

**FORUM:** Human Rights Council, Sub-Commission 1

**QUESTION OF:** Measures to protect rights to cultural diversity of national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities

**SUBMITTED BY:** Armenia

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL, SUB-COMMISSION 1,

*Reminding* of the definition of “minority” under Francesco Capotorti’s report 1977, Special Rapporteur of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, as a group numerically inferior to the rest of the population of a state, whose members - being nationals of the state - possess ethnic, religious or linguistic characteristics differing from those of the rest of the population and show, if only implicitly, a sense of solidarity, directed towards preserving their culture, traditions, religion or language,

*Recognising* “humanity” as a national, ethnic, religious and linguistically diverse state of being, where each individual holds a vital place in the structure of our societies and can freely live within their cultural diversity as a part of a collective society,

*Strengthening* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, reaffirming its position and importance in striving for a more equal and diverse world with minorities,

*Fully believing* that minorities offer unique perspectives in our societies and greatly improve social cohesion,

*Deeply convinced* that the added value of minority workers in the labour market, in which different perspectives and thought processes provide unique insight into their profession, which benefits all,

*Fully aware* of the growing resentment toward minorities in regions of the world, especially in the context of mass migration, yet striving as the United Nations to protect and support these minorities,

*Noting with satisfaction* the actions taken by non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and member countries to support and integrate ethnic minorities into the social fiber,

*Reminding* all member nations that minority discrimination and persecution under a legal, state or organised framework remains an act of violation against United Nations (UN) core principles,

*Keeping in mind* the cultural, ethnic, religious and linguistic differences which can hinder social cohesion and minority integration,

1. Strongly endorses the creation of an international United Nations labelled framework within the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, named "CULTURED", to support multiculturalism and its global acceptance by measures such as but not limited to:
  - a) implementing a UN Multiculturalism Day on the 22nd of October, the date of the Promotion of Declaration on Rights of Minorities, so as to massively and strongly advertise multiculturalism and minority opportunity
  - b) engaging in further open talks with successful minority keynote speakers regarding the integration and added value of minorities, to promote their strength and seek real impact
  - c) modulating the said framework referenced in the following clause;
  
2. Calls for the creation of this specialized UNESCO program to incentivise and encourage cultural heritage sites:
  - a) allocate considerable funds to this program:
    - i. member-state funding, with proportional funding to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) while recommending a follow-through to such allocation so as to deter corruption
  - b) calling on individuals to "get 'CULTURED'":
    - i. inciting individuals to visit and support national, ethnic and linguistic minority-culture sites
  - c) providing an online platform with daily updates, quotes and eye-opening explanations on the benefits of social and economic benefits of culture
  - d) creating partnerships with online travel platforms promoting regional-culture heritage sites while offering advantageous prices and ethical-culture subsidies;
  
3. Invites all artists worldwide to participate in an international campaign under the UNESCO "CULTURED" to promote justice, equality, human dignity, mutual understanding and the respect of cultural diversity while rejecting all doctrine of exclusion due to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, they have influence on the public and can be expressed via their art publicly and determine changes from social to political extent:
  - a) creating an international network so as cultural and minority artist to sign up
  - b) advertising this organisation through the "CULTURED" social media extension;
  
4. Suggests an interactive and dynamic social media extension, funded, coded and edited by UNESCO, in cooperation with social media platforms, to promote different cultures around the world:

- a) developing this extension with local-culture heritage sites and a UN funded program:
  - i. inviting interested users to visit these sites
  - ii. recommending disabling commenting privileges on such posts in order to prevent hate speech or other such practices;
5. Encourages the implementation of culture protection clauses in international trade agreements so as to protect the freedom of cultural expression to any individual:
  - a) reaffirming the importance of cultural diversity even in the context of a globalised and economy-based world
  - b) violation of such clauses will jeopardise said treaties and may call for renegotiations of the entire treaty;
6. Calls on member states to create, in cooperation with other same-speaking countries, an international organisation of languages to promote national languages and strengthen ties between same-speaking countries;
7. Protects regional languages and heritage by measures such as but not limited to:
  - a) providing such courses to elementary through high school-level students with the help of UNICEF in Lower-Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs):
    - i. offering both language and history courses
    - ii. funding these LEDC teachers with UN subsidies
  - b) promoting literary, artistic, cinematographic and similar initiatives to enhance or protect regional cultures and tradition by:
    - i. subsidising such actions
    - ii. establishing a permanent art exposition in UN facilities to expose and host multiculturalist artwork
    - iii. encouraging national and regional art museums to exhibit such work, and providing them with an international UNESCO-supervised database to facilitate cross-border exchanges of art;
8. Urges member states to uphold their responsibilities regarding relevant UN resolutions and declarations, most notably A/RES/47/135, A/51/536, A/RES/2200A, A/RES/70/166, on ethnic, minority and multiculturalist issues:
  - a) conducting a Secretariat-led report in each member state 7 years after the implementation of this very resolution, verifying if member states have upheld these UN resolutions
  - b) after conducting the report, all ratifying and effectively implementing countries would see their position in the UN favourably viewed by the UN, and especially would see their application to high-responsibility posts in the UN facilitated;

9. Promotes multiculturalism by further diversifying UN staff as to be an exemplary model of a tolerant and multicultural organisation;
10. Recommends member states in cooperation with UNESCO to develop and implement education frameworks designed for efficient integration of said minorities in their communities in hopes of limiting segregation to minorities from communities to void discrimination and providing equal education for all:
  - a) subsidising primary and secondary education that includes their language and/or education on the culture of said national minorities for the rest of the populace with special attention toward those who have minority cultures
  - b) encouraging creativity and strengthening production capacities by introducing educational training and exchange programmes which will help the integration of minorities and their development
  - c) teaching students the real face of racism and xenophobia in order to understand the significance of respect among civilizations and the fundamental importance of the protection of human rights
  - d) organising cultural events and activities in schools that require the cooperation of students from different countries and the combination of elements from different civilisations in order to show the coherence and interdependence of different cultures;
11. Further invites member states to ensure ethnic, cultural, linguistic, and religious minorities' rights in order to facilitate their integration into society by:
  - a) cooperating with UNESCO to ensure that non-discriminatory legislation is put in place where necessary, which would:
    - i. ensure that all eligible people in a country are given equal and fair access to work opportunities regardless of ethnicity, religion, or background
    - ii. implement language courses funded by the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture (IFPC) and taught by government-selected teachers, which would help linguistic minorities learn their country's official language, thus enabling them to find work more easily
  - b) working with the International Labour Organization (ILO) to ascertain that none of the aforementioned minority groups suffer from discrimination in the workplace, such as but not limited to:
    - i. unequal pay based on background, language, religion or culture
    - ii. verbal or physical harassment as a consequence of their minority status
    - iii. denial of promotions
    - iv. refusal to provide advantages such as healthcare or insurance when other, non-minority employees benefit from it
  - c) facilitating these minority groups' access to work by developing public transport (with the financial aid, if needed, of the IFPC or UNFPA) through means such as:

