

The Doon School Model United
Nations Conference 2017

BACKGROUND GUIDE



UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSION
FOR REFUGEES

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DSMUN '17

ABOUT DSMUN

The Doon School Model United Nations Conference is one of India's biggest and most reputed high school MUN conference. Inaugurated in 2007, the Doon School Model United Nations Society has consistently hosted a series of engaging, entertaining and intellectually stimulating conferences, with each leaving a unique legacy behind it. DSMUN has grown to be one of the key entries in every MUNning calendar. DSMUN has a history of attracting the best of, both, the Indian and the international delegates from the Pan-Asiatic Region. Over the years, DSMUN has never failed to surprise, with an array of committees ranging from the orthodox to specialised and unconventional simulations, from the regional to the international and covering a range of time periods.

The Doon School, one of India's most reputed and prestigious institutions, is a member of the G20 Group of Schools, The Headmasters' and Headmistresses' Conference, The International Boys' Schools Coalition and the Round Square Conference. With its motto, "Knowledge our Light", the school aims to mold its students into leaders for the future and gentlemen of service. Model United Nations has now become one of the largest and most popular activities in school with over 200 students being involved in it. The beautiful and serene 72 acre Chandbagh estate, in which the school is set, creates a scenic backdrop to the challenging and pertinent issues being discussed.

The DSMUN Secretariat is proud to host The 11th Doon School Model United Nations Conference from the 18th to the 20th of August, 2017. Popularly referred to as DSMUN '17, this year's conference promises to engage delegates with 14 diverse committees, each of which will discuss various relevant, thought-provoking agendas.

We look forward to seeing you in Dehradun later this year as the rains drench the Chadbagh estate.

Crises to keep you on your toes, unforgettable memories, interesting new people to meet and an experience worth a lifetime! DSMUN '17 will have it all.

DSMUN '17



Divij Mullick
SECRETARY GENERAL

Deep Dhandhania
PRESIDENT

Zoraver Mehta
CHAIRPERSON

Samar Mundi
Darsh Garg
DEPUTY CHAIRPERSONS

A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Greetings!

It gives us great pleasure to welcome you all to the 11th Doon School Model United Nations Conference. Over the years, DSMUN has grown into one of the finest and most reputed high school MUN conferences in the country. This year too we hope to deliver the goods and make this year's session an unforgettable one. With agendas ranging from religious turmoil in the Middle East to the manhunt for Edward Snowden and Julian Assange, this year's simulations promise to be exciting, engaging and challenging.

I am a Humanities student and have a keen interest in Economics and History. Besides being a MUNner, I am a passionate theatre person and public speaker. I also have an interest in cricket and boxing.

I have served DSMUN in various capacities ranging from the Secretariat to being a delegate and eventually the Vice-president. DSMUN is an activity which has been very important to me during my school life and this time I am excited to head this very significant event.

I am indeed honoured to be working with such an accomplished and hard-working team on the Executive Board and look forward to a memorable time this fall!

Warm Regards,
(Divij Mullick)

DSMUN '17



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SECRETARY GENERAL

Deep Dhandhanian
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A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Greetings!

It is an honour and privilege to welcome all of you to the 11th Doon School Model United Nations Conference. Over the years, DSMUN has grown to be one of the most prestigious and competitive high school conferences in the country, and we hope that this year's conference will be a bigger success. With fourteen different committees ranging from the All India Political Parties Meet to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, we have strived to design an exciting and engaging conference for participating delegates.

I have been involved in DSMUN for the past 5 years in various capacities including Media and the Secretariat. I have an avid interest in history, politics and international affairs and wish to pursue international relations in college. I am also a passionate hockey player and the Editor-in Chief of The Doon School Yearbook.

This year, Divij and I hope to make this conference a successful and a truly memorable experience for one and all.

Looking forward to meet all of you at Chandbagh this August!

Warm Regards,
(Deep Dhandhanian)

DSMUN '17



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SECRETARY GENERAL

Deep Dhandhania
PRESIDENT

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CHAIRPERSON

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Darsh Garg
DEPUTY CHAIRPERSONS

A LETTER FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

Greetings Delegates!

As the chairperson of the High Commission for Refugees it gives me immense pleasure to welcome you all to the Doon School Model United Nations Conference, 2017.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was established on December 14, 1950 by the General Assembly. The committee is required to lead and co-ordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. It is mandated to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees. The Executive Board expects delegates to be creative as well as pragmatic in tackling issues of such comprehensive character. As chair I want to explicitly clarify that quoting the UN charter whenever one gets the chance is not half as impressive as a high level of debate and rationale, which I personally look forward to in committee. This year UNHCR will be focusing on two main agendas, both having respective sub-agendas.

- 1) The present refugee crisis with special emphasis on the MENA region.
- 2) Problems related to social, economic and cultural re-integration of refugees in the MENA region.

As for myself, I am a student of year 11 studying the International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme. Having a keen interest in international relations and world affairs, I serve on the Editorial Board of the School's flagship publication. All delegates are welcome to contact my Deputy Chairpersons, Samar Mundi and Darsh Garg, or myself if any special assistance is required.

I hope you enjoy your time at Chandbagh and look forward to meeting you come August.

(Zoraver Mehta)
Chairperson- UNHRC

HISTORY

The MENA region, considered synonymous with the Arab world, is a popularly used acronym by the UNSC and World Bank to refer to the Middle East and North Africa. This region comprises countries like Syria, Sudan, Iraq, Iran, Yemen and Libya. Each having multiple conflicts, causing breakdown of normal life leading to mass migration and displacement. Providing unrestricted, safe and sustainable humanitarian aid remains a challenge as no political solution to these problems seems forthcoming. The agenda will call for discussions on the maintenance of protective space, assisting the development of

national asylum seekers and emergency responses. Syria, due to its present predicament has 6.1 million IDPs and over 4.8 million refugees in the countries of Iraq, Egypt, Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon. The unrest and violence in northern Syria has led to the displacement of over 400,000 people since February 2016. This agenda will also include the insurmountable problem of addressing the relevant international legal framework to reduce cases of statelessness and protecting the rights of asylum-seekers travelling through transit states.

