  - i. It is important to improve the security in rural areas by increasing the flow of information across the country,
  - ii. The PPP has been successful previously through the communications and relations with the USAID, MONUSCO, and Vodacom;
- 5. Supports leveraging the potential of natural resources in the DRC rather than having it fuel conflicts by:
  - a. Harnessing natural resources for economic development by drawing valuable resources from:
    - i. The UNECA policy research and technical capacity building structures,
    - ii. African Legal Support Facility by the African Development Bank,
    - iii. The experience in Zimbabwe that can assist in creating strategies to promote indigenization of natural resource exploitation,
  - b. Making sure natural resource revenues are used efficiently by:
    - i. Adopting and enforcing a rule on the distribution of natural resource rents between the central government and the local communities,
    - ii. Drawing from the experiences of other countries such as Botswana in regards to this investment rule, or Guinea in regards to the distribution of revenues,
  - c. Improving transparency in the governance with:
    - i. Mining and forestry exploitation contracts that should be published and made accessible to all stakeholders,
    - ii. Having tax payments by MNCs systematically published in paper documents and electronic documents.

## Resolution A/4

### *Solutions Regarding the Question of Conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo*

The Disarmament and International Security Committee,

*Recognizing* the need to reform Congolese democratic institutions to strengthen the legitimacy of the government,

*Recalling* the historical events of the First and Second Congo Wars, the Rwandan Genocide, and the non-state actors in Eastern Congo,

*Bearing in mind* the ongoing conflict contributing to the instability of human rights, governmental, and economic systems,

1. Endorses the creation of a peace forum that,
  - a. Brings together the Mobutu and Tutsi tribal leaders as well as representing all foreign nations that wish to take part in conflict relief efforts to,
    - i. Negotiate current conflict issues through a politically, religiously, and culturally neutral forum and,
    - ii. Represent the goals of the international community
  - b. Oversees all relief efforts and programs in the DR Congo in addition to,
    - i. Review all proposals for peace and relief efforts that,
    - ii. Will ensure respect for national sovereignty and regulate limits to foreign intervention and,
    - iii. Provide feedback to the international community as to where funds and efforts should be focused.
2. Requesting renewal of the Emergency Demobilization and Reintegration Project to,
  - a. Stabilize communities with ex-combatants through,
    - i. Vocational training to assist former soldiers in getting jobs and,
    - ii. Continue to help over 150,000 ex-combatants with financial aid,
  - b. Aid in rebuilding a struggling DRC economy by,
    - i. Allowing towns and communities to develop and succeed and,
    - ii. Reallocate government expenditure from military to social and economic sectors.
3. Desiring a system of Peacekeeper reform through,
  - a. The circulation of peacekeeper groups to randomized locations as,
    - i. a preventative measure to ensure Peacekeepers from one nation do not congregate at one base or,

- ii. Use cultural connections and ties to exert influence
  - b. Regulating when new peacekeepers move to new bases and refugee camps to,
    - i. Ensure that they will undergo new training sessions and,
    - ii. Oversight in order to remain ethical and unbiased in addition to,
  - c. Updating new training and protocols every quarter to,
    - i. Adapt to new challenges and complications that arise in the Congo and,
    - ii. Be overseen ensuring efficiency and effectiveness.
- 4. Advocates for the implementation of a comprehensive martial court system to,
  - a. Be localized in each province of the DR Congo that,
    - i. Will work under common law instituting strict punishments for military leaders and foot-soldiers alike for criminal offenses and,
    - ii. Specifically evaluates crimes committed for political and military advantage and violence against women,
    - iii. Ensure that there is security sector accountability,
  - b. Institute the Martial Oversight for Community Interaction framework to,
    - i. Promote communication between martial courts, government personnel, and citizens and,
    - ii. Allow more power for small scale actions to be taken that will help communities directly and efficiently.
- 5. Welcoming a police reform embodied by,
  - a. Taking actions to develop communication strategies that,
    - i. Will connect police stations across the provinces and nation and,
    - ii. Allow the police force to act quickly and efficiently with an expanded knowledge of the current situation,
  - b. Implementing training camps that,
    - i. Will include informational videos and seminars on the effects of war such as rape and,
    - ii. Increase rapid response procedures as well as accountability.
- 6. Further requesting the adoption of the Focused Developmental Restorative Infrastructure Initiative Program that,
  - a. Works to create through the focus on four main topics,
    - i. Investment platforms for public and private sectors to invest or donate towards the DR Congo's infrastructure to
      - 1. Continue funding rehabilitation projects and prevent the misappropriation of funds,
    - ii. Asset Allocation that ensures funds are evenly distributed throughout the urban and rural communities to,
      - 1. Prevent the emergence of cheap labor and other workforce abuses,