- i. lessening the effect special segregation has on job opportunities by putting in place city-wide public transport systems
- ii. facilitating the suburbs or environing hinterland's minorities to access a nearby city through the construction of railroads;

12. Further recommends all nations to allow cultural practices of minorities that do not affect freedom of other individuals such as but not limited to:

- a) speaking minority languages
- b) wearing cultural costumes;

13. Encourages firms and corporations to implement anonymous job applications to prevent discrimination based on ethnicity, and solely focus on quality and skills of the applicant;

14. Suggests all member states to implement integration and supports programs for students belonging to minorities into their school system, such as but not limited to:

- a) language education lessons to support their verbal communication in the way of language of the country they live in and in English
- b) The creation of classes dealing with the values and standards to give students belonging to religious minorities and freedom to attend these classes as an alternative to religion classes.

FORUM: Human Rights Sub-Commission 1

QUESTION OF: Measures to protect the rights to culture diversity of national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities

MAIN SUBMITTER: China

CO-SUBMITTERS: Iceland, Colombia, Dominica, Ecuador, Finland, Gabon, Guatemala, Israel, Luxembourg, Republic of Korea, Poland, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sudan, Suriname, Uruguay, Zimbabwe,

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION,

*Reminding* all member nations and organisations of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities A/RES/47/135,

*Expressing* its appreciation towards the Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide, and the plausible work it has carried out since its inception in 2004,

*Deeply concerned* by the ongoing genocides occurring in the Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq and Sudan,

*Further reminding* delegates of the destruction and cultural loss which occurred as a result of the Holocaust and the Rwandan Genocide,

*Aware* of the devastating effects of laws directly targeting ethnic minorities and the harmful stereotypes and perceptions developed as a result of such laws,

*Defining* an ethnic minority as a group numerically inferior to the rest of the population of a State, in a non-dominant position, whose members—being nationals of the State—possess ethnic, religious or linguistic characteristics differing from those of the rest of the population and show, if only implicitly, a sense of solidarity, directed towards preserving their culture, traditions, religion or language,

*Alarmed* by the ongoing destruction of Cultural Heritage Sites and monuments and resources with a special cultural significance to minority groups,

*Further aware* of the ongoing phenomenon of racism and discrimination against migrants worldwide despite attempts to prevent it by the international community,

*Alarmed* by the rapid disappearance of languages, especially languages categorised by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) as ‘critically endangered’,

*Viewing with appreciation* the work of the Security Council, UNESCO and other UN bodies on their admirable work regarding the treatment of minorities, especially regarding S/RES/2150 and its impact on preventing genocide,

*Recognising* the importance of national sovereignty for all member nations and organisations,

1. Urges all member nations, relevant entities and organisations to support the ongoing work of the United Nations to prevent genocide in all its forms, carrying out actions such as but not limited to:

- a) Supporting the ongoing work of the Office of the Special Advisor on the Prevention of Genocide and cooperating with any and all missions and programmes carried out by or in conjunction with the Office in accordance with national sovereignty,
- b) Prioritising the issue of preventing genocide and making it a matter of national relevance in nations, autonomous regions and semi-autonomous regions where there is a threat of genocide or genocidal acts against ethnic, national, religious and/or linguistic minorities,
- c) Ratifying and fully implementing the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide by September 2018 in order to deter any potential genocides and to allow perpetrators of such crimes to come to justice in accordance with international law;

2. Supports political measures taken by nations on a governmental level to protect their endangered languages, as outlined by the United Nations' four categories of endangerment, such as:

- a) actively translating legislation, and public signage into various endangered languages for the purposes of understanding and recognition,
- b) adding endangered languages spoken only in one nation to the list of officially approved or fully approved languages of that nation,
- c) passing legislation preventing violence and discrimination based on an individual's dialect and/or native languages;

3. Endorses the continuation of efforts between all relevant parties to protect and manage UNESCO World Heritage Sites and any other relevant sites and environmental phenomena from physical damage, neglect, illegal trading or exploitation with a particular emphasis upon sites with a special cultural significance to ethnic and religious minorities, to include practises such as but not limited to:

- a) encouraging cooperation and dialogue between representatives of minority groups and government officials in order to come to solutions which promote economic growth, respect the sovereignty of minorities, and encourage future cooperation between the state and minorities,
- b) enforcing laws prohibiting the destruction, vandalism, trading and alteration of cultural artefacts or locations without the expressed consent of representatives of relevant minority groups associated with them, or without the best interests of the minorities at hand,
- c) the immediate referral of any terrorist groups actively carrying out any of the activities listed in 5(b) to the Security Council, to be further referred to the International Criminal Court (ICC) if deemed necessary;

4. Requests nations to create conditions for greater diversity in the media to promote the understanding of the cultures and concerns of persons belonging to other groups:
- a) representatives of minorities have the opportunities to feed into decision-making on broadcasts and print media outputs to contain possible ethnic bias and make coverage more culturally informed,
  - b) media delivers the information the way minority groups delivered it; without the exclusion of important information that is vital to their talk;

5. Calls upon member nations to review their laws and regulations regarding religious practises, especially religious practises of minority groups, including:

- a) considering the removal of blasphemy laws, including fining, imprisonment and/or the death penalty,
- b) introducing government subsidised religious infrastructure to promote integration,
- c) ensuring that local police forces and other authoritative forces are trained and aware of religious specific procedures and to be able to control and maintain appropriate conduct within the communities and prevent discriminatory and violent action;

6. Asks the Security Council to continue with their commendable work on preventing and combatting genocide and to continue enforcing all clauses presented and approved in S/RES/2150, and for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to create monthly reports on nations suspected of violating human rights which are to be discussed in annual meetings, to be held in a suitable location to be determined internally;

7. Further calls upon nations to implement social reforms that favour equality between minorities and majorities, such as but not limited to:

- a) the right to own land, businesses, marrying any race or religion and speak their own language without fear of persecution,
- b) investing in the regional development of impoverished areas, especially those with a large number of people belonging to a minority, to improve the local economy, educational facilities and infrastructure,
- c) introducing the concept of self-determination of indigenous groups for nations who have not already done so, including the right to representation of groups regarding political and administrative issues,
- d) amending legislation so as to permit the formation of political parties on the basis of ethnicity,
- e) granting days of rest to celebrate religious holidays, to be determined by local religious representatives;