AGENDA 1: THE PRESENT REFUGEE CRISIS WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON THE MENA REGION

INTRODUCTION

In early 2011, the Syrian government, led by President Bashar al-Assad was threatened by pro-democracy forces who dictated an end to the dictatorial and autocratic practices of the Assad regime, in place since the 70's. Violence erupted when the government, through the military and police attempted to suppress protests. When the protests continued following one of Assad's speeches to Syrian protesters, the government appealed to the wishes of demonstrators and ended the emergency law, dissolving the Syria's Supreme State Security Court, which was in place to give due process to those who were accused of challenging the government.

Despite these measures by the government, protests continued and the violence against ensued by the military. After attacks on their homes, thousands of inhabitants fled across the Turkish border, into Lebanon and surrounding states. Since then, the number of refugees is estimated at over 9 million, whom are taking refuge in neighbouring countries or within Syria itself. According to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, over 3 million have fled to Syria's immediate neighbours Turkey, Iraq, Jordan and Libya; an additional 6.5 million are displaced within Syria.

ARAB IMPACT

According to the UNHCR, by the end of 2014, Lebanon will be housing around 1.5 million Syrian refugees. Lebanon has been forced to shut its borders with justification that the country is in economic turmoil and therefore unable to support the refugees of a dispute for which it is not responsible for. The country of Jordan has a history of helping refugees and preventing humanitarian disasters. King

Abdullah welcomed Syrian refugees to Jordan and also made health care and education available, at the cost of the state. As a result, the job market there has suffered a loss and unemployment is at an all-time high. Other Member States are being affected similarly. The international community has been helpful in providing monetary aid in many outlets, including the World Bank Group's Multi-Donor

Trust Fund to aid Lebanon and several other Member States housing refugees. The President of the World Bank said, “The plan to rebuild must include good governance, inclusive growth, sustainability, and quality education and health care.”

We can study the refugee crisis under eight rubrics.

1. Uprising turns violent

Pro-democracy demonstrations erupted in March 2011 in the southern city of Deraa after the arrest and detention of some teenagers who painted revolutionary slogans on their school wall. After security forces opened fire on protesters, killing several, more took to the streets.

The unrest triggered nationwide demonstrations and mutiny demanding President Assad’s resignation. The government’s use of force to crush the revolts merely inured the protesters’ resolve. By July, people were taking to the streets in the number of hundreds of thousands across the country. Opposition supporters eventually began to take up arms, first to defend themselves and later to expel security forces from their local areas.

2. Descent into civil war

The violence escalated as the country digressed into civil war as rebel units were formed to battle government forces for control of countryside, towns and cities. The fighting reached the capital Damascus and second city of Aleppo by 2012.

By June 2013, 90,000 people had been killed in this conflict. By August 2015, that figure had climbed to 250,000, according to the UN.

The conflict is now more than just a battle between those for or against Assad’s government. It has acquired sectarian overtones, pitching the country’s Sunni majority against the president’s Shia Alawite sect, and drawn in several regional as well as world powers. The rise of the jihadist group Islamic State (IS) has added a further dimension.

3. War crimes

A UN commission of inquiry has evidence that all parties to the conflict have committed war crimes – including torture, rape, murder and enforced disappearances. Parties have also been accused of using civilian hardship—such as blocking access to water, food and health services through

beleaguerment. The UN Security Council has demanded all parties end the indiscriminate use of weapons in areas of high civilian population, but people continue to die in the number of thousands. Several have been killed by barrel bombs dropped by government aircrafts on rebel-held areas.

The ISIS is also responsible for waging a campaign of terror. They have inflicted severe punishments on those who transgress or refuse to accept its rules, including inhuman public amputations and executions. The members have also carried out mass killings of rival armed groups, members of the security forces and religious minorities and beheaded hostages. “We’re just living on the edge of life. We’re always nervous, we’re always afraid;” Mother-of-nine Mariam Akash, whose husband was killed by a sniper.

4. Chemical weapons

Hundreds of people were killed in 2013 after rockets filled with the nerve agent SARIN were fired into the suburbs of Damascus. Western powers say it could only have been carried out by the Syrian government, but the government blamed rebel forces.

Facing the likelihood of US military intervention, the government under Assad agreed to the complete removal and destruction of Syria’s chemical weapons arsenal.

While the operation was completed the following year, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) has continued to document the use of toxic chemicals in the conflict. Investigators found that chlorine was being used “systematically and repeatedly” in deadly attacks on rebel-held areas between March and July 2014.

The ISIS has also been accused of using homemade chemical weapons, including sulphur mustard.

5. Humanitarian crisis

Around 5 million people have fled Syria since the start of the conflict, mostly comprising women and children. The neighbouring states of Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey have struggled to cope with one of the largest refugee exoduses in history. A minuscule number of Syrian refugees have sought social and economic safety in Europe, sowing political divisions as countries argue over sharing the burden.

Furthermore, 6.5 million people are internally displaced inside the country, 1.2 million were driven from their homes in 2015 alone.

The UN says it will need \$3.2 billion to help the 13.5 million people, including 6 million children, who require some form of humanitarian assistance inside as well as outside Syria. Around 70% of the population has no access to adequate drinking water, one in three people are unable to meet their basic food needs, and around 2.5 million children are out of school, and four out of five people live in poverty. The parties involved in the conflict have compounded the problems by declining humanitarian agencies access to civilians in need. More than 4 million people in Syria live in areas that are hard to reach, including nearly 400,000 people in fifteen besieged locations who do not have access to life-saving aid.

6. Rebels and the rise of the jihadists

The armed rebellion has progressed significantly since 2011. Secular moderates are now outnumbered by the jihadists, whose brutalities have caused global outrage.

The Islamic State has capitalized on the disorder and chaos by taking control of large patches of Syria and Iraq, where it proclaimed the creation of a “caliphate” in 2014. Several foreign fighters of the organisation are involved in this ‘war within a war’ in Syria.

In September 2014, a western bloc-led coalition launched air strikes inside Syria in a serious effort to degrade and ultimately destroy IS. But the coalition has avoided attacks that might benefit Mr Assad’s forces. Russia began an air campaign targeting terrorists in Syria a year later, but opposition activists say its strikes have mostly killed Western-backed rebels and civilians.