- iii. Integration that would supply the DR Congo with a plan to begin advancing their country incrementally, beginning focus with necessities such as,
    - 1. Clean water, education, and welfare and,
    - 2. Continuing transportation systems as well as emphasizing emerging trade partnerships with UN bodies called to assist in transitions including UNESCO, UNICEF, and UN Energy,
  - iv. Oversight committees initiated by the United Nations that will,
    - 1. Encompass the nation's sovereignty and will not operate without the DRC's consent and,
    - 2. Lack of oversight will result in documentation and be reported to the General Assembly and World Bank.
7. Suggesting the establishment of a Financial Stability Oversight Program to
- a. Ensure financial action taken benefits rather than harms the nation and remains tailored towards the nation's needs and,
  - b. Allow the careful evaluation and analysis of current financial aid programs and all economic efforts to,
    - i. Affirm that resources are being used wisely and effectively and,
    - ii. Remove or reform any obsolete or inept programs.
8. Approving all efforts towards the elimination of the use of conflict minerals contributing to conflict in the DR Congo including,
- a. Instituting harsh punishments for Western companies such as Casa Mining and Banero Gold for funding military groups in association with conflict minerals and,
  - b. Reforming the jurisdiction and use of mining areas in Eastern DRC and how the minerals are used by,
    - i. Modeling the reformed mining system currently in use by the Senegalese government,
    - ii. Initiate the tagging and tracking institute that creates a database with a unique tracking number and a government distributed barcode that cannot be replicated.

## Resolution A/5

### THE CONFLICT WITHIN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

#### DISEC,

*Emphasizing* the growing conflict at hand, which is needed to be handled careful and efficiently,

*Taking note* the many issues within each of this nation's sectors, including political, economic and social factors of the DR Congo,

*Deeply concerned with* the lack of basic human necessities and resources within various areas of the DR Congo due to this continuous conflict,

*Realizing* the dire need of a quick end to conflict within this region,

*Affirming* the utilization of peaceful, but effective methods to strengthen and improve the infrastructure of this impoverished and conflict-ridden nation,

1. Authorizes the utilization of humanitarian exercises such as that of Mercy Corps in which,
  - a. They work in more than forty different nations which face some of the world's worst challenges,
    - i. Through no political agenda,
    - ii. Allowing for a groundwork for peace within this region through a shared incentive of cooperation instead of continuous conflict,
  - b. Have helped in the past in many areas including,
    - i. Helping prevent an outbreak of cholera within four communities in the DRC including Mugunga,
    - ii. Piping in clean water, building latrines and washing stations as well as distributing needed treatment supplies in addition to other necessities including food in Goma City,
  - c. The use of Cash for Work programs established through Mercy Corps in order to,
    - i. Provide money grants to ex-combatants and citizens in exchange for work to improve the nation's infrastructure as well as specific intrastate jobs,
    - ii. Allow for early economic recovery which would,
      1. Provide a quick boost to the economy,
      2. Increase the trained job market in a post-conflict nation, allowing for a quicker recovery time,
      3. Build a platform for long-term economic development,
    - iii. Acts as a short term intervention which can be implemented within the nation in a much less shorter time than other forms of aid,