8. Further endorses the development of educational facilities, especially focusing on that of ethnic minorities:

- a) ensuring that all ethnic minorities, regardless of race, gender or religion, have the right to attend school and acquire at least a high school education,

- b) exploring alternative ways to allow minority groups to obtain higher education in their own language,
- c) implementing the education of all children on the situation of minorities around the world in an unbiased manner, cultivating integration among students, and allowing Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and representatives of minority groups to speak in schools, in accordance with national sovereignty,
- d) the initiation of creative simulations to engage the public in raising awareness for the minority groups,
- e) the holding of large scale talks and conferences to the public regarding the effects and extent of discrimination of minority groups;

9. Encourages the increased use of technology to preserve languages and ethnic diversity, such as:

- a) creating an open database to preserve languages at risk of extinction, to be monitored and founded by specialist linguists selected by United Nations, to contain the following features:
  - i) audio clips of native speakers accompanied by translations,
  - ii) the documentation of vocabulary, conjunctions and sentence constructions,
  - iii) audio pronunciation guides to individual words in different dialects of certain languages,
- b) allowing native speakers to add to the database after a linguist approves the additions,
- c) using pre-existing apps and online facilities as a framework to spread awareness and the education to the public using accessible and cheap methods;

10. Further suggests the construction of safe havens and refuge centres to accommodate migrants and minorities being persecuted, both physically and mentally, especially those being discriminated against based on their language, ethnicity, nationality or religion, in areas to be decided upon by the United Nations.

**FORUM:** Human Rights Sub-Commission 1

**QUESTION OF:** Measures to protect the rights to cultural diversity of national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities

**SUBMITTED BY:** Nicaragua

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION,

*Bearing in mind* the purposes and principles outlined in Article 1 of the United Nations Charter calling for international cooperation in solving international problems without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

*Emphasising* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclamation that “all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights, and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, in particular as to race, colour or national origin”,

*Recognising* that universal adherence to and full implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) are of paramount importance for promoting equality and non-discrimination in the world,

*Determined* to protect and respect the cultural heritage of minority peoples,

*Fully believing* that protecting the status of minority languages is integral to ensuring the continuance of their cultural identity, as exemplified by the United Nations Education, Social and Cultural Organisation’s (UNESCO) Endangered Languages Programme,

*Acknowledging* the need to prevent the dangers and injustices caused by any kind of national, ethnic, religious and linguistic discrimination and related intolerances,

*Affirming* the solemn commitment of all Member States to promote economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights as well as the right to development,

*Taking into account* the cultural differences that exist across the world and the value of cultural diversity,

- 1) Calls for Member States to recognise national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, according to the United Nations Minorities Declaration article 1, 1992, as “one or more minority groups within national territories characterised by their own national, ethnic, linguistic or religious identity, which differs from that of the majority population”;

- 2) Urges the UN to raise public awareness regarding the national and international consequences that national, ethnic, religious and linguistic discrimination can have, such as but not limited to:
  - a) decreased international cooperation and interconnection
  - b) local conflicts with the possibility of a civil war
  - c) a decrease in economic capabilities if trade becomes compromised;
- 3) Asks national authorities to implement topics favouring cultural diversity in the school curricula, in order for the population to safeguard and welcome national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities' rights;
- 4) Requests countries to provide scholarships and bursaries to schools and universities, through UN and NGO funding, to be granted to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minority groups to study in urban areas or possibly abroad, in order to ensure that they receive equal opportunities and further, voluntarily integrate populations;
- 5) Encourages the establishment of classes funded by private institutions and the UN which will be conducted in the minorities' languages, as well as language lessons for beginners and semi-fluent speakers of minorities, in order to ensure the preservation of threatened cultural aspects;
- 6) Further encourages countries to provide equal voting opportunities for national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities in order to ensure the following, but not limited to:
  - a) their political inclusion
  - b) their participation in society and government
  - c) their complete integration into society;
- 7) Invites Member States to promote the acceptance of national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities' customs, such as but not limited to:
  - a) clothing and garments
  - b) recognized events and festivities that do not discriminate other cultures and ethnicities;
- 8) Further calls for Member States to work on a broader political inclusion of national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minority groups to allow them to have an equal participation and representation in society by the following but not limited to:
  - a) providing all city inhabitants with access to transparent public information written also in the minorities' language
  - b) reaching out to these minorities and taking their interests into account
  - c) the adoption of an official position against ethnic discrimination in general and local authorities

- d) raising awareness about the beauty of their culture, religion or language among the population through the use of media such as but not limited to:
  - i) social media
  - ii) television programmes
  - iii) radio broadcasts
  - iv) billboards;
  
- 9) Further urges all Member States to eliminate all kinds of discrimination towards minorities' access to justice, effective legal assistance and information regarding their human rights thus allowing their access to just and effective remedies for the harm that they have experienced, including the adoption of national legislation;
  
- 10) Strongly encourages the UN to conduct regular inspections in companies and establishments to ensure that members of national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities are granted equal opportunities within a profession through but not limited to:
  - a) regular spot checks
  - b) questionnaires
  - c) interviews with the employees;
  
- 11) Further asks Member States to adopt legislation that will provide employers with training in order to recognise, prevent and eliminate any kind of discrimination towards national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities in the private and public workforces;
  
- 12) Further invites the private sector and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to fund services such as but not limited to housing, job opportunities, education and health care to promote the improvement of lives of national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities;
  
- 13) Expresses its hope for the permission of the implementation by authorities of cultural tourism by designating existing facilities to hold exhibitions involving minorities' culture, language and lifestyle and ensure bilateral consent is given by both partners in order to inhibit cultural appropriation and miscommunication;
  
- 14) Recommends Members States to strengthen, or introduce, if they are non-existent, legislation in order to promote better ethnic relations among both dominant and minority groups implementing higher penalties for racially motivated crimes;
  
- 15) Further calls for the UN to hold seminars in areas opposing cultural diversity by experts in order to establish dialogue groups or national programmes to provide aid and support to:
  - a) overcome grief, fear, mistrust and prejudices in society
  - b) inform the population of the benefits of engaging in a multicultural society;

16) Suggests the implementation of periodic inspections, by UN experts, to ensure that the aforementioned clauses are being addressed.