In the political area, opposition groups are also divided to a great extent with rival alliances battling for supremacy. The most prominent is the National Coalition for Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces, backed by several Western and Gulf Arab states. However, the exile group has little influence on the ground in Syria and its primacy is rejected by many opponents of President Assad.

7. Peace efforts

While neither side in this multi-faceted crisis seeming to be winning decisively against the other, the international powers concluded that only a political solution could end the conflict in Syria. The Security Council has called for the implementation of the Geneva Communiqué, which envisages a transitional governing body with full executive powers formed on the basis of mutual consent.

Deliberations in 2014, known as Geneva II, stopped after only two rounds, with the then-UN special envoy Lakhdar Brahimi blaming the Syrian government for refusal to discuss opposition demands.

Brahimi’s successor, Staffan de Mistura, focused on establishing a series of local ceasefires. His plan for a ‘freeze zone’ in Aleppo was rejected, but a three-year siege of the Homs suburb of al-Wair was successfully brought to an end in December 2015.

At the same time, the conflict with IS lent fresh impetus to the search for a political solution in Syria. The US and Russia led efforts to get representatives of the government and the opposition to attend “proximity talks” in Geneva in January 2016 to discuss a Security Council-endorsed road map for peace, including a ceasefire and a transitional period ending with elections.

line break

8. Proxy war

What started as another Arab Spring uprising against a dictator has developed into a brutal proxy war that has drawn in regional and world powers.

Countries like Russia and Iran have supported the Alawite-led government of President Assad and gradually increased help. Tehran, as alleged, is believed to be spending billions of dollars a year to bolster President Assad, providing military advisers and subsidized weapons, as well as lines of credit and oil transfers; however, no conclusive proof exists. Russia has launched an open air campaign against Mr Assad’s opponents, and is on the offensive.

The government in Syria has also enjoyed the support of Lebanon’s Shia Islamist Hezbollah movement, whose fighters have provided important battlefield support for the past four years.

In the meantime, the Sunni-dominated opposition has attracted varying degrees of support from its

international backers—Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Jordan and Qatar, along with the US, UK and France.

Until early 2016, rebel appeals for anti-aircraft weapons to stop devastating government air strikes were rejected by the US and its allies, amid concern that they might end up in the hands of the ISIS jihadist militants. A United States backed programme to train and arm 5,000 rebels to take the fight to IS on the ground also suffered setback after setback before being abandoned in totality.

There is one thing that jump-started the crisis, and that has contributed in making it so distinctively bad: the Arab Spring. It began in early 2011 as a series of peaceful, pro-democracy movements across the Middle East, but led to terrible wars in Libya and Syria. Those wars are now helping to fuel the refugee crisis.

Bashar al-Assad's regime has, according to reports from local media and others, targeted civilians with chemical weapons and barrel bombs; the ISIS has subjected Syrians to torture, crucifixion, sexual slavery, murder and other abhorrent atrocities; and other groups such as Jabhat al-Nusra have killed many civilians in cold blood as well. The civil war has killed more than a shocking 250,000 people, displaced half of the population, and caused one in every five Syrians—over 4 million people—to flee the country.

Libya's role in the refugee crisis is different: The war there is disastrous, but it has not displaced nearly as many people as this one. All it has done is open up a long-closed route from Africa to Europe.

For years, the European Union kept refugees out of sight by paying the late Libyan dictator Gaddafi's government to intercept and turn back migrants that were heading for refuge in Europe. His methods were inhuman: Libya imprisoned migrants in camps where torture and rape were widespread.

When Libya's rebellion along with Western airstrikes killed Gaddafi in 2011, Libya collapsed into grave disorder. The route through Libya — and, from there, across the Mediterranean Sea— opened, though it still posed some danger. As a result, the number of people making the perilous journey towards Europe

increased to a great extent.

There is another reason that this particular crisis is so severe: Politics within Europe are unusually hostile to refugees and migrants for the time being. Due to this, refugees in crisis are stuck in camps or dying in the Mediterranean rather than resettling safely in Europe. There are a several reasons anti-refugee and anti-migrant politics are rising in Europe, but it's making it harder for Europe to deal with the crisis, and many refugee families are suffering as a result. The MENA region, considered synonymous with the Arab world, is a popularly used acronym by the UNSC and World bank to refer to the Middle East and North Africa. This region comprises countries like Syria, Sudan, Iraq, Iran, Yemen and Libya. Each having multiple conflicts, causing breakdown of normal life leading to mass migration and displacement. Providing unrestricted, safe and sustainable humanitarian aid remains a challenge as no political solution to these problems seems forthcoming. The agenda will call for discussions on the maintenance of protective space, assisting the development of national asylum seekers and emergency responses. Syria, due its present predicament has 6.1 million IDPs and over 4.8 million refugees in the countries of Iraq, Egypt, Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon. The unrest and violence in northern Syria has led to the displacement of over 400,000 people since February 2016. This agenda will also include the insurmountable problem of addressing the relevant international legal framework to reduce cases of statelessness and protecting the rights of asylum-seekers travelling through transit states. The MENA region, considered synonymous with the Arab world, is a popularly used acronym by the UNSC and World bank to refer to the Middle East and North Africa. This region comprises countries like Syria, Sudan, Iraq, Iran, Yemen and Libya. Each having multiple conflicts, causing breakdown of normal life leading to mass migration and displacement. Providing unrestricted, safe and sustainable humanitarian aid remains a challenge as no political solution to these problems seems forthcoming. The agenda will call for discussions on the maintenance of protective space, assisting the development of

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DSMUN '17

A TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS

October, 1918 – Arab forces led by Emir Feisal and supported by British troops, annex Damascus, ending 400 years of Ottoman rule.

1919 – Emir Feisal supports Arab self-rule at the Peace Conference in Versailles, following the overthrow of Germany and the Ottoman Empire in World War I.

March 1920 – The National Congress, elected the preceding year, pronounces Emir Feisal the King of Syria, with his rule extending from the Taurus Mountains of Turkey to the Sinai desert in Egypt.

June 1920 – The San Remo Conference assigns Syria-Lebanon to a French mandate and places Palestine under British control. King Feisal flees from his land ahead of French conquests the following month.

1920–21 – Syria is split into three independent regions by the French, with distinct areas for the Alawis on the coast and the Druze in the south. Lebanon is cut off entirely.