2. Endorses the creation of an advisory committee, which would umbrella various projects under one body including the areas of,
  - a. Discrimination due to almost three-fourths of conflicts within the DRC stem from cultural issues, which would include long term education reform including textbook curriculum, changing to objective education,
  - b. Media Propaganda to combat extremist propaganda and discriminatory messages through,
    - i. Government cooperation and specific campaigns,
    - ii. Programs such as the Counter Extremism Project (CEP), which seeks to target growing threat of extremist Islamic militants on multiple fronts, including exposing financial networks,
  - c. Training and Education systems in which the focus would be to combat prejudice within the region and diminish conflicts arisen from such issue,
3. Suggests the expansion of welfare and communal impartiality, which is directly correlated to the improvement and development of overall health and educational needs and security standards outlining,
  - a. The usage of grassroots programs, like the International Rescue Committee (IRC), which can increase economic gains and decrease percentage of poverty within the populous,
  - b. The development of forms of pluralism through agencies like the Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN) to aid in both government and security as well as cultural tolerance, gender and social equity and good governance which,
    - i. Helps to improve living conditions without discrimination to their faith, origin, or gender,
    - ii. Already works in thirty developing nations,
    - iii. Seeks to strengthen the role of the private sector,
    - iv. Helps poverty-stricken region to regain a level of self reliance,
  - c. The utilization of CCTs or conditional cash transfers, which are,
    - i. A safety net program that have become increasingly popular and effective in developing nations over the last decade,
    - ii. Successful in decreasing poverty and increasing education and health throughout nations like Bangladesh, Indonesia, Turkey, and South Africa,
    - iii. An addition of a common core of education about militant groups around, or in the region itself,
4. Encourages the utilization of organizations like the International Organization of Migration (IOM) as well as its assisted migration services which,
  - a. Are partnered with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to obtain visas and all relevant documentation required to enter a country,
  - b. Performs medical screening services to see if individuals are dangerous to others, and then creates travel arrangements and, upon arrival, provides follow up transits to ensure individuals are safe through OIM funds
  - c. Also allows for return services to those wishing to return to home countries with air travel assistance, and provides monetary assistance to help restart lives
  - d. Provides training to the immigrants so they can rapidly adapt to their new environment

5. Supports the investment in large scale infrastructure in which,
  - a. The World Bank states and estimates that investments in large scale infrastructure, could significantly support the growth of the economy as well as the IMF states it is boosting the economy,
  - b. Additionally coordinates a multi-sectoral program similar to the IASC, by which we can unite 12 UN entities to prevent gender violence like rape and set a unified guideline for response and prevention
  - c. Development projects can be performed, like Jubilee, which is a 500-bed hospital that brings world-class medicine back to the DRC which will be,
    - i. Operated by the Padiyath group, which manages hospitals throughout India and the Middle East
    - ii. Funded through a joint venture with organizations like Sinohydro, a large Chinese engineering firm,
  - d. Supportive branches can be utilized like,
    - i. the National Agricultural Investment Plan (NIPA) where,
      1. Its first project will be the development of 16 large agro-parks
      2. The nation's rehabilitation and construction process would commence providing access to agricultural developments and by combining training, health, and storage facilities, creating one cohesive unit,
    - ii. Energy One Africa due to,
      1. Only 3% population has electricity
      2. Solar power systems of any sizes can be utilized and built,
      3. Trains over 100 officials to operate in a 5 day curriculum and training
      4. Can be place in the rural areas
6. Approves the implementation of improved agricultural methods to create a stable infrastructure through,
  - a. The utilization of NGOs such as the Development Innovations Group, and models like it which,
    - i. Provide clean water sources, sanitation and hygiene, advisory services, and vocational opportunities
    - ii. Can be partnered with organizations like the Agribusiness Infrastructure Development Investment Program (AIDIP) who,
      1. create more opportunities and jobs within the workforce
      2. optimize the efficient utilization of resources
  - b. Using the One Acre foundation to aid in the education of rural citizens about new and improved farming techniques through farmer field and life schools projects which would show
    - i. Inadequate opportunities and facilities for basic and appropriate education and training facilities for children and youth in rural areas

- ii. Proven to be successful towards the refugees in Uganda
  - iii. Helping over 200,000 people in Africa
- 7. Calls for the use of ASA Microfinancing,
  - a. Being known as the largest microfinancing organization in the world with a cumulative loan distribution of over \$10 billion dollars,
  - b. As well as a partnership with the World Bank and African Bank for investments in the Inga Dams, which holds the potential to provide sustainable energy for all of Africa, as well as the capacity to export energy to Western Europe,
    - i. The centrepiece of the Inga Dams, the Grand Inga Dam, is the world's largest hydropower project and is an instrumental factor in Africa's future energy strategy
    - ii. Electrification rates within the DR Congo stand at around one percent, which is also a major contributor to the nation's continuous issue of poverty, in which
      - 1. The dam would help power South Africa, Botswana, Angola, and Namibia
      - 2. Would provide energy to the ever-increasing population of the African continent,
      - 3. Would also drive many African nations into self-sustaining energy superpower
  - c. Allows industries to utilize a sustainable and renewable source of energy instead of relying on fossil fuels and other more difficult or dangerous forms of energy production,
  - d. Utilizes finance tracking systems to ensure transparency within the organization
- 8. Recommends the use of the Megatons to Megawatts program to ensure environmental stability as the program,
  - a. Converts highly enriched Uranium currently present within the DR Congo to Low Enriched Uranium (LEU),
  - b. Allows for other companies, like Centrus, to purchase the LEU and place the uranium on the market which,
    - i. Reduces the stockpile of nuclear weapons present within the nation,
    - ii. Creates viable economic incentives for the DR Congo,
    - iii. Produces clean and valuable energy resources as well as available medical radioisotopes,
  - c. Uses this LEU to generate electricity which,
    - i. Has been utilized in different nations, like the United States, who produce ten percent of their electricity from Low Enriched Uranium,
    - ii. Adds to the already present energy reserve the DR Congo contains with its available hydroelectric potential,
  - d. Allows for other various nations and organizations to support developing nations like the DR Congo in research and process oriented initiatives to export either isotopes or LEU in which in the past, the IAEA provided Russia with financial