FORUM: Human Rights Commission 1

QUESTION OF: Ensuring the protection of migrant juveniles travelling without adults

SUBMITTED BY: Dominican Republic

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION,

*Defining* migrant juveniles, or unaccompanied minor children, as defined in Article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 20 November 1989 (CRC), as children under the age of 18 who have been separated from parents and other relatives and are not being cared for by an adult who is responsible for doing so by law or custom,

*Recalling* the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which, among others, set out the basic human rights which unaccompanied migrant juveniles should not be deprived of,

*Reminding* countries who have ratified the Convention of the Rights of the Child that they are required by Article 29 to make primary education compulsory and available free to all and to make secondary education available and accessible to every child,

*Further recalling* the Human Rights Council resolution 29/L.24, the General Assembly resolutions 69/187 and 69/277 (2014),

*Deeply concerned* by the dramatic increase in numbers of unaccompanied migrant juveniles which almost doubled in the European Union in 2014, then nearly quadrupled in 2015 to 88 300, while in the United States of America, the number of unaccompanied minors crossing the U.S.-Mexico border increased 90 percent between 2013 and 2014,

*Affirming* that unaccompanied migrant juveniles are to be given special status by states in which they are attempting to live in which enables them to live without the fear of being deported,

*Concerned* by the lack of statistics and data on the numbers, whereabouts and treatment of unaccompanied migrant children, making it extremely difficult to monitor their wellbeing and ensure their protection and access to basic human rights,

*Deploring* human trafficking of all types and especially of migrant juveniles as they are at particular risk of being victims of it and *trusting* that nations will increase efforts to curb human trafficking of all kinds and will punish those who are accountable for it fairly,

*Guided by* the Committee on the Rights of the Child's General Comment No. 6 which specifies that States should take all measures necessary to identify unaccompanied and separated children outside their country of origin, carry out tracing activities and appoint a guardian to ensure respect for the child's best interest (paras. 13 and 21),

*Aware* that migrant children and adolescents are at high risk of human rights violations and abuses, and are thus in need of specific protective measures and procedures so as to ensure they are not deprived of their basic human rights,

*Noting with concern* that under national immigration policies, the lack of documents proving the age of child and adolescent migrants may result in an arbitrary determination leading to them being considered adults when they are in fact under the age of 18,

*Deeply concerned* by reports of unaccompanied migrant juveniles being taken advantage of maliciously in activities including, but not limited to, forced labour, sexual labour, human trafficking and sexual abuse,

*Expecting* nations to stand by the declarations they have made by signing relevant conventions and covenants on human rights, labour and refugees, particularly the Convention on the Rights of the Child which protects the rights of “every human being below the age of eighteen years” (art. 1), regardless of their status,

*Believing* that unaccompanied migrant juveniles need additional help from states even once they have been admitted into the country, particularly through psychological care, due to the often-traumatic experiences they undergo before reaching their destination,

*Alarmed* by the general increase in xenophobia towards migrants in general, and unaccompanied migrant juveniles in particular, often in educational environments, as reported by four independent experts to the Third Committee of the Seventy-First Session of the General Assembly on 1 November 2016,

*Noting with appreciation* the work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) towards ensuring the protection of migrant juveniles and the sustenance of their basic human rights,

1. Requests the UNHCR establish an independent program which monitors and ensures the protection of unaccompanied migrant juveniles through:
  - a) the collection of statistics and gathering of data on migrant children and adolescents, with an emphasis on individuals travelling without adults
  - b) provision of advice to countries who request help with regard to unaccompanied migrant juveniles
  - c) the creation of a framework through which non-governmental organisations can coordinate themselves and aid unaccompanied migrant minors
  - d) the surveillance of countries through inspections to host countries made by UNHCR specialists to ensure they:
    - i. follow relevant international law
    - ii. provide adequate protection for vulnerable migrant juveniles travelling without adults
    - iii. do not compromise the human rights of these migrant juveniles;
  - e) the establishment of an independent panel to review the cases of all unaccompanied migrant juveniles who:
    - i. have been or are to be deported to their country of origin
    - ii. report human rights abuses
  - f) the reunification of them with their families by this independent program if:

- i. the migrant juvenile is determined to be mentally competent by UN approved child psychologists and wishes to be reunited
    - ii. a background check to last no longer than 10 days ensuring that the juvenile's family is not abusive and financially stable enough to support the juvenile
    - iii. the migrant juvenile is not determined to be mentally competent but the juvenile's family wishes to be reunited following a background check lasting no longer than 10 days for the aforementioned reasons;
  - g) the creation of guidelines to be followed by an independent, impartial body to make assessments if there is a lack of documents proving the age of child and adolescent migrants;
2. Encourages member states to create separate, specialised reception camps for unaccompanied migrant juveniles which will:
- a) provide medical, psychological and psychosocial care
  - b) provide basic education with an emphasis on the language of the country they are currently residing in, including children with mental disabilities who can be defined by The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-V)
  - c) provide a temporary vetted legal guardian for groups of up to 10 children, based on their age in order to ensure that no migrant juveniles are being exposed to forced, abusive, or exploitative employment, with an focus on preventing sexual enslavement
  - d) create apprenticeship programmes which will enable them to integrate into the country once they are of age to work such as:
    - i. secretarial work
    - ii. construction work
    - iii. artisanal work such as carpentry;
3. Recommends that countries accelerate the immigration process for unaccompanied migrant juveniles such that it lasts no longer than 90 days;
4. Also reminds countries who have ratified the Convention of the Rights of the Child that they are required by Article 24 to ensure the provision of necessary medical assistance and health care to all children, and therefore are obliged to ensure that all children, regardless of their migration status, have the same access to healthcare as children who are citizens;
5. Strongly recommends nations to introduce a support system for unaccompanied minors, allowing them to receive the necessary psychological support in order to recover from the often precarious and emotionally scarring journeys they have experienced;
6. Strongly urges the 15 countries who have not ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to do so in the shortest possible timeframe;

7. Authorizes states to use their usual migrant application process towards the unaccompanied migrant juvenile but only:
  - a) if the unaccompanied juvenile migrants are reunited with their family
  - b) if, within 45 days of entering the country, they become over the age of 18;
8. Allows countries to deny immigration to the families of migrant juveniles whose basis for immigration is that their relative is now residing in this State if:
  - a) the family is not in immediate danger if they return to their country
  - b) the family is attempting to migrate purely for economic not safety purposes;
9. Further recommends countries to introduce a campaign in primary schools to sensitise other children to the fact that there are other cultures and places where children are forced to flee, thus reducing xenophobia, hate speech, exclusion and racism at school;
10. Decides to remain actively seized on the matter.