1925–26 – Nationalist agitation against the French rule evolves into an uprising. French troops bombard Damascus.

1928 – Elections take place for a constituent assembly and a constitution is drafted for Syria. The French High Commissioner declines the proposals, triggering nationalist demonstrations.

1936 – France accepts to work towards Syrian independence and dissolves the autonomous regions, but continues to maintain military and economic authority in the region and keeps Lebanon as a separate state.

1941 – British and Free French troops occupy Syria. General De Gaulle vows to wind up the French mandate.

1943 – Veteran nationalist Shukri al-Kuwatli is elected the first president of Syria and leads the country to independence 3 years later.

1947 – Michel Aflaq and Salah-al-Din al-Bitar establish the Arab Socialist Baath Party.

1949–1954 – Civilian government disrupted by recurrent coups.

1955 – Shukri al-Kuwatli regains power and seeks closer ties with Egypt.

February 1958 – al-Kuwatli is successful; Syria and Egypt forms the United Arab Republic. Egyptian President, Gamal Abdel Nasser, heads the newly constituted state. He orders the disbandment of all Syrian political parties, much to the dismay of the Baath party, which had initially campaigned for the union.

September 1961 – Discontentment with Egyptian domination impels a group of Syrian army officers to take over Damascus and dissolve the union.

March 1963 – Baathist army officers grab power.

February 1966 – Salah Jadid heads an internal coup against the civilian Baath governance. Hafez al-Assad is appointed defence minister.

June 1967 – Israeli forces capture Golan Heights from Syria and destroy much of Syria's air force during the Six Day War with Egypt, Jordan and Syria.

November 1970 – Hafez al-Assad dethrones President Nur al-Din al-Atasi and Salah Jadid is imprisoned.

1973 – Riots break out after President Assad amends the constitutional requirement that the President must be a Muslim. The army contains riots.

October 1973 – Syria and Egypt wage war on Israel, but fail to regain the Golan Heights seized in 1967.

February 1975 – President Assad shows his willingness to make peace with Israel in return for an Israeli retreat from “all occupied Arab land”.

June 1976 – Syrian army intervenes in the Lebanese Civil War to make sure that the status quo is maintained, keeping its Maronite Christian allies in a position of strength.

1980 – In the wake of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, Muslim groups instigate rebellions and riots in Aleppo, Homs and Hama.

September 1980 – Iran-Iraq war starts. Syria backs Iran, continuing the traditional feud with Baathist leaderships in Iraq and Syria.

December 1981 – Israel formally appropriates the Golan Heights.

February 1982 – Muslim Brotherhood revolt in the city of Hama subdued by army; thousands of innocent lives claimed.

June 1982 – Israel captures Lebanon and attacks the Syrian army, driving it out of several areas. Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) base in Beirut attacked by Israel.

May 1983 – Lebanon and Israel end hostilities. Syrian forces continue to stay in Lebanon.

1984 – President's brother, Rifaat, elevated to Vice-President.

February 1987 – President Assad sends troops to Lebanon for a second time to carry out a ceasefire in Beirut.

1990 – Iraq storms into Kuwait; Syria becomes a part of the US-led coalition against Iraq. Relations improve between the US and Egypt.

October 1991 – Syria takes part in the Middle East Peace Conference in Madrid and convenes talks with Israel over the Golan Heights issue.

1994 – President Assad's son Basil, who was to succeed his father, dies in a car accident.

1998 – President Assad's brother is sacked as Vice-President.

December 1999 – Additional talks with Israel over the Golan Heights initiate in the US, but are indefinitely suspended the following month.

June 2000 – President Assad dies and is acceded by his second son, Bashar.

November 2000 – The new President orders the liberation of over 600 political prisoners.

April 2001 – Muslim Brotherhood made unlawful; says it will proceed with its political agenda, 20 years after its leaders were coerced to flee.

June 2001 – Syrian forces move out from Beirut and redeploy in other areas of Lebanon, due to pressure from Lebanese critics of Syria's bearing.

September 2001 – Arrest of MPs and other pro-reform activists, crushing hopes of respite from the totalitarian past of Hafez al-Assad. Arrests continue, broken up only by occasional amnesties over the decade.

May 2002 – Senior US official puts Syria in a list of states which constitute an "axis of evil", first recorded by President Bush in January. Undersecretary for State, John Bolton, claims that Damascus is procuring weapons of mass destruction.

January 2004 – President Assad pays a visit to Turkey, the first Syrian leader to do so. The trip concludes decades of hostile relations, although ties worsen again in the subsequent years.

May 2004 – Economic sanctions imposed upon Syria by USA over 'support for terrorism and failure to stop militants entering Iraq'.

February–April 2005 – Uneasiness with the US escalates after the assassination of former Lebanese PM Hariri in Beirut. Washington recognizes Syrian influence in Lebanon. Damascus is pressurized to withdraw its forces from Lebanon, which it does by April.

November 2006 – Diplomatic relations restored between Iraq and Syria after nearly a quarter century.

March 2007 – European Union relaunches discourse with Syria.

April 2007 – US House of Representatives Speaker, Nancy Pelosi, meets President Assad in Damascus; becomes the highest-placed US politician to visit Syria in recent years. Secretary of State, Condoleezza Rice, meets Foreign Minister, Walid Muallem, next month.

September 2007 – Israel executes an aerial strike on a nuclear facility under construction in northern Syria.

July 2008 – President Assad meets French President, Nicolas Sarkozy, in Paris. The meet signifies the end of diplomatic isolation by the West, which followed the death of former Lebanese PM Rafik Hariri in 2005.

October 2008 – Syria creates diplomatic relations with Lebanon for the very first time since both nations declared independence in the 1940s.

March 2009 – Jeffrey Feltman, acting Assistant US Secretary of State for the Near East, visits Damascus with White House National Security aide Daniel Shapiro in first high-level US diplomatic operation in nearly four years; holds talks with Foreign Minister Walid Muallem. Trade commences on Syria's stock exchange, indicating liberalization of state-controlled economy.

May 2010 – US renews its sanctions against Syria, claiming that it substantiates terrorist groups, pursues weapons of mass destruction and has

supplied Lebanon's Shia militia, Hezbollah with Scud missiles in complete violation of UN peace resolutions.

March 2011 – Security troops shoot demonstrators dead in southern city of Deraa, who were demanding the release of political prisoners, triggering violent agitations, which quickly spread nationwide in the subsequent months.

May 2011 – Army tanks move into Deraa, Banyas, Homs and outskirts of Damascus, aiming to curb anti-regime protests. US and EU consolidate sanctions.

June 2011 – The IAEA nuclear watchdog resolves to report Syria to the UN Security Council over its supposed secret nuclear reactor program. The structure accommodating the supposed reactor was knocked down in air raid by Israeli forces in 2007.

July 2011 – President Assad dismisses the Governor of the northern province of Hama, following heavy demonstration in the region, thereby dispatching in troops to bring back order, claiming a lot of lives.

October 2011 – New Syrian National Council announces that it has formed a common front of internal and exiled resistance activists.

November 2011 – Syria is suspended on voting by the Arab League, accused of failing to execute an Arab peace plan, facing sanctions.

February 2012 – The Syrian Government intensifies the shelling of Homs and other cities.

March 2012 – UN Security Council backs the Non-binding Peace Plan outlined by UN diplomat Kofi Annan. China and Russia accept to back the plan after an earlier, more rigid draft is revised.

June 2012 – Turkey changes the rules of the pact after Syria brings down a Turkish plane, proclaiming that if Syrian forces come close to Turkey's borders, they will be considered a military threat.

July 2012 – Free Syrian Army kills three security chiefs in Damascus and captures Aleppo in the north.

August 2012 – Prime Minister Riad Hijab takes up defection. US President Barack Obama threatens that employing chemical weapons would result in US intervention.

October 2012 – Much of the Aleppo heritage is destroyed due to continued fighting and bombing.

November 2012 – National Coalition for Syrian

Revolutionary and Opposition Forces formed in Qatar, which debars all Islamist militias. Arab League falls short of full recognition.

December 2012 – US, Britain, France, Turkey and Gulf states officially recognize the opposition, National Coalition as the 'legitimate representative' of Syrian people.

January 2013 – Syria holds Israel responsible for bombing a military base near Damascus, where Hezbollah was suspected of assembling a fleet of anti-aircraft missiles bound for Lebanon.

September 2013 – UN weapons inspectors deduce that chemical weapons were used in a shelling on the Ghouta area of Damascus in August that had left about 300 people dead, but do not assign responsibility. Government permits UN to destroy chemical weapon stocks which is finished by June 2014.

December 2013 – US and Britain suspend 'non-lethal' support for insurgents in northern Syria after reports say that Islamist insurgents captured bases of Western-backed Free Syrian Army.

January–February 2014 – UN-brokered peace talks in Geneva unsuccessful, mostly due to Syrian authorities declining to consider a transitional government.

March 2014 – Syrian Army and Hezbollah troops recapture Yabroud, the last revolutionary base near the Lebanese border.

June 2014 – Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) militants announce 'caliphate' in the territory extending from Aleppo to eastern Iraqi province of Diyala.

September 2014 – US and five Arab nations launch aerial offence against ISIS around Aleppo and Raqqa.

January 2015 – Kurdish groups drive ISIS out of Kobane on the Turkish border, after battling for four months.

May 2015 – ISIS combatants annex the ancient city of Palmyra in central Syria and go on to destroy many monuments at the pre-Islamic World Heritage site.

Jaish al-Fatah (Army of Conquest), an Islamist revolutionary association grabs power in the Idlib Province, putting pressure on the government's coastal fortress of Latakia.

September 2015 – Russia conducts its first air raid in Syria, claiming to target the Islamic State, but

the West and Syrian opposition say it mostly targets anti-Assad insurgents.

December 2015 – Syrian Army allows revolutionaries to vacate the remaining area of Homs, restoring Syria's third-largest city to government authority after four years.

March 2016 – Syrian government troops recapture Palmyra from ISIS with aid from the Russian air force, only to be forced out again in December.

August 2016 – Turkish military cross into Syria in order to assist rebel groups resist Islamic State militants and Kurdish-led guerillas from a segment of the two countries' border.

December 2016 – Government forces, supported

by Russian air power and Iranian-sponsored militias, retake Aleppo, the country's largest city, dispossessing the rebels of their last crucial urban stronghold.

January 2017 – Russia, Iran and Turkey agree to execute a ceasefire between the government and non-Islamist rebels, after talks between the two groups in Kazakhstan.

April 2017 – US President Donald Trump directs a missile offense on an airbase from which the Syrian government planes reportedly carried out a chemical weapon attack on the rebel-held town of Khan Sheikhoun.

THE NORTH AFRICAN PREDICAMENT

War-torn Syria is not the only nation producing refugees at present. The crises in the African nations of Nigeria, Somalia, Libya, Eritrea, Sudan, Gambia, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Senegal cannot be ignored. The sub-Saharan states contribute as much to the increasing global number of migrants as the Middle East. Like the Middle-Eastern refugees, the Africans, troubled by forced military servitude, violent conflicts, destitution, famines, lack of opportunities and bad governance too view Europe as their only hope.

Thousands of Africans have made up their minds to flood through the gates of the European Union in order to gain a safe haven. However, this poses a grave danger to their lives due to the fact that migrants will have to cross the unforgiving Mediterranean, where several refugee boats have already sunk underwater. The borders of the African states are porous as the border guards can be easily bribed, enabling the emigrants to head north in hopes of finding 'livable' conditions.

The paths used to travel by the refugees can be classified into 3: The Western Mediterranean Route from Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia and Mali to Spain and Italy, through Tunisia, Morocco and Libya; The Central Mediterranean Route from Nigeria and Libya to Italy and Greece; The Eastern Mediterranean Route from Somalia, Sudan, Eritrea and the Middle East to Italy and Greece again through Libya and

Egypt. The thing to be noted here is that Libya (Tripoli) is the common gate pass to Europe for the North-African refugees. According to a German newspaper 'Der Spiegel', "In total, 1.3 million refugees applied for asylum in the EU last year. Prior to its closure in March, the main path to Europe was the Balkan Route, primarily used by Syrians, Iraqis, Afghans and Pakistanis. Now, however, the route across the Mediterranean is coming back into focus. In the summer months, the sea can be crossed with relative ease." The Intelligence agencies confirm that thousands of Africans wait at the Libyan coast and set out for Europe in inadequately equipped boats. The refugees have to only leave the territorial waters of the nation (12 nautical miles off the coast), before sending out a distress call. The patrol ships of the EU, under operation Sophia, must collect them, abiding by the international maritime law.

From January 1 to April 23, 36,851 migrants have flowed in along the central Mediterranean route from North Africa to Italy. This is a 45% increase over the same period last year, when a record 181,000 people crossed the Mediterranean following the same route. "The situation is worrisome," says Izabella Cooper, spokeswoman for the European border control agency Frontex.

This situation has surely put the European Union on their toes. The Swiss and the French have strengthened vigilance on their borders with Italy

and are cautious for unregistered migrants. The fact that many migrants travel through Libya, where the Islamic State enjoys a large share of the coastline, has made many uneasy, especially since the terror attacks in Paris in November 2015. There is a concern that terrorists could set foot into Europe, disguised as migrants. Frontex has warned that forged Syrian passports present a significant problem. In particular, Frontex noted in its 2016 risk report, “False declarations of nationality are rife among nationals who are unlikely to obtain asylum in the EU.”

Egypt

German Chancellor Angela Merkel recently underlined Egypt as a country with which the EU should collaborate to enhance migration controls. Egypt’s parliament is close to passing a bill, drafted in late 2015, to curb the smuggling operations that carry migrants into the country and onto vessels bound for Europe. However, the nation faces a greater issue when it comes to migration: latest reports convey that the number of Egyptians voyaging for Europe via the central routes has increased. This disclosure has been embarrassing for the Egyptian government, which has long struggled to employ its people. In recent speeches, President Abdel Fatah al-Sisi has implored young Egyptians to consider the jobs that the government is working to provide for them and to stay in the country. These pleas are meant to appeal to the European Union as much as they are to stop Egypt’s younger generations from leaving the country and taking their chances across the Mediterranean.

Furthermore, though reports of arrests of smugglers in Egypt have increased, the country will be unable to preclude migrant departures from the country without first addressing the defects in its coast guard and border patrol. The legislation proceeding through the parliament does more to punish smugglers who have been caught than to encourage law, for instance by increasing their pay to discourage bribery. The law also emphasizes on smuggling at the coast and does not satisfactorily address limitations on border points, from where refugees enter Egypt. The country’s scheme to restrain migration focuses on

cutting down the flow of young Egyptians onto the central Mediterranean routes without contemplating the large number of foreign migrants leaving for the EU through Egypt’s shores, thereby limiting the effectiveness of any future migrant deal.

Tunisia

Along with Egypt, Germany also brought forward Tunisia as a North African country with which the EU should augment its cooperation regarding the migration crisis. Tunisia already has a tie-up with the European Union, the 2014 Mobility Partnership, which has not yielded much in terms of results. One of the major issues with the aforesaid agreement is that Tunisia’s security body has yet to recover from the blows of the Arab Spring. Following the uprising and the dismissal of long-time President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, Tunisia was caught up in domestic affairs like drafting a new constitution and negotiating with jihadist threats, to enforce the deal. Now that a working government has been officially formed in the capital, Tunis, Tunisia could provide as a better partner to the European Union in curbing the flow of refugees.

A new agreement with Europe could be an asset for Tunisia. The European Union is planning to hold talks to ease visa restrictions for Tunisian citizens visiting Europe, an award that has tempted the nation’s government to negotiate. As part of the discussions, the EU is considering to increase its financial aid to Tunisia, 300 million euros through 2020, in exchange for its cooperation in inhibiting the exodus to Europe.

Morocco and Algeria

The western route originating in Morocco or Algeria is not as crucial a concern as the eastern and central routes for most members of the EU. Firstly, this route is not used much to get to Europe. Secondly, Morocco is the only country in North Africa that has a thorough immigration policy, along with being the first to negotiate a ‘mobility partnership’ with the European Union. Thirdly, due to the country’s competent security and intelligence agencies, criminal organizations are not able to thrive in the country as they do, with relative ease, in other African states.

However, Algeria poses a problem. The state has a scarcity of well-paying jobs, especially in rural areas, with smuggling being a worthwhile profession. Till now, the Algerian government has been unsuccessful in providing competitive alternatives to suppress the country's smuggling affairs. Although Algeria was added by Germany to its list of 'safe countries', it is one of the most 'complex' North African nations to increase cooperation with. However, some productive joint naval drills between NATO and Algeria have been carried out, which prove that a possibility of deeper cooperation on land can also take place. Nevertheless, Algeria is cautious of committing too much at one go to Europe.

Libya

Libya poses the European Union with the most problems. The migrants look up to Libya to provide them with a 'cheap ticket' to Europe. The notorious smuggling ships set off from its coasts to Europe through the eastern and central routes. The country was once the epicentre of refuge for sub-Saharan and North African workers seeking opportunities in the energy and service sectors. Under the control of Moammar Gaddafi, Libya actively housing refugee workers from sub-Saharan Africa as it had an abundance of jobs, more than its population could fill. Even then, some migrants stretched out to Europe in search of opportunities across the Mediterranean Sea. In 2008, Gaddafi made a comprehensive agreement

with the EU to restrict the flow of emigrants to Europe.

However, times have changed drastically in Libya and it continues to serve as a launching point into Europe, this time on a very large scale. Following the 2011 revolt which killed Gaddafi, the nation's rival and unstable government contingents have been battling over the country's future. Notwithstanding, the Libyan leaders have taken certain steps to restrain migration to Europe. The EU agreed upon a deal with Libya, providing the Libyan coast guard with aid and training to help improve its faculty to apprehend and return the migrants to their country.

However, implementation of the deal will be a formidable task. Even if the coast guard, equipped with European training and funding, is successful in prohibiting refugees from leaving the shore, the crisis would still remain unresolved. Libya has 31 known refugee detention centres, out of which only eight are monitored and protected by the United Nations. The remaining establishments do not comply with EU humanitarian standards, making it tough to recognize Libya as a 'safe nation'. An increase in the number of refugees entering Libya will result in the increase of such unmonitored facilities. Although the deal is a good step towards a more extensive resolution, Libyan borders will be open to migrants, until the Government of National Accord acquires greater control over the nation's security services.

FOCUS QUESTIONS FOR DEBATE AND RESOLUTION

Is there a way to resettle Syrian refugees without placing an unfair burden on developing countries? Should developed countries help more?

Is ending the war a practical solution to the crisis? Should the war itself be excluded from the agenda and should the committee focus on the migration and its issues more?

Has Resolution 68/182 from the United Nations General Assembly been completely ignored? Would it serve as a good reference point for what nations should do?

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AGENDA 2: ADDRESSING PROBLEMS RELATED TO SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL RE-INTEGRATION OF REFUGEES

With the number of refugees and asylum-seekers in the world increasing at alarming levels, it is important to understand not only what the displacing of not only hundreds of thousands of homes and communities entails but also the social, economic and cultural impact this has. As the number of people displaced by political instability and conflict continues to rise, the question of how to successfully integrate them into new countries, cultures and communities is more pressing than ever. However, in a climate of renewed fear and anti-immigration sentiment triggered by concerns about border control, terrorism, and panic over the corrosion of social welfare, discussions on how to integrate the newest generation of refugees has fallen into the background. Reintegration is a fundamental though challenging aspect in return migration. Preserving migrants' rights, ensuring their protection and well being and contributing to local development while enhancing the reintegration perspectives of the individual, are vital areas to engage in. Enabling migrants to re-establish themselves in the society of their country of origin and empowering them to participate in social, cultural, economic and political life again should be the aim of reintegration assistance in order for the return to be successful.

Is there a surefire way to ensure effective reintegration of migrants? How does cultural and economic upheaval affect refugees in seeking asylum? Does monitoring and evaluation play a role in a reintegration project? Can reintegration be meaningful both to the returnees and their communities? Which components should reintegration assistance entail? These are some of the questions that shall be tackled in committee while looking at effective measures for reintegration. It is understood that cultural changes are evolutionary and it is in no way possible to change behavioural patterns and attitudes over night. However, we urge host governments to work out necessary mechanisms promoting cultural acceptance and diversity and educate and spread awareness about

refugees. Simultaneous cultural continuance and thus supporting refugees is very important to prevent cultural clashes. The situation of refugees in transit zones and refugee camps will also be discussed. Undermining the importance of reintegration in a society where millions of refugees are displaced will essentially lead to lost cultures, communities, belief systems, and furthermore the ruin of an entire generation. The states of disconnect of this generation and their vulnerability would make for long periods of instability. Thousands of refugees overwhelming local communities may seem like a threat to jobs for the locals, but this is not a zero-sum game. The committee will debate upon whether people are a resource or a burden. We also need to consider barriers to economic growth in countries dealing with a large number of refugees, to help drive economic development, and protection from trafficking and exploitation.

The question on the minds of Europeans these days is how their societies are dealing with a sharp increase of asylum-seekers and migrants that began several years ago but reached crisis proportions this year. Over 1 million asylum-seekers and migrants reached the EU via the Mediterranean in 2015, nearly five times as many as the previous year. The United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR), estimates that 84 percent are from countries that, because of war or other circumstances, classify them as refugees. Half are Syrians, while 20 percent are Afghans. Iraqis and Somalis make up another 13 percent. This is quite clearly a refugee crisis, and it poses many immediate challenges. But how the EU integrates the men, women and children who remain in Europe after the crises that sent them fleeing from their homes subside will be the real long-term test. Around the world, a staggering 65.3 million people have been forced from their home. 21.3 million of them are refugees. In Europe, over 1.3 million people applied for asylum in 2015 alone. Fewer than 300,000

of those people were successful in their request, leaving over a million people in Europe without official refugee status. Most of them, despite their applications being rejected, have stayed in Europe, along with hundreds of thousands of economic and irregular migrants. In Germany, more than 476,000 people applied for asylum, and more than 1.1 million migrants overall arrived in the country by the end of 2015. Canada, meanwhile, had by February this year resettled 25,000 Syrian refugees.

In discussions of immigration in America and Europe these days, the emphasis most often is on the economic influence, the question of whether there are enough schools, the burden upon the welfare state or whether wages will drop. Sometimes it turns to fears of crime attending the influx of people with no resources. But fundamentally it is a question of culture, as it has been through history.

Historically, the EU track record on integration is mixed. European societies have been grappling with increasing diversity for years. Popular opinion and, as a result, policy discussions in many EU member states have been moulded in recent years by concerns about cultural identity, social cohesion and security, as well as concerns about the economy, access to public services, employment and crime. The debates have largely been concentrated towards immigrant populations as a whole rather than asylum-seekers in particular.

The debate has been fractious, pitting those who favour more assimilationist policies, in which the newcomer adopts prevailing values and a perceived common identity, against those who argue for variations of multiculturalism, based on respect for the newcomer's cultural identity and protection of cultural diversity. European leaders openly on occasions stated that multiculturalist policies had failed. Although well intentioned in aiming to protect and preserve existing cultures and allowing them room to grow and endure, whether these policies succeed in their aims or cause further unrest is dependent on many factors. The committee will discuss the machinery through which integration may be brought about, and the nature of integration itself. An important question to address regarding

the kinds of reintegration is whether multiculturalist policies are still relevant or if assimilationist policies are what will lead to progressive growth of mixed cultures, and which of these works out better for the asylum-seekers, their communities, and also the local communities.

In a prolonged refugee crisis like this, people forced to migrate encounter difficulties in accessing basic amenities and exercising basic rights. Their needs and rights may be concrete, such as food, water, medicine, and shelter; or abstract liberties, such as the right to manifest religious or political beliefs or to live in accordance with familiar cultural norms. Even after resettling permanently in a new country, refugees encounter barriers to these rights, all of which are under the protection of international law. Refugees, many of whom have already endured human rights abuses, may suffer the same once more while living in refugee camps. Over-crowded camps with shortages of food and water, and poor sanitation lead to a deterioration of health.