grants for the Reduced Enrichment for Research and Test Reactors Program (RERTR)

9. Advocates the use of Echo Technology, specifically the Rainforest Connection, which uses techniques to capture acoustic sounds like automobiles, firearms, artillery, and various animals in which,
  - a. The Rainforest Connection uses old phones protected in waterproof cases to record transmit these sounds to a cloud server
    - i. If a phone is placed into an area more than two or three Kilometers apart and receives weak service, they can be equipped with inexpensive antennas, funded through the World Bank at a slim cost,
    - ii. During a proof in Sumatra, the phones are proven to withstand various weather patterns, including lightning and extreme humidity,
  - b. The sounds are recorded as data and alerts teams like the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) or the nation's protective military group within the region in which,
    - i. They are equipped with GPS mechanism, they are equipped with anti-theft capability which alert patrolling officials
    - ii. The Rainforest Connection technology detects nocturnal and cryptic animals and the recording is not invasive or bias
    - iii. Using these recycled phones reduces the use of Cotton Ore, which is mined in the DR Congo, continuing to reduce the chance of environmental crime
10. Proposes the implementation of the Renewable Energy Access by Creative Housing (REACH) initiative, which is a United Nations Development Program lead development towards affordable housing in the underdeveloped and poverty-stricken regions with reliable access to sustainable and renewable energy, to:
  - a. Create a lasting cooperation led by the UNDP between existing programs in the region, local community offices, and external governmental and non-governmental corporations and organizations,
  - b. Implement sustainable energy strategies, procedures, and technology dependent on each local condition and geographical location,
  - c. Develop a diversified use of locally-sourced materials, energy sources, and labor markets in order to,
    - i. Boost local and regional job markets and economic sectors,
    - ii. Develop maintainable autonomy through off-grid options,
  - d. Utilize and take advantage of all available natural resources within the geographical location in not only housing for superior living conditions, but improving overall infrastructure in general,
  - e. Monitor progression of underdeveloped nations within individual Member States to validate REACH initiative's effectiveness.

## **Resolution B/1**

*Keeping in mind* the use of UAVs to serve as military weapons and intelligence,

*Expressing deep concern* for the civilian casualties caused by unmanned aircrafts during world crisis,

*Reaffirming* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognizes the right to life, liberty, and the security of a person,

*Seeking* methods of legal transparency, accountability, and promotion in drone usage within state sovereignty,

*Expecting* to achieve settlement on international laws with overall member state consent,

*Believing* retribution should be executed to those violate the terms of laws and restrictions outlined,

1. Supports the use of drones in aiding the nuclear industry by:
  - a. Intercept drones tracking down illicit drone flights through scanners and cord systems
  - b. Adding cameras, such as CCTV cameras, radiation sensors, and heat sensors in order to achieve perimeter monitoring at the nuclear facilities
    - i. Helps provide full coverage of the nuclear site and provides more accurate and fast readings
  - c. Helping in disaster response and clean-up operations where it would not be safe to send a human,
  
2. Authorizes regulations including:
  - a. No drone should be operated above 400 feet or flown over any person or group of people within a 50 meter distance,
  - b. No drone will be allowed to take off without a permit, licenses, and the operator being cleared,
  - c. An applicant shall not be less than 18 years of age for a remote pilot license,
  - d. Operators must apply for 12 month permit or license,
  - e. Regulations do not apply to toy aircrafts,

3. Encourages member states to join the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in order to:
  - a. Help create internationally agreed regulations for the use of drones through the Standards and Recommended Practices (SARP),
  
4. Calls Upon Member States to ensure transparency through methods including:
  - a. Keeping record of all past violations of the international law caused by the use of drones,
  - b. Conducting investigations if there are indications of violation,
  