FORUM: Human Rights Council (Subcommission 1)

QUESTION OF: Measures to protect the rights to cultural diversity of national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities

SUBMITTED BY: UNHCHR

CO SUBMITTED BY: NAURU, PALESTINE, VENEZUELA

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL,

*Expressing concern* about the conflicts that happen between people belonging to national, ethnic, religious and other minorities, as well as the severe consequences they face after the conflict that leads to the violation of their Human Rights,

*Recognizing* the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a key document for this issue, and all other human rights issues,

*Reaffirming* the definition of a minority group which is a group numerically inferior to the rest of the population of a State, in a non-dominant position, whose members—being nationals of the State—possess ethnic, religious or linguistic characteristics differing from those of the rest of the population and show, if only implicitly, a sense of solidarity, directed towards preserving their culture, traditions, religion or language,

*Appreciating* the importance of promoting and protecting the identity of minorities to prevent forced assimilation and the loss of cultures, religions and languages, and therefore part of its heritage,

*Realizing* the significance of the participation of persons belonging to minorities in public affairs and in all aspects of the political, economic, social and cultural life of the country where they live is in fact essential to preserving their identity and combating social exclusion,

*Emphasizing* that every country on Earth contains minorities and their rights to cultural diversity need to be protected,

*Further emphasizing* the positive impact the protection of rights of minorities can have on a country by ensuring its stability and prosperous development,

1. Trusts Member States to formally and officially recognize all national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities within their country, so as to further the possibility of the implementation of measures to protect their rights, and to promote the universal protection of all human rights by any means necessary;
2. Calls upon all Member States to sign and ratify the Declaration on the Rights of Persons belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities and for the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) to promote its implementation;

3. Encourages nations to improve the influence of the declaration in relation to the nation's policy through means such as, but not limited to:
  - a) reviewing any legislation, policy or practice that could have or potentially could seem to have a discriminatory effect on persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and/or linguistic minorities and deeply consider amending this policy
  - b) establishing specialized national institutions/agencies which will address the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities through means such as, but not limited to:
    - i. travelling to regions where citizens are identified as either national, ethnic, linguistic or religious minorities and holding seminars to inform these minorities on their rights
    - ii. creating short clips that will be advertised on social media to inform the public on the importance of them acknowledging the rights of minorities and how this will benefit them as an individual and the society as a whole;
4. Further encourages all Member States to ensure that during their official duties, members of all law enforcement bodies such as, but not limited to, police, national courts, military, civil servants and other public officials respect all kinds of religions, beliefs, ethnicities, cultures, languages do not discriminate against these people professing all the above by providing them with any necessary and appropriate education and/or training;
5. Combats any and all acts and forms of violence, defined by the United Nations, specifically targeted towards persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and/or linguistic minorities through the creation of national policies and guidelines which are established by the nations individually and can be further developed, if requested, with the assistance of the UNHCHR;
6. Suggests that nation-wide awareness campaigns are put into effect in an attempt to raise awareness through methods such as, but not limited to:
  - a) an initiative in all school curriculums to educate children about:
    - i. the varying minority groups presented within the nation
    - ii. the rights granted to these respective minority groups, based on the Declaration on the Rights of Persons belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities
    - iii. the actions that are found offensive to these minority groups and emphasize the harm of such actions, specially in schools, as to avoid bullying
    - iv. how they can help the aforementioned minorities;
  - b) address the population as a whole regarding the minority groups present, benefits of having a diverse population and the remarkable contributions that prominent members of these minorities have presented to their nation through methods such as, but not limited to:

- i. advertisements in social media in order to reach a larger audience about the significance of valuing the importance of minorities and their rights
    - ii. the creation of posters, flyers and pamphlets to be distributed and put up in public places in an effort to solidify and emphasize the need for the protection of rights and to remind minorities of their rights
    - iii. broadcasting commercial advertisements on television channels in an effort to reach a much larger audience on this issue and spread awareness;
7. Emphasizes the need for Member States to institute optional learning programs in government schools for the purpose of minority language preservation, in order to:
  - a) preserve heritage of linguistic minorities at risk of being totally subdued
  - b) encourage the diffusion of the minority language into the majority group as a means of spreading awareness and interest in the minority
  - c) include minority members into greater society by including their native languages in the institutions of the majority group, such as universities, primary and secondary schools;
8. Requests that member states take action to ensure that all government signage, particularly for roadways and for governmental institutions, is clearly written in both the majority language of the member state as well as all minority languages formally recognized by the nation, so as to:
  - a) facilitate linguistic minorities' navigation of the state and general information
  - b) promote communication between members of the majority and minority groups in the country
  - c) ensure that linguistic minorities have equal access to a country's resources without being hindered by the language barrier;
9. Recommends that governmental institutions hire translators who will be trained at the aforementioned schools, to facilitate communication between majority groups and minority groups;
10. Invites all Member States to work alongside the UNHCHR and the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief regarding both the protection of existing religious sites and the creation of religious sites and to ensure that these new sites are not only spread around the nation but focused in areas where minority groups are concentrated;
11. Encourages members of minority groups to participate in political decision making at a national scale in order to conserve their remaining resources and territories as well as officially abandoning the idea that minorities are second class citizens, or not worthy of the same rights through means such as, but not limited to:
  - a) the participation of minority group representatives in the decision making processes, as to ensure that more consideration for their interests is entertained

- b)** support by legislators of the majority group that encourages all minority members to be vocal, so as to:
    - i.** make minority members more comfortable with being politically active
    - ii.** eradicate the ideology that minority members should be restricted from participation in national politics
    - iii.** help to build a proactive relationship between minority and majority groups;
- 12.** Ensure that communities have access to quality healthcare, such as to provide medical checks with particular focus towards youth and pregnant woman to prevent the development of diseases and education for their communities, by facilitating the ease with which minority members, specifically where a communication barrier is present, can communicate with healthcare providers.

**FORUM:** Human Rights Commission 1

**QUESTION OF:** Protecting the human rights of civilians in the Syrian Conflict

**SUBMITTED BY:** Japan

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION,

*Noting* with regret that there have been two failed attempts at complete ceasefire within this war zone

*Aware* that the 500,000 km of the desert within Syria would prove to be an effective safety zone for civilians seeking refuge from the conflict zones.