Further, the challenges for women and girls in refugee camps are aggravated by the prevalence of sexual violence; many women report having been raped while working i.e. collecting firewood etc. Generally, there is little access to adequate health care, and virtually no access to more than the most basic educational opportunities. Moreover, the need for rights protection systems is extenuated in prolonged crises where refugees are unable to return to their countries of origin for several years and in some cases even decades. Similarly, when refugees cannot return to their home countries within a certain period of time, and go settle in a third country, many face legal difficulties with attaining public benefits, discrimination in places of work, and cultural barriers, among various other challenges. However, International law protects the civil, socioeconomic, and political rights of all displaced populations. Unfortunately, as a comparatively weak population, they are under the risk of having these rights violated. Therefore, it is within

the authority of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), other UN agencies, civilised society and national governments

to take certain measures to protect the rights of the refugees. Refugees are defined as populations living outside of their countries of origin in camps, urban areas or those who have been resettled in a third country. While internally displaced persons (IDPs) share many of their hardships with refugees, they still reside within the borders of their countries of origin.

Due to sensitivity and concern for violating national dominance, internal displacement is not within the original mandate of UNHCR. However, because of the increasing need to assist these populations, UNHCR has provided protection and assistance to IDPs in the past with the on.

While migration has, in the past, contributed to the richness in diversity of cultures, ethnicities and races, individuals who migrate experience multiple stresses that can impact their mental and emotional well

being, especially the loss of cultural norms, religious customs, social support systems, adjustment to a new culture and changes in identity and concept of self. Mental health practitioners need to be made aware of the hardships and stresses that affect immigrants and refugees in order to best address the needs of this extremely vulnerable population, which due to prolonged trauma are more prone to depression and other anxiety linked conditions. While reviewing the concepts of migration, cultural bereavement and cultural identity, the committee will deeply explore the interrelationship between these three aspects of the migrant's experience and cultural congruity. The tricky interplay of the migration process, including loss of identity; cultural and personal, along with psychological and sociological elements are of great pertinence.

KEY DEFINITIONS

Protection: activities aimed at ensuring that human rights are respected, preventing harm and abuse, and making sure that conditions are favourable to these goals.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): Internal displacement occurs when people are forced to move within their home countries as a result of conflict, natural disaster or other reasons; internally displaced persons are contrasting from refugees, as they remain in their countries of origin, post displacement.

Refoulement: To return a person residing outside of

his/her country back to their country of origin.

Non-Refoulement: Is a need for certain refugee-related treaties, such as the Convention Against Torture.

Resettlement Country (or Third Country): A resettlement country is any country where refugees who cannot be repatriated reside permanently.

Repatriation: To return refugees to their countries of origin at the end of the problem that caused them to leave.

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POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES

Position papers are usually one to one-and-a-half pages in length. Your position paper should include a brief introduction followed by a comprehensive breakdown of your country's position on the topics that are being discussed by the committee. A good position paper will not only provide facts but also make proposals for resolutions.

A good position paper will include:

- A brief introduction to your country and its history concerning the topic and committee;
- How the issue affects your country;
- Your country's policies with respect to the issue and your country's justification for these policies;
- Quotes from your country's leaders about the issue;
- Statistics to back up your country's position on the issue;
- Actions taken by your government with regard to the issue;
- Conventions and resolutions that your country has signed or ratified;
- UN actions that your country supported or opposed;
- What your country believes should be done to address the issue;
- What your country would like to accomplish in the committee's resolution; and
- How the positions of other countries affect your country's position.

SAMPLE DRAFT RESOLUTION

General Assembly Third Committee

Authors: United States, Austria and Italy

Draft Resolution GA/3/1.1

Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon

Topic: "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

The General Assembly,

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens, **[use commas to separate perambulatory clauses]**

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations, Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts; **[use semicolons to separate operative clauses]**
2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;
3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;
4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;
5. Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;
6. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance;
7. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development;
8. Decides to remain actively seized on the matter. **[end resolutions with a period]**

PREAMBULATORY AND OPERATIVE CLAUSES

PREAMBULATORY CLAUSES

The preamble of a draft resolution states the reasons for which the committee is addressing the topic and highlights past international action on the issue. Each clause begins with a present participle (called a perambulatory phrase) and ends with a comma. Perambulatory clauses can include:

- References to the UN Charter;
- Citations of past UN resolutions or treaties on the topic under discussion;

- Mentions of statements made by the Secretary-General or a relevant UN body or agency;
- Recognition of the efforts of regional or nongovernmental organizations in dealing with the issue; and
- General statements on the topic, its significance and its impact.

SAMPLE PREAMBULATORY PHRASES

Affirming
Alarmed by
Approving
Bearing in mind
Believing
Confident
Contemplating
Convinced
Declaring
Deeply concerned
Deeply conscious
Deeply convinced
Deeply Disturbed
Deeply Regretting
Desiring
Emphasizing
Expecting

Emphasizing
Expecting
Expressing it's appreciation
Fulfilling
Fully aware
Emphasizing
Expecting
Expressing its appreciation
Fulfilling
Fully aware
Further deploring
Further recalling
Guided by
Having adopted
Having considered
Having examined
Having received

Keeping in mind
Noting with deep concern
Nothing with satisfaction
Noting further
Observing
Reaffirming
Realizing
Recalling
Recognizing
Referring
Seeking
Taking into consideration
Taking note
Viewing with appreciation
Welcoming

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OPERATIVE CLAUSES

Operative clauses offer solutions to issues addressed earlier in a resolution through the perambulatory section. These clauses are action oriented and should include both an underlined verb at the beginning of your sentence followed by the proposed solution. Each clause should follow the following principles:

- Clause should be numbered;
- Each clause should support one another and continue to build your solution;
- Add details to your clauses in order to have a complete solution;
- Operative clauses are punctuated by a semicolon, with the exception of your last operative clause which should end with a period.

SAMPLE OPERATIVE PHRASES

Accepts	Endorses	Further requests
Affirms	Expresses its appreciation	Further resolves
Approves	Expresses its hope	Has resolved
Authorizes	Further invites	Notes
Calls	Deplores	Proclaims
Calls upon	Designates	Reaffirms
Condemns	Draws the attention	Recommends
Confirms	Emphasizes	Regrets
Congratulates	Encourages	Reminds
Considers	Endorses	Requests
Declares accordingly	Expresses its appreciation	Solemnly affirms
Deplores	Expresses its hope	Strongly condemns
Designates	Further invites	Supports
Draws the attention	Further proclaims	Takes note of
Emphasizes	Further reminds	Transmits
Encourages	Further recommends	Trusts

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