5. Urges all States to verify the use of UAV's are within counter terrorism through:
  - a. Complying all obligations through international law,
  - b. Including the Charter of the United Nations,
    - i. Addressing the international human rights law and international humanitarian law - specifically the principles of precaution, distinction and proportionality,
  
6. Calls upon the Special Rapporteurs on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism and on the Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions to continue to monitor and report on violations imposed on human rights as a result of the use of drones to the UNGA and the HRC,
  
7. Calls for holding an interactive panel discussion of experts at the 27th Session of HCR to further discuss on this issue

## **Resolution B/2**

*Keeping in mind* that there are over 680 drone operations that are done by companies and countries across the world,

*Noting* the recent use of UAVs in the 1960's in a number of international conflicts such as the War of Attrition and the Yom Kippur War as cheap fighting vehicles that drastically decreased risk to pilots,

*Declaring* that only 85 countries have UAV capabilities with 78 of those countries only having surveillance drones,

*Fully aware* of the critical issues that are related to using UAVs for ensuring international security such as laws dealing with country sovereignty and nonintervention, basic human rights, and the UN Charter,

*Assessing* the technology on the use of UAVs for its missions, United Nation commissioned an extensive study on the recommendation of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters,

*Recognizing* the use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle in surveillance and reconnaissance contributes to the success of United Nation peacekeeping missions throughout the world,

*Agreeing* The Secretary-General's position on armed UAVs that they must only be used in accordance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law,

*Defining* strict and transparent measures in the deployment of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle addresses the concerns of United Nation member states;

1. Condemns the use of UAVs consistent with the United Nations Charter involving violation of the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, unless:
  - a. State has given its consent to the use of UAV on its territory,
  - b. Security Council authorizes action pursuant to Article 39 under Chapter VII with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace, and acts of aggression,
  - c. UAVs are used in a State's self-defense;
  
2. Authorizes a state may use UAVs under the right of self-defence, when a state:
  - a. Must act to mitigate grave of persisting danger of an armed attack,
  - b. Is invaded by another state's armed forces in its own territory,
  - c. Defends against the armed attacks by independent non-State aggressors;

3. Declares that the use of UAVs outside of a conflict zone must be transparent, accountable and follows strict conditions for a state's sovereign territory such as:
  - a. Complying with international human rights and humanitarian law in regards to:
    - i. Individual privacy,
    - ii. Inhumane or unusual appliances of law;
  - b. Directing the operations against combatants and military objectives,
  - c. Avoiding and minimizing incidental loss of civilian life and civilian objects,
  - d. Prohibiting the use of weapons of mass destruction;
4. Reaffirms the 1949 Geneva Conventions that member states must register the development, acquisition, stockpiling and transfer of UAVs by:
  - a. Making public the development of UAV systems,
  - b. Registering imports and exports on UAVs,
  - c. Embedding permanent identification technology into UAVs,
  - d. Prohibiting the transfer of UAVs to terrorist organizations;
5. Encourages both prosperous and developing nations to utilize the mobility and efficiency of UVAs in order to:
  - a. Secure porous borders to prevent:
    - i. Illicit trade of drugs, weapons, and peoples,
    - ii. Illegal immigration, which will lead to an increase in registered citizens and refugees;
  - b. Reduce the casualties of defensive forces and innocence:
    - i. By utilizing the accuracy of lethal strikes to specific threats,
    - ii. For there is no pilot required on board,
    - iii. For UAV is able to provide for the surveillance for and instead of ground troops without the threat of casualties,
    - iv. For the weapon systems do not require area of effect weaponry which causes civilian harm;
  - c. Provide domestic security for military and police forces,
  - d. Tracking and disarming active weaponry such as:
    - i. Landmines through infrared and beta radiation scanning,
    - ii. Electromagnetic field deployment in order to locate shells and misfired bombs,
  - e. Secure maritime territory:
    - i. Which will allow for greater expansion, research, and harvesting of territories,
    - ii. By the standards of UNCLOS III and any further passed resolutions,
    - iii. To combat piracy and at-sea crimes,
6. Emphasizes the importance of the continuation of research upon:
  - a. Frequency allocation to:
    - i. Strengthen and clarify connection between the pilot and the drone,
    - ii. Modify and defend UAVs from electromagnetic interference,

- iii. Secure data and transmissions from interruption and theft from third party signals;
  - b. Electromagnetic interference where:
    - i. A large electromagnetic field may interrupt communication between the pilot and the UAV,
    - ii. Interruption has caused drones to crash unconventionally,
    - iii. UAVs lose all data and cannot be tracked as to it's location,
    - iv. Iran captured a disconnected surveillance UAV in 2011,
    - v. It is especially prevalent in the RQ-170;
  - c. Unit Navigation in order to avoid further collision and possible danger through the transport of weaponry;
- 7. Approves nations to put appropriate punishments on countries that refuse to follow international law regarding UVAs by:
  - a. Placing heavy economic sanctions on countries to prevent them from manufacturing more militarized UAVs,
  - b. Sending in military forces into a law-breaking country when necessary,
  - c. Recalling research brought up for electromagnetic interference in order to disarm illegal or hostile UAVs.