*Recognizing* with deep concern that half of Syria's pre-war population have been killed or displaced;

*Recalling* resolution 2268 in the United Nations Security Council in which all parties agreed to a US-Russian deal to cease all hostilities;

*Fully aware* that the Islamic State is currently in control of 6 million people;

*Deeply concerned* that 1,491 people in Syria are known to have been killed in gas attacks by the government from December 2012 to October 2015, and over 10,000 have been affected, even though Syria is a member state of Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW),

*Deeply disturbed* that there have been serious violations of international humanitarian law in Syria through attacks on and lack of protection of "patients, health facilities, health personnel and patients in times of war as long as they are not directly involved in hostilities,

*Emphasizing* that The Universal Declaration of Human Rights article 25 states "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of... lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control." and is therefore not being observed by the Assad regime, Kurds, Rebels, ISIL, and other parties, causing harm to civilians,

*Keeping in mind* the Chemical Weapons Convention does not regulate the use of chemical warfare in civil wars,

*Alarmed* by attacks on pumping stations in eastern and western Aleppo, leaving 1.5 million people without water,

1. Encourages the establishment of a health care system for Syrian refugees in camps, and civilians in conflict areas that will:
  - a) be created with the support of organizations readily available to help those within the conflict; this includes Doctors Without Borders and the Turkish Red Crescent
  - b) be monitored by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

- c) be funded by World Health Organization (WHO), World Bank and the United Nations (UN) member states;
- 2. Emphasises the need for all member states to actively contribute to the United Nations humanitarian aid effort, with close adherence to the Geneva Protocol, by replenishing supplies destroyed by all parties, the quantity of which should be determined by a qualified professional organisation, such as, but not limited to:
  - a) medical supplies
  - b) a minimum of three nutritious meals a day
  - c) hygienic facilities, as determined by a qualified UN official
  - d) availability of 3 litres of clean drinking water daily for each refugee;
- 3. Calls for, as an interim solution in the form of a weekly cease fire within Syrian borders for a duration of 48 hours beginning at 00:00 Damascus time, which will be implemented within two months of the day the resolution is passed, to:
  - a) allow for the unhindered passage of humanitarian aid to the affected areas and safe zones, to provide food and the best possible care for the sick and injured
  - b) in keeping with International Humanitarian Law, to provide humanitarian workers with necessary protection; these means of protection including but not limited to:
    - i. oxygen masks
    - ii. bullet proof vests
    - iii. panic buttons
  - c) evacuate civilians who wish to evacuate to safety zones in the Syrian desert;
- 4. Supports the work of the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States in the provision of non-discriminatory visas for UN journalists and reporters, to allow them to travel freely throughout Syria;
- 5. Condemns the kidnapping and arbitrary detention of civilians, the rape and torture of such persons, and strongly urges the Syrian government and other parties involved to engage in negotiations for the release of these detained persons, which include:
  - a) women
  - b) children
  - c) sick and injured
  - d) UN journalists and reporters;
- 6. Endorses the creation of a team of unarmed military observers, known as the United Nations Temporary Reinforcement Union against the Mistreatment of People (UNTRUMP) to work in association with relevant parties within Syria to monitor and report to the Security Council on the interim weekly ceasefires and negotiate the possible implementation of a full cessation of armed violence;
- 7. Urges that all Member States assist the United Nations High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR) in its efforts to relocate the victims of war-torn Syria:
  - a) in which More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) are strongly encouraged to adopt resettlement programs:
    - i. with the provision of humanitarian visas to Syrian refugees
    - ii. vocational training sponsored by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)
    - iii. education of youth
    - iv. allowing freedom of access to places of worship

- b) to work alongside NGO's, in their efforts to rebuild homes, medical facilities and schools, in accordance with international law
  - c) to observe the applicable provisions of the Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, to allow for the safe, voluntary return of refugees to their home areas, following the permanent ceasefire;
8. Expresses its hope to halt the use of gas attacks and lessen their effects by:
- a) creating a court, independent from the International Criminal Court, with the sole purpose of punishing the human rights violations and war crimes that were, and are being, committed during the Syrian conflict by both the Syrian government and the rebels
  - b) removing all chlorine from Syria by adding it to the chemical weapons agreements and following the procedure of removal, as done so before in Syria, on the basis that:
    - i. the chlorine gas has detrimental effects on the tropospheric ozone layer, therefore impacting all countries and territories
    - ii. the use of chlorine as a disinfectant and water purification compound as it is being used in Syria are not necessary, and can be replaced by ultra violet treatment, which has positive environmental effects
    - iii. prevents other groups like ISIL from abusing the luxury of having chlorine in Syria, which they have also used for chlorine gas attacks
  - c) educating the people of Syria, with help from Organisation for the Prevention of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and member states, specifically in besieged lands, on what to do during, and after a gas attack by:
    - i. educating civilians on how to distinguish between different types of gases and their effects
    - ii. informing citizens on how to be prepared at all times for a gas attack with an emergency kit including ample supplies to filter the air, such as a bandana, providing emergency kits to all citizens of threatened areas,
    - iii. teach panic-reducing strategies so that in the case of an attack, the emergency procedures occur quickly and efficiently, by flying in psychologists provided by other member states of the OPCW;
9. Further recommends the use of portable medical facilities through funding by NGOs to treat injured civilians that have been hurt by the Syrian Civil War by:
- a) delivering medical supplies such as, but not limited to:
    - i. bandages
    - ii. disinfectant
    - iii. hydrogen peroxide
  - b) training civilians how to treat injuries such as, but not limited to:
    - i. burns
    - ii. minor gun shot wounds
    - iii. cuts;
10. Requests that the OPCW strengthen its policies of the Chemical Weapons Convention by:
- a) changing its policy from regulating chemical warfare in only state wars, to include civil wars by:
    - i. calling an emergency meeting with all member states of OPCW,
    - ii. creating and voting upon a new clause that would refer to the use of chemical warfare in civil wars,
    - iii. having all members of the OPCW sign the new document with this new clause,

- b) enforcing by law that all member states of the OPCW ban all chemical warfare in their own states;

**FORUM:** Human Rights Commission 1

**QUESTION OF:** Protecting human rights for civilians in the Syrian conflict

**SUBMITTED BY:** UNHCR

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION,

*Recalling* the unanimous adoption of Kofi Annan's 6 points (in Resolution 2042) and the failure of the United Nations, its envoy and other relevant parties to appropriate these measures,

*Reaffirming* that the Syrian Crisis is first and foremost a humanitarian one, and must be treated as such,

*Viewing with appreciation* 'Security Council Resolution 2165' (2014) which authorized humanitarian aid to be supplied via four border crossings not controlled by the Syrian government, giving civilians living in rebel-controlled territory access to aid,

*Acknowledging* that alongside proposed solutions to protect human rights in this conflict, steps must be taken to alleviate any further escalation of the conflict in the interest of the civilian population of Syria,

*Noting with satisfaction* the continued progress made in rolling back the progress of territorial occupation by ISIL in 2016,

*Recognizing* that human rights violations and war crimes have taken place and continue to take place under the regime of Bashar Al-Assad, the Islamic State and other rebel groups,

*Deeply concerned with* the divide between certain member nations on the issue,

*Regretfully aware* of the proxy war taking place and its effect on the longevity of the conflict,

1. Calls for member nations to attend a summit in Oslo to discuss a cohesive and constructive strategy in Syria, with the major talking points of this conference being:
  - a. negotiating the response to the continued influx of Syrian refugees to the European continent, and proposing a modified scheme to nations not reaching The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) resettlement quotas,
  - b. establishing a mutual understanding between military chiefs of involved parties to facilitate the destruction of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL),
  - c. formulating a proposal regarding the state of Syria after the war has been decided, consulting non-member groups:
    - i. the Kurdish Rojava,
    - ii. the Human Rights Watch (HRW),
    - iii. the Free Syrian Army (FSA),
  - d. the creation of a comprehensive report of intelligence from Member States agencies on the terror groups affiliated with this conflict;

2. Encourages nations taking in refugees to work directly with the UNHCR in protecting and supporting Syrian refugees in their voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement by:
  - a. working with the domestic ministry of education to:
    - i. provide opportunities for subsidized language courses for refugees of all ages granted asylum,
    - ii. enroll refugee minors in local primary and secondary schools,
    - iii. make an effort to inform host nationals about the crisis in order to create an open and welcoming environment for those fleeing the Syrian conflict,
  - b. taking into consideration the marketable skills of a refugee when dispersing them throughout the host nation, in an effort to place them in regions where there is a demand for workers with their skill set;
3. Recommends the continued operation of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic set up by the UN Human Rights Council on August 22, 2011, to maintain an ongoing investigation of any alleged use of chemical weapon agents and the safe and secure destruction of chemical and biological weapons if any are discovered;
4. Urges nations not receiving a high volume of refugees (under 0.001% of their population in 2016), to aid by other means, such as but not limited to:
  - a. donating through the UNHCR's "Winter Emergency" effort to help fund shelter, warm clothes and blankets for refugees,
  - b. consigning any number of vessels under federal authority to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) or neighboring state initiatives which seek to facilitate the safe and humane transport as well as admission of displaced persons;
5. Requests member nations who have passed legislation on the quantity of refugees admitted to reconsider their restraints, based on their economic capacity to accommodate them;
6. Further recommends the implementation of a weekly 48 hour ceasefire in Aleppo, ratified by affected parties, in order to ensure that:
  - a. humanitarian aid can be supplied to those in need,
  - b. the United Nations (UN) Peacekeeping corps can assist the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) in its efforts to provide much-needed relief to the population of the city,
  - c. these measures are implemented nationwide, and the relevant parties abide by the ceasefire for a six month period:
    - i. begin implementation of the aforementioned ceasefire in Homs, Palmyra and Damascus,
    - ii. organize cooperation by means of a coalition of prominent humanitarian aid groups to more effectively utilize the 48 hour period,
    - iii. subsidize the creation and operation of firms providing transport, security, medicine, food, water and other supplies to those in need;
7. Endorses the creation of a UN affiliated association which raises funds to sponsor vocational training of displaced Syrian peoples inside the European Union to:
  - a. reduce the number of unemployed and homeless refugees by:
    - i. contacting and cooperating with local employers to find job vacancies,
    - ii. providing housing subsidies to allow refugees more financial freedom and the ability to further assimilate into their community,

- iii. further refugees' financial freedom by suggesting tax incentives to allow the ownership of a domicile, lower barriers to entry in entrepreneurship, establishment of services and businesses and further contribution to the local economy,
    - b. assist in their societal integration,
    - c. occupy jobs in the low-skill labor market which demands an increasing number of workers in many European countries owing to the rise in higher educated citizens,
    - d. create shelters and temporary accommodation to assist incoming refugees
    - e. focus on tending to the needs of unaccompanied child migrants by:
      - i. locating foster families willing to care for migrants,
      - ii. providing services to assist in societal integration and inform them of the dangers of substance abuse and crime in certain areas,
      - iii. giving child migrants an eventual path to citizenship through cultural assimilation and education,
      - iv. creating a United Nations Children Education Fund (UNICEF) funded scholarship fund for child migrants,
      - v. assisting in the reunification of unaccompanied child migrants with their parents, friends and close relatives;
8. Supports measures to collaborate with national intelligence forces to bring the downfall of terrorist groups such as ISIL and Jabhat Fateh al-Sham, which continue to commit human rights violations, by means such as:
- a. launching an online cyber-security campaign against ISIL affiliated social media and propaganda,
  - b. recommending national intelligence agencies to share information of potential security threats pertaining to member states through collaborating with their international counterparts such as Interpol, Europol and Ameripol,
9. Expresses its hope to curb the number of civilian casualties in urban conflict zones such as Aleppo and Deir Az Zor by:
- a. negotiating a UN administered humanitarian corridor with the government of Syria and consequently allowing civilians to flee conflict zones,
  - b. collaborating with the government of Turkey in their plan to establish a protected and monitored "safe haven" along Syria's northern border with Turkey,
  - c. encourages nation states to delegate peace keeping forces to the UN in order to:
    - i. ensure security within the aforementioned safe haven,
    - ii. monitor the influx of civilians into the safe haven and search for weapons and explosives,
    - iii. prevent mass ethnic cleansing such as the massacre at Srebrenica in July 1995 in which more than 8,000 Muslim Bosniaks were executed by paramilitaries in an United Nations "safe zone";
10. Proclaims the need for the creation of a UN administered organization designated to monitoring human rights in Syria while cooperating and negotiating with the current Syrian government, as well as advising and informing President Bashar Al Assad on policy making, to protect the core fundamental principles of the Human Rights Charter of 1948 to:
- a. ensure minority rights in the war torn country,
  - b. protect the rights of children and families displaced by the conflict,
  - c. observe human rights and human rights violations within the Syrian Arab Republic and inform the UN as well as member states if diplomatic action is required,

- d. create a more transparent and cooperative Syria, free of infractions of civil liberties in order to:
  - i. encourage foreign investment in the Levant Region,
  - ii. increase the number of development funds and NGOs working in Syria, consequently contributing to the development and growth of the nation,
  - iii. prevent more bloodshed and civil conflict from occurring by assisting the creation of a developed and free society, satisfying the needs of its people,
  - iv. increase Syria's influence as a diplomatic power and transform Syria into a cooperative and contributing member to the global community and the Arab World;

11. Further invites for the creation of a UN development fund to assist in the reconstruction of badly damaged areas such as Homs and Aleppo by:
- a. urging nation states to make generous contributions to secure the future of the Syrian people,
  - b. requesting donations from the public in all nation states in order to:
    - i. resettle large amounts of Syrians displaced by the ongoing civil war,
    - ii. divert large amounts of funds given to the UN to combat this problem,
    - iii. alleviate the impact that hosting large numbers of displaced people has had on nations in the Middle East as well as Europe,
    - iv. rebuild the battered economy of the Syrian nation after years of prolonged civil war and negative economic growth.