## Resolution B/3

*Keeping in mind* that drones only have a 48% success rate in taking out their target,

*Alarmed* at the 4000+ civilians that have been killed in the last 8 years,

*Astonished* by the number of drone strikes each year that result in mass casualties around the globe,

1. Endorses the revision of foreign diverse Lethal Unmanned Aerial Vehicle policies to ban LUAVs through the ratification and the agreement of the UMBRA Protocol (Unmanned Based Ratified Amendments Protocol) into sovereign constitutions or legally binding domestic documents with justification from:
  - a. The alarming ‘true-target’ rate of the standard United States “Predator Drone” above Afghan and Pakistani skies leveled at a constant 2% from the years 2005 to 2010
  - b. Faulty hardware and Central Remote Impulse Misfires (CRIM) that allow for potential hijacking of lethal UAVs in radio-wave heavy areas with relatively inexpensive means
    - i. American Hellfire-armed Predator drones above Mount Sinjar, Kurdistan in 2013 offered little to none resistance to 25\$ hardware obtained by Anjuhmar militants
  - c. Favoring non-violent applications of UAVs and drones such as:
    - i. The “Disaster Drone Integration System” (DDIS) which incorporates surveillance drones to topographically map hurricane stricken areas to provide clear routes for transportation
    - ii. The Air Survey Drone (ASD) utilizes remote-controlled directional flares to propel itself towards the troposphere and lower stratosphere to gauge wind current levels and temperature.
      1. Used by weather analysts and meteorologists to predict weather and airspeed
  - d. The UMBRA Protocol in itself amends war-time clauses in legally and nationally binding documents to prevent the use of LUAVs
1. Utilizing small hand launched drones that work by,
  - a. Spraying semiconducting nanocrystals with quantum properties that,
    - i. Are 50 atoms in diameter

- ii. Emit specific wavelengths that are able to be illuminated with an infrared laser from 300 meters away
    - B. Allowing the tracking of targets to move to a more remote location before taking them out, minimizing casualties,
    - C. improve the efficiency of lethal unmanned aerial vehicles,
3. Emphasizes the use of drones for humanitarian purposes in the case of natural disasters and not in war torn areas:
- a. Can be used for data collecting and observation in the case of a natural disaster to:
    - i. Allow recovery teams to properly asses the situation of a natural disaster
    - ii. Allow to pinpoint regions in need of most help
    - iii. Can be used for search and rescues especially when equipped with infrared cameras and microphones/speakers for communication
  - b. Can be used for deploying humanitarian aid to disaster victims:
    - i. When they are out of reach of normal transport
    - ii. Stuck in the rubble from the disaster
    - iii. Can be used for relief devices given to victims
  - c. and agricultural uses
    - i. Can be used for crop analysis
    - ii. Can be used for land inspections
4. Encourages the implementation of the 2014 Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Drone Framework that works by;
- a. Creating detailed post operative drone strike reports from every nation that contains,
    - i. Who the intended target was,
    - ii. Legalities surrounding the drone strike,
    - iii. Total casualties,
    - iv. Unintended casualties,
  - b. Making public all past drone strikes domestic and international,
    - i. Including unsuccessful operations,
  - c. Increasing transparency between nations when a drone strike has occurred,
5. Calls upon the UNGE or the United Nations Group of Experts to monitor all drones strikes using the Norse Mapping System which:
- a. Uses over 50 million sensors around the world to capture real time drone strikes and cyber attacks
  - b. Will allow for accountability of nation's and tag each drone strike to a country and it's drones
  - c. Be helpful in collecting data based on drone strikes for UNGE data analysis

- i. Can be used in cases of war crimes by a country that may be on trial
- ii. Allows for secure data in the case of conflicts between countries
- iii. Be used to create safer UAV regulations and statistics can be used to correlate time and death patterns

6. Recommends nations equip drones with microelectromechanical (MEMs) chips with AUG virus that will for cyber defense purposes;

- a. This will prevent hacking based off of unsecured frequencies that some drones may operate on
- b. AUG virus runs on a microcantilever resonating software and it can:
  - i. Stop the most complex of viruses that use quantum tunneling maneuvers based on quantum computing viruses,
  - ii. Track where the attack is coming by implanting a Trojan Horse and providing the exact location of the hack that is in a 100 meter radius of error
- c. Uses monocrystalline silicon MEMs to send signals to the base of operations in the case of struggle so:
  - i. The base of operation is notified of a hack or malfunction in the software of the drone
  - ii. Can use a 32 digit code to completely override the drone by sending an anti-distress override signal to the MEMs
  - iii. Allow for control of drones on a secure IoT network for the base of operations to use.

## **Resolution B/4**

*Recognizing* that Timor-Leste experienced varying security conditions during the time in which drones were deployed within the country,

*Draws* attention to the approximate 4,000 civilian casualties as a result of the use of UAVs in Iraq and Pakistan alone,

*Fully alarmed* by the lack of transparency and accountability of UAVs throughout member states and the international community,

*Taking into consideration* that the UN has utilized UAVs in peacekeeping missions in Mali (MINUSMA) as well as in D.R. Congo (MONUSCO) for monitoring military forces, arms trafficking, etc.,

*Further recalling* UNHRC resolution A/HRC/25/L.32 which focused on ensuring that the use of armed drones in counter-terrorism and military operations is in accordance with international law,

1. Authorizes the implementation of heightened security in densely populated civilian zones by:

a. Enforcing Radiation Isotope Identification Device (RIID) which:

- i. Will work to have the ability to evaluate the the spectrum of radiation,
- ii. Previously been endorsed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission,

b. Installing Sensor Cable Monitoring Fences with Intrusion Detection Systems

which possibly:

- i. Can be placed in public places to insure the safety of innocent civilians,
- ii. Could recognize the false alarms triggered by natural occurrences,

iii. Monitor low flying drones and other suspicious objects;

2. Affirms the need for humanitarian aid for civilians affected by drone strikes through:

a. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) which can:

i. Operate the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) that is able to:

1. Provide efficient and effective humanitarian aid for people affected by armed conflict,

2. Allot approximately \$450 million to humanitarian aid in over 50 countries and has been proven effective,

ii. Manage humanitarian evaluations directed by the UN General Assembly, Inter-Agency Standing Committee, or the Emergency Relief Coordinator that assess,

1. Country-specific policy,

2. Funding for humanitarian financing mechanisms,

3. Joint humanitarian impacts,

b. The increased collaboration between the UNHRC and Air Serv International which:

i. Provides air transportation in support of humanitarian programs and international disaster relief operations,

ii. Has performed vital flight operations in 36 countries across Eastern Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and Asia;

3. Recommends countries be allowed to use drone disarmament through:

a. The Area Defense Anti-Munitions (ADAM) disarmament systems in order to provide countries with defense;

i. With the use of laser technology in order to disarm and shoot down drones,

ii. And has a self contained and transportable ground based system,

b. Permitting countries to shoot drones after the drone has violated its contract and/or law, but in a contained, safe, controlled environment;

4. Calls upon the use of Forensic Architecture which will work towards:

- a. Helping provide information concerning the geological locations of drone strikes,
- b. Collaborating with the International Centre for Counter Terrorism which will deploy drones to areas of risk after drone strikes'
- c. Already provides intel for the United Nations and has worked alongside NGOs, international prosecution teams, etc;

5. Promotes the creation of the Unmanned Aerial Vehicles Implementation in Restriction Programme (UAV-IRP) which would:

- a. Require all UAVs used in conflict zones to,
  - i. Pass an aerospace test to ensure that the drones are able to operate and fly safely,
  - ii. Limit the amount of UAVs each country may have,
  - iii. Contain SZ DJI Technology that will:
    - 1. Restrict drone use in specific and detailed areas,
    - 2. Allow countries to decide what areas are completely restricted to drones,
- b. Help to increase the safety of drone use worldwide by:
  - i. Limiting the amount of power UAVs have in efforts to reduce the amount of civilian casualties,
  - ii. Developing specific regions in which the UAVs are not permitted to increase civilian safety.

## **Resolution B/5**

*Aware* of the large controversy that the use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles poses,

*Keeping in mind* that UAVs are a potential asset towards extracting information nations in conflict or locating suspected persons,

*Bearing in mind* the destructive impact drone strikes may have on national security,

*Recognizing* the apprehension of the international community to utilize UAVs since drone strikes pose a high risk due to the possibility of civilian deaths during a targeted drone strike,

*Taking into account* the need for the improvement of precision of drones in the case of drone strikes,

1. Authorizes the creation of a Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Panel (UAVP) to discuss the use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) to:

- a. reduce the amount of UAVs used in combat,
- b. using a representative from nations in the UN Security Council,
  - i. using the five permanent members,
  - ii. and rotating the ten other members of the panel as the Security Council rotates,
- c. emphasize conflict zones and ensure all nations are aware of them prior to the commencement of drone strikes,
- d. enforce punishments towards violations of the use of UAVs;

2. Confirms the need to stop the everyday use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles with weapons by:

- a. only allowing for UAVs to have weapons after,
  - i. it has been voted upon by the nations thus,
    1. preserving the sovereignty of the nations,
    2. making sure the UAVs are not used improperly,
  - ii. all nations have agreed it is the best possible solution,
  - iii. it is a last plan of action,
- b. if UAVs with weapons have been used illegally, suggests the enforcement of consequences towards nations such as:
  - i. the nation's suspension from the UAVP,
  - ii. if repeated, termination from the UAVP and suggesting implementing trade sanctions rather than economic sanctions to,
    1. stop trade on weapons within these nations,

2. allow for economically unstable nations to be able to withstand these sanctions,
- c. assuring the UAVP remains fair and just to all nations in the UN using UAVs;

3. Promotes the use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles as a method of gathering information:

- a. since surveillance drones have been successful in improving situational awareness by,
  - i. improving the locational accuracy of UN led forces,
  - ii. improving knowledge on the situation or conflict,
  - iii. increasing the accessibility to innocent civilians captured in a conflict zoned,
- b. by emphasizing the benefits of surveillance drones to the international community;

4. Further recommends only using armed UAVs for defense in nations with no strong protection system and:

- a. allowing the nations to defend themselves using UAVs only as a final resort,
  - i. if the nation doesn't have financial stability,
  - ii. if the nation doesn't have a strong military unit,
  - iii. if the nation is under serious attack and cannot withhold any longer with a defense mechanism,
- b. allowing for an inexpensive and accessible protection method,
  - i. which aids the nations to stay as economically stable as possible,
  - ii. allows for nations to be well protected using the surveillance UAVs,
  - iii. and only for use in developing nations or nations that need support;

5. Further invites the use of surveillance drones in UN peacekeeping services:

- a. as surveillance vehicles to provide information,
  - i. that could potentially provide information on possible threats,
  - ii. through improved technology such as communication devices and monitoring technology,
- b. working alongside the Joint Mission Analysis Cell to analyse and collect data in areas of conflict,
- c. which has been previously implemented in MONUSCO in DR Congo,
  - i. where drones with photographic equipment and infrared technology were used to detect hidden troops,
    1. which allowed them to track the movement of opposing troops,
    2. beneficially aid troops entering hostile territory,
    3. as well as document atrocious behavior,
  - ii. to enhance the peacekeepers ability to protect civilians,
- d. to improve the troops situational awareness,
- e. in the making of informed leadership and civilian decisions regarding the current situation,

- f. which allows peacekeepers to maintain stealth when dealing with arms brokers or embargo breakers,
- g. to increase the ability of peacekeepers to respond to violations of human rights,
- h. to monitor international border security,
- i. to monitor the opposition forces,
- j. that will monitor refugee camps and ensure their protection,

6. Endorses the enforcement of drone strikes specifically in conflict zones:

- a. since drone strikes often lack the precise technological capability to devastate directly inside areas of conflict,
- b. along with the punishment of nations that strike outside of a conflict zone,
  - i. considering the civilian lives that are at stake if drone strikes impact even directly outside of a conflict zone,
  - ii. punishments such as removal from the UAVP;

7. Designates the use of surveillance drones for victim aid where:

- a. victims of any violence will be found and,
  - i. will be able to assure a maximum amount of survivors,
  - ii. have an accessible and inexpensive method to find those injured,
  - iii. provide an easy way to find and identify those who have died in action,
- b. victims of natural disasters will,
  - i. be found and returned home,
  - ii. be easily identified,
  - iii. have a faster way of returning to a hospital,
  - iv. have easier access to care,
  - v. be found quickly and effectively,
- c. those who cannot be found will,
  - i. be searched for using drones,
  - ii. not use manpower to find these people,
  - iii. acquire the people without risking the life of search teams, be able to use drones to find rather than teams of people.