**FORUM:** Human Rights Commission 1

**QUESTION OF:** Protecting Human Rights for Civilians in the Syrian Conflict

**SUBMITTED BY:** Brazil

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION,

*Reaffirming* previous resolutions of the Human Rights Council pertaining to human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic,

*Recalling* United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolution S/RES/2314, S/RES/2268, S/RES/2258, S/RES/2254, and all previous UNSC resolutions on the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic,

*Defining* Violent Non-State Actors as an organisation that uses illegal violence (i.e. force not officially approved of by the state) to reach its goals, and reaffirming the definition of terrorism from UNSC resolution 1566,

*Also recalling* UNSC presidential statements S/PRST/2015/25 and S/PRST/2015/10,

*Keeping in mind* the long lasting nature of the Syrian Civil war, and the fact that a resolution of the conflict in the near future is unlikely,

*Expresses its concern* about the repeated human rights violations in the Syrian Arab Republic, and the grave violations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

*Noting with concern* that there are 4.8 million Syrians who have been displaced from the country, and an additional 6.6 million internally displaced persons in Syria,

*Notes* that the Al Nusra Front has split from the Al-Qaeda to form the Jabhat Fateh al-Sham, a separate terrorist organization,

*Alarmed by* the renewed use of Chemical Weapons in the Syrian Civil War, and welcomes UNSC Resolution S/RES/2314 in this regard,

*Fully alarmed by* the extent of human rights violations in the Syrian Arab Republic,

*Further notes* that the offensive on Mosul has led to the displacement of at least 10,500 civilians,

*Notes* with regret the escalation of hostilities between the multiple warring factions, and the increase of human rights violations in the region,

*Acknowledges* the report of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic with regards to the deterioration of Human Rights in Aleppo; S-25/1,

*Recognising* the importance of immediate humanitarian action in order to prevent a humanitarian catastrophe of unprecedented scale in the Syrian Arab Republic,

*Reaffirming further* that the sovereignty of the Syrian Arab Republic must not be violated,

*Bearing in mind* the recent increase in the number of terrorist organisations operating in and around the Syrian Arab Republic,

*Emphasizing* the need for a quick resolution of the Syrian Civil War,

1. Calls for negotiations between fighting groups on a weekly 12 hour humanitarian ceasefires by all parties involved in the conflict in tumultuous locations such as Aleppo in order to ensure that those supplying humanitarian aid can reach those who need assistance;
2. Requests that the International Syrian Support Group be expanded to include countries and organisations including but not limited to:
  - a) a Syrian-government-appointed observer,
  - b) observers from Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and United Nations (UN) Bodies such as:
    - i. Amnesty International,
    - ii. Human Rights Watch,
    - iii. Human Rights Commission,
    - iv. International Committee of the Red Cross;
3. Recommends that the Syrian Government and its allies, and the United States of America led coalition to co-operate fully with the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic;
4. Urges the Syrian Government, its allies, and the United States of America led coalition to comply with the treaties of the Geneva convention, and to not stop any and all humanitarian aid from entering areas controlled by the aforementioned nations;
5. Recommends that the United Nation Counter Terrorism Committee investigate the recent split of the Al Nusra front from the Al-Qaida to form the Jabhat Fateh al-Sham, and the sources of funding of the newly formed terrorist organisation;

6. Supports the declaration of a state of emergency in Syria by the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), and calls upon it and the United Nations World Food Program (UNWFP) to help ensure that adequate food is supplied to Syrian Civilians in this humanitarian crisis;
7. Requests that Member States of the UN to help the FAO and the UNWFP in this endeavour by providing both food aid and monetary aid;
8. Further suggests that steps need to be taken in order to ensure that the ISIL stops misappropriating humanitarian aid meant for Syrian civilians and calls upon the Syrian Support Group to negotiate such a compromise;
9. Asks the Fifth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly to consider increasing funding to the United Nation High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR) and the Regional, Refugee and Resilience Plan in order to:
  - a) provide aid to all Syrian civilians, refugees and internally displaced persons in order to ensure that a minimum standard of living is maintained,
  - b) help increase the speed in processing of asylum applications made by Syrians to willing host nations that do not order Syria, using the suggested database,
  - c) help create durable shelter, and ensure access to water and sanitation for Syrian refugees,
  - d) help construct emergency structures, particularly in relation to epidemic and flood procedure,
  - e) ensure sufficient monitoring and protection measures to ensure safety in the camps from internal conflicts and threats posed by external factors;
10. Further suggests, in order to facilitate humanitarian intervention in the Syrian Arab Republic, that the additional funding also be used by the UNHCR in order to create a database which contains information on the following topics:
  - a) an official estimate of the number of unregistered refugees in the middle eastern and North African countries,
  - b) a list of all refugees who have applied for asylum in European and neighbouring countries,
  - c) a list of all refugees who have already been settled in other countries around the world, in order to map the progress of the world in refugee resettlement,
  - d) other information which may be helpful in tackling the Syrian Migrant Crisis;
11. Urges the governments of neighboring nations supporting Syrian refugees to adopt a positive outlook when considering partnerships with NGOS in order to:
  - a) achieve the previously outlined minimum standards with government established refugee camps,

- b) ease the process of refugee repatriation;
12. Further recommends the cooperation of the NGOs in setting up a dedicated education campaign tasked with combatting issues of child recruitment, child labour and sexual/gender based violence through
- a) the usage of media advertisement space to promote awareness of the issue within cities and on an international scale,
  - b) setting up a traveling task force, able to visit refugee camps in turn to present lectures and workshops based on the aforementioned issues and their significance;
13. Encourages member states to promote the restoration of livelihood through reconsideration of trade positions with the Syrian government, monitored by the UN, enabling freedom from oil controversy and freedom from barrel shipping pipeline rates;
14. Calls for the extension of the mandate of the Organisation for the prohibition of Chemical Weapons Joint Mission for the elimination of the chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic beyond the 18th of November 2016 in order to:
- a) ensure the complete destruction of Chemical Weapons held by any and all armed forces, who are active in the region including but not limited to:
    - i. the government of the Syrian Arab Republic,
    - ii. the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant,
    - iii. the Jabhat Fateh al-Sham,
    - iv. rebel groups,
    - v. the People's Protection Units and other Kurdish Rebel Groups,
  - b) protect the people of Syria and its neighbouring regions from the scourge of chemical warfare,
  - c) further calls for an increase in the funding of the OPCW in the Syrian Arab Republic, in order to effectively deal with the threat presented by the increased proliferation of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic;