

FORUM: The Fifth General Assembly (Administration and Budgetary)

QUESTION OF: Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)

SUBMITTED BY: Guatemala

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Andorra, Bhutan, Cambodia, Costa Rica, France, Ghana, Guinea, IMF, Ireland, Libya, Lithuania, Monaco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Qatar, Senegal, South Korea, Tunisia, Tuvalu, UAE, Ukraine

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Deeply concerned with the violence, lack of development, and social and political instability in Haiti becoming a threat to international security,

Noting with concern the current situation of the peacekeeping mission,

Recalling the involvement of the Haitian government in the United Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH),

Further Recalling the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1542 on 30 April 2004, which established MINUSTAH,

Recognizing the resolutions 1874 of 27 June 1963, 3101 of 11 December 1973 and 55/235 of 23 December 2000 in which the guidelines for the financing of peacekeeping operations are outlined,

Expressing its satisfaction in the success of the United Nations Stabilization Mission to Haiti in supporting the recovery, reconstruction, and stability efforts in the country following the devastating earthquake of 12 January 2010 as well as helping to restore a secure and stable environment, to promote the political process, to strengthen Haiti's government institutions and rule-of-law-structures, and to promote and to protect human rights,

Alarmed by the aftermath of Hurricane Matthew and earthquakes, which hit Haiti in 2016 and 2010 respectively,

1. Encourages all member states to donate to the MINUSTAH program, with attempts to eliminate the gap between available funds and the projected cost of meeting the needs of the Haitian citizens;
2. Recommends that the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations examine MINUSTAH peacekeepers' actions in the region, with attempts to reestablish credibility, tarnished by recent accusations including rape and violence against civilians, by means such as, but not limited to:
 - a) collecting information on each respective peacekeeper regardless of his/her country of origin, specifically information, such as:
 - i. dedication/commitment to their job,

- ii. past criminal record,
 - b) filing a monthly report, on the progress of the mission and specific actions taken by peacekeeper in the respective region, which is to be presented to Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations,
 - c) an expert on sexual assault will be required to be part of any personnel donation exceeding 15 members by contributing countries to better educate personnel on sexual assault prevention;
3. Further recommends the establishment of a governmental monetary foundation, Haitian Monetary Fund (HMF) for receiving funds, which will finance MINUSTAH, as well as aid the development of the Haitian National Police (HNP), consisting of:
- a) an advisory board:
 - i. made up of respective MINUSTAH members, representatives from the Latin American States influenced by the issue, and the members of the HNP,
 - ii. which would advise financial support methods to the Haitian government,
 - b) an administrative board:
 - i. made up of MINUSTAH members,
 - ii. keeping the records of intergovernmental and intra-governmental financial actions to the mission, as well as allocating donations by respective member states due to the current situation in the nation;
4. Calls upon MINUSTAH to modify the allocation of their funds, in order to ensure that the funds provided to them are focused upon the re-establishment of infrastructure and the enhancement of drastic living conditions of Haitians, rather than increasing security and protection during the electoral periods and to assist with the restoration and maintenance of the rule of law, public safety and public order in Haiti;
5. Invites all respective member states, specifically neighboring countries to Haiti and in the region of Latin America, to pay funds to the UN mission, with the attempts to minimize the gap in the available funds, through:
- a) generation of a report , listing member states supporting the mission, at respective Security Council and GA5 meetings, dedicated to MINUSTAH,
 - b) creation of a specific deposit account in the World Bank, which would be dedicated to funding MINUSTAH, available to:
 - i. nations depositing their promised funding,
 - ii. individuals and corporations wishing to help the cause;
6. Stresses the importance of ensuring transparency in all transactions to fund MINUSTAH, by means such as, but not limited to:
- a) cooperating with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as Transparency International, in attempts to eliminate corruption amongst:
 - i. officials conducting and monitoring given transactions to the fund,

- ii. UN employees overseeing the actions of peacekeepers in the mission's headquarters in Port-au-Prince, Haiti,
 - b) creating a position of an independent United Nations Investigator who is to:
 - i. pay unscheduled, clandestine visits to MINUSTAH sites in Haiti to observe the actions of the peacekeepers in a given location,
 - ii. collect the report listing how the money was distributed,
 - iii. have access to the MINUSTAH transactions history and overall monetary account information;
7. Endorses the creation and execution of an efficient and effective plan for the development of infrastructure in Haiti, conducted by the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian affairs (OCH) and Human Rights Watch (HRW), which would encompass:
- a) free educational facilities, initially established by the United Nations that would provide their students with an appropriate and safe learning environment for:
 - i. under aged children,
 - ii. citizens of Haiti, specifically the most impoverished,
 - b) healthcare facilities:
 - i. that would follow the health standard guidelines set by the World Health Organization (WHO),
 - ii. that would cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to ensure humanitarian protection in the area,
 - c) public governing and information centers:
 - i. in close proximity to populated sites,
 - ii. with available consultation and aid for the citizens;
8. Urges all peacekeeping missions should to be approached with equal and non-discriminatory treatment in terms of financial and administrative arrangements, considering that the Security Council has proposed cutting MINUSTAH's budget;
9. Suggests that in order to successfully conduct the mission, hence leading to peacekeepers eventually exiting the region, MINUSTAH should cooperate with the HNP, in order to minimize the need for peacekeepers in the region, in such ways as, but not limited to:
- a) improving HNP's ability to perform such actions, like:
 - i. conducting criminal investigations on the territory of Haiti,
 - ii. maintaining order in respective areas,
 - iii. increasing police presence amongst the community,
 - b) enforcing the law amongst people, in order to minimize crime, through:
 - a. effectively communicating guidelines and rules to citizens,
 - b. setting severe consequences for those breaking the enforced rules;

10. Strongly encourages member states supporting Haiti to work alongside MINUSTAH, rather than sending its own troops and army, and:
 - a) cooperate with the UN through providing peacekeepers for the mission,
 - b) make further donations into the UN budget, in order to ensure that the Peacekeeping missions are not underfunded;

11. Urges nations and Multi-Nationals Corporations to branch out their industries to Haiti, with attempts to create more jobs for people in the country, hence combat unemployment, with the corporate incentive of establishing a new market in the country, however, having work conditions be monitored by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and complied with the International Labor Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work;

12. Expresses its hope in the continuation of the assistance provided by MINUSTAH to the Government in contributing adequate safety to the population, by means such as, but not limited to:
 - a) paying particular attention to satisfying the needs of displaced persons,
 - b) protecting vulnerable groups in community policing camps,
 - c) maintaining the equal rights to all civilians;

13. Strongly urges MINUSTAH to pursue the reduction of its community violence, in collaboration with the Government of Haiti, by means such as, but not limited to:
 - a) insisting on particular focus on groups, including:
 - i. endangered women,
 - ii. youth,
 - iii. citizens living in the regions of Haiti, where the violence occurs,
 - b) cooperating with HNP, in order to:
 - i. minimize criminal activity in the area,
 - ii. enforce peace and order on the streets.

QUESTION OF: United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)

SUBMITTED BY: Central African Republic

CO- SUBMITTED BY: Belgium, Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Guyana, India, Italy, Kuwait, Maldives, Namibia, Paraguay, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Tuvalu, Uganda, UN Water, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay

The General Assembly Fifth Committee,

Recalling previous resolutions and statements on the situation in Sudan and South Sudan, in particular 2024, 2032 and 2046,

Particularly aware of the UNSC Resolution 2024, which orders both Sudanese parties to cooperate with the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mission (JBVMM) and adhere to the specifications of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone (SDBZ),

Also recalling the June 29 2011 Agreement between the Government of Sudan and the Government of South Sudan on Border Security and the Joint Political and Security Mechanism, the commitment in Paragraph 2 to create a Safe Demilitarized Border Zone (SDBZ), and the July 30, 2011 agreement on the Border Monitoring Mission between the Government of Sudan and the Government of South Sudan,

Reaffirming the strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Sudan and South Sudan,

Emphasising the need to see Sudan and South Sudan become two economically prosperous states living side-by-side in peace, security and stability,

Deeply concerned by the actions of armed groups aimed to overthrow the government of either Sudan or South Sudan,

Taking into consideration that both involved parties have repeatedly and subversively violated the mandate of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei, UNISFA, to maintain a ceasefire, and that the UNISFA has played a crucial role towards reducing tensions and maintaining a degree of peace,

Recognizing the urgent need for Sudan and South Sudan to commence the process of border demilitarization,

Further reaffirming that through its resolution 1990, the UN was able respond to the urgent crisis situation in Sudan's Abyei region by the establishment of UNISFA. There was a deep concern in the Security Council regarding the escalation in the violence and the displacement of the population from the region,

Aware of the fact that both parties have shown signs of cooperation as shown by Roadmap Agreement signed by opposition forces including Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) and Islamic Party of Sudan,

- 1) Calls upon all parties to cooperate with the recommendations following the Abyei Area Joint Investigation;
- 2) ~~Recommends the budget for UNISFA to be increased by 50% in order to:~~
 - a) ~~Allow 20% for the training and implementation of border police in the SBDZ,~~
 - b) ~~Allow 20% of the funds to establish a base in JBVMM area,~~
 - c) ~~Allow 10% more to increase the efficiency in the removal of mines in the area;~~
- 3) Underlines the importance of no further budgetary cuts, such as the proposed budget cut of 48.3% by the Secretary General (as indicated by the fact that UNISFA receives the fourth least amount of funds) in order to:
 - a) Guarantee a recovery from the inefficiency noted from the most recent reporting period (which included a 77.6% resource usage rate, a reduction from the previous 99.97% resource usage rate) through the use of expert personnel who will be used to negotiate legal and architectural problems that UNISFA may experience,
 - b) Continue the attempts at peacekeeping during the ongoing Sudanese war, as these endeavours are vital to the war's eventual closure;
- 4) Emphasizes the importance of implementing the 29 June 2011 Agreement between Sudan and South Sudan on border security and the Joint Political and Security Mechanism, the 30 July 2011 Agreement on the Border Monitoring Support Mission and the 27 September 2012 agreements on cooperation and security arrangements;
- 5) Encourages all Member States to ensure the free movement to and from Abyei/the SBDZ, for UNISFA and other peacekeeping organisations, including:
 - a) All personnel,
 - b) Equipment,
 - c) Supplies,
 - d) Vehicles,
 - e) Aircraft,
 - f) Spare parts;
- 6) Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure full compliance of UNISFA with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council informed if cases of such conduct occur;
- 7) Renews its call upon the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan to provide full support to the United Nations, including:
 - a) Promptly issuing visas to military, police and civilian United Nations personnel,

- without prejudice to their nationality, for entry into Sudan and South Sudan,
 - b) Facilitating basing arrangements, infrastructure construction in the Mission Area and flight clearances,
 - c) Providing logistical support;
- 8) Invites Sudan and South Sudan to take the following actions with immediate effects:
 - a) Cease all hostilities, including aerial bombings,
 - b) Unconditionally withdraw all armed forces to their side of the border as indicated by the Agreement on the Border Monitoring Support Mission on July 2011,
 - c) Activate the necessary border security such as the Joint Border Verification Zone and the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone,
 - d) Cease the harbouring of rebel groups against the other State,
 - e) Cease hostile propaganda and attacks against the property and religious and cultural symbols belonging to the other State;
- 9) Urges Sudan and South Sudan to resume negotiations and reach an agreement on the following critical issues:
 - a) Arrangements concerning oil and relevant payments,
 - b) Status of border areas,
 - c) The final status of the Abyei area;
- 10) Further urges the member countries to put in more financial resources as per the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) mandate to provide humanitarian aid and relief to the people of the region and also provide support to the peacekeeping force in the region;
- 11) Further calls upon Member States to approve funding for the removal of landmines in Abyei through cooperation with the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Action after June 2017 so that:
 - a) 100% of landmines are destroyed and the ERW is removed,
 - b) 100 km of routes in Abyei can be made accessible, allowing the JBVMM freedom of movement,
 - c) 200 km of routes in the SBDZ are made safer, therefore allowing the safety of more JBVMM border officials;
- 12) Suggests that the United Nations establish a logistic presence (which overlooks the maintenance of equipment and personnel) in the form of a base in the JBVMM area in order to:
 - a) Combat its weakness in reconnaissance tactics,
 - b) Allow a larger logistics centre for the larger number of border officials,
 - c) Assist in the maintaining of peacekeeping along the border;
- 13) Insists on the protection of resources in Abyei through:
 - a) Their defence by personnel contributed from Member States,
 - b) The indemnity against liabilities to the great abundance of oil in the Abyei area,

but firmly discourages the protection of oil by South Sudan's use of their Diffra Oil Police, which has been condemned by the Security Council;

- 14) Further recommends increased training of the border police for the safety of civilians with the hope of the reduction of conflict and eventual lasting peace, resulting in:
 - a) An increase in effectiveness of the JBVMM through more police,
 - b) A reduction in the likelihood of an invasion of the region of Abyei by Sudan or South Sudan;

- 15) Encourages the renewal of the mandate of UNISFA from May 2017 through to May 2018.

QUESTION OF: Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)

SUBMITTED BY: Russian Federation

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Bhutan, Cambodia, CAR, China, Cyprus, Ecuador, Finland, Guinea, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Maldives, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Panama, Philippines, San Marino, South Africa, Sweden, Tuvalu, UN-Habitat

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Fully aware that the UNDOF mandate consists of maintaining the ceasefire between Israel and Syria, supervising the disengagement of Israeli and Syrian forces, and supervising the areas of separation and limitation,

Realizing that no peacekeeping mission shall receive funds that have been designated to any other operation,

Keeping in mind the legal requirement for all Member States to contribute their respective share of funds to UN peacekeeping, as stated in Article 17 of the UN Charter,

Recalling the Security Council resolution 350 in which the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was founded and the Israel-Syria Agreement on Disengagement,

Taking into consideration the Secretary General's budget appropriation proposal of \$47,723,400 for 2016/2017,

Deeply regretting the series of abductions of UNDOF personnel in 2013-2014 due to the Syrian conflict,

Expressing its appreciation for the work of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) in providing military expertise to UNDOF through the Observer Group Golan (OGG),

Noting with satisfaction that the majority of Member States have already contributed funding and/or troops to UNDOF,

Noting the report of the Secretary General for the period from 1 March to 20 May 2016 which states, "For its part, the United Nations will *spare no efforts* in ensuring that the long-held ceasefire between Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic continues to hold",

Recognizing the importance of providing adequate funding needed for any peacekeeping mission to fulfil its mandate,

Further recalling the decision of resolution 70/279 to appropriate the Special Account for UNDOF with \$50,289,400 for the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017,

Approving of the decision of resolution 70/279 to appropriate among Member States the amount of \$25,144,700 for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2017, at a monthly rate of \$4,190,783,

1. Emphasizes the need for the forum to supply the financial resources for possible extension to the mandate of the UNDOF at the discretion of the Security Council until 30 June 2017;
2. Calls for an expansion of the budget of the UNDOF mission to allow fulfilment of the troop limit and enable the mission to fulfil its potential in areas such as, but not limited to:
 - a. support of existing military infrastructure in areas such as, but not limited to:
 - i. creating a more resilient and functional area of limitation
 - ii. expansion of equipment and weaponry
 - iii. regaining control of the Bravo line
 - iv. construction of maintenance in the area of separation
 - v. military and police personnel costs, civilian personnel costs, communications and medical equipment
 - b. providing support to civilian populations through means such as but not limited to:
 - i. eliminating minefields and raising awareness about their location
 - ii. the further commitment to reduce UNDOF's environmental impact on the area
 - iii. the continued support of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) with the passage of goods, mail and medical treatment to civilians;
3. Encourages all Member States to provide funding to support said expansion and urges all Member States with payments in arrears to resume these unpaid assessments by:
 - a. providing Member States that are punctual with their assessed contributions with priority when paying reimbursements for troop and equipment costs
 - b. asking the troops of Member States that are late on payments for over a year to leave the mission;
4. Requests the direction of funds to the relocation of the UNDOF base headquarters to its original position of Camp Faouar to increase mobility and vitality of the mission, insofar as the ceasefire holds;
5. Further requests the securement of the Bravo Line through means such as but not limited to:
 - a. expansion of military and police budget allocation as well as civilian personnel costs, as detailed in clause 2
 - b. allocating operational funds for regaining the Bravo Line in the areas of:
 - i. aerial and land transportation
 - ii. communications and information technology
 - iii. medical supplies and special equipment, among others;

6. Recommends an increase in funding towards resources for the United Nations Counter Terrorism Committee (UNCTC) and other UN counter terrorist forces to monitor the build-up of troops of non-state actors near or in the observer force zone;
7. Expresses its hope that the under-expenditure of given budget allocations be reduced in order to better allow the UNDOF to function and fully utilise its funds;
8. Suggests that existing performance reports to the General Assembly outline in detail the use of funds in order to provide transparency in the areas of:
 - a. which aspects of the mission require more funding
 - b. which aspects of the mission have a surplus of funds
 - c. exact amounts of funds allocated to specific aspects of the mission;
9. Urges the further support and collaboration with the UNTSO (United Nations Truce Supervision Organization) so as to pursue a peace agreement in order to eventually complete the peacekeeping mission and terminate the operations and observer forces of the UN in the region;
10. Resolves to stay actively seized on the matter.

FORUM: General Assembly

QUESTION OF: Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)

SUBMITTED BY: Paraguay

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Afghanistan, Cameroon, Columbia, DR Congo, Gabon, Guatemala, India, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Mongolia, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia, Slovakia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Yemen

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Guided by the fact that approximately 47% of the allocated budget for the Financing of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) is given to humanitarian efforts,

Observing the mission has remained both functional and operational during the last few years of the Syrian Conflict, with no substantial alterations to its budget,

Considering that both Israel and Syria have agreed to fully support UNDOF and any measures it takes to maintain the peace of the region,

Recognizing the 839 troops coming from countries such as Bhutan, Czech Republic, Fiji, Finland, India, the Republic of Ireland, Nepal, and the Netherlands,

Acknowledging the additional 58 international staff members which contribute to a total of 110 civilians supporting the mission,

Aware of the flexible budget that the UNDOF has had throughout the years, and the conditions under which the said funds are allocated,

Bearing in mind the Syrian conflict has imposed new conditions to which UNDOF has adapted to accommodate,

Acknowledging that UNDOF's objectives are to maintain the ceasefire between Israel and Syria, and supervise the areas of separation and limitation,

Regretting the 20 million dollar decrease in UNDOF funding between the periods 2014 and 2017,

1. Recommends increasing the tasks of medical workers to local health and medical needs to better assist all local civilians and military personnel in the area by:
 - a) expanding the budget going towards medical needs and healthcare by 25% to accommodate the following:
 - i. distribution and administration of essential vaccines and medicines,
 - ii. means to provide clean water to the local population,

- iii. provide any other unlisted, additional medical treatment required of the mission;
2. Encourages Member States to coordinate programs aimed to giving work to unemployed nurses and doctors to contribute to the medical care that the UNDOF provides through incentives such as but not limited to:
 - a) tax reductions,
 - b) housing benefits,
 - c) access to subsidised education for family members;
3. Authorizes that around 15% of funds directed to Humanitarian Aid be directed to assist UNDOF's operations supporting the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) with the following:
 - a) guaranteeing the safe passage of persons, goods, and mail across the area of separation,
 - b) providing medical care to the local population,
 - c) the distribution of clean water to all areas within and around the area of separation;
4. Urges the construction of another secure route though the area in addition to the previously established passageway in order to:
 - a) maximize the safety of goods moving across the area of separation between Israel and Syria,
 - b) maximize the volume of approved traffic that can go between Israel and Syria,
 - c) decrease the time of response to events across the area of separation,
 - d) ensure easier access for the distribution of humanitarian aid across all areas around and within the area of separation both to UNDOF and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs);
5. Supports the continuation of UNDOF's assistance of the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), to be funded by the voluntary Trust Fund for Mine Action, to allow them to perform the following operations:
 - a) the removal of landmines across the area of separation to ensure the safety of local civilians and mission personnel,
 - b) the stockpile destruction of landmines left from past conflicts in the area,
 - c) the coordination with NGOs to create more anti-mine action programs within and around the area of separation,
 - d) constructing a database from neighbouring countries of UNDOF to disclose known locations of minefields;
6. Request the UNDOF to maintain a high standard of technology by regular evaluation of the technology in use every year by the UNDOF, in order to enhance the communication across the area of separation in order to result in more efficient operations and communication which will ensure a safe environment for staff members and civilians;

7. Requests the creation of a fund project, directed by UNDOF and monitored by the Secretary-General and UNSC, which would allow NGOs, organisations and individuals to donate money and resources in order to fund the projects in the resolution that require more funding in order to allow UNDOF funds to be used to achieve the other goals UNDOF was created for.

FORUM: General Assembly Fifth Committee (GA5 Administrative and Budgetary)
QUESTION OF: Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)
SUBMITTED BY: The Delegate of the Republic of Philippines

GENERAL ASSEMBLY FIFTH COMMITTEE,

Acknowledging the fundamental function of this committee to approve financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized organizations and agencies and make appropriate agendas for the respective organizations, in accordance with Chapter IV, Article 17 of the United Nations (UN) Charter, and additionally recognizing the ability of this committee to authorize emergency financial appropriations when called upon,

Affirming the original mandate for the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) as confirming Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon, maintaining international peace and security, and assisting the Lebanese government in effectively restoring control over the area, as well as the updated mandate resulting from S/RES/1701 in 2006, which expanded the UNIFIL's original mandate while considering the Israeli-Hezbollah War in the same year,

Aware of the multiple key resolutions and agendas set to finance the UNIFIL, solve the current situation, and end political hostilities between Israel and Lebanon such as A/C.5/69/L.44, A/C.5/70/L.37, A/70/803, S/RES/1701, S/RES/2712, and S/RES/2236,

Deeply disturbed by the creation and active efforts of the militant Islamic group Hezbollah in attempting to sabotage UNIFIL, Lebanese, and Israeli efforts to attain peace within the region, as well as causing conflicts that led to many civilian casualties,

Reaffirming the current specificities of the UNIFIL mandate up to date at least before entering 2017, including its budget of \$488,691,600 USD, troop strength of 15,000 including voluntary and local staff members, and approximately 123 nations supporting UNIFIL with personnel, resources, and humanitarian aid,

Recognizing the attacks against UNIFIL during the Israeli-Hezbollah War where Hezbollah militant forces attacked, killed, and wounded multiple UNIFIL personnel, as well as the Qana Massacre where Israeli militant forces fired artillery shells at a UN compound that sheltered Lebanese refugees, during which 106 Lebanese refugees were killed, 116 Lebanese refugees were injured, and 3 UNIFIL personnel were in critical condition,

1. Encourages a specialized standard operating procedure (SOP) to be drafted and approved to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the UNIFIL as to minimize communication failures, resource shortages, and improve overall infrastructure to be more successful in responding to immediate or scheduled demands from the UN where:

- a) the SOP would be drafted by a panel of economic, military and administrative experts from other UN peacekeeping groups and additional mechanisms, who would produce their proposal once completed
 - b) the SOP would address the multiple facets of UNIFIL to additionally upgrade its current mechanisms, regarding the aspects of UNIFIL such as but not limited to:
 - i. personnel and resource management, to minimize any potential errors regarding the transport, organization, and any other aspect of human resources
 - ii. efficient implementation of agendas processed by an authority within or outside the UNIFIL
 - c) The SOP's proposal would be completed by May 2017, and tagged to the annual report on UNIFIL's progress to be seen by the UNSC, Secretary-General, and the Advisory Committee on the Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ);
2. Asks that all reparations that source from the preceding wars and incidents that include loss of property, shelter, and supplies against the UNIFIL to be paid back in full by the relevant party or parties, such that:
- a) the reparations sourcing from the Qana massacre in 1996 as mentioned in the preambulatory clauses could be paid back in full from the attacker to the UNIFIL, where the attacker would be determined by the collected evidence
 - b) the reparations sourcing from an airstrike against an UN observer post killing four UN peacekeepers in July 25 2006 should be paid back to the UNIFIL in full where the appropriated amount will be managed by the UN;
3. Calls upon nations and other organizations, especially ardent More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) seeking to solve this issue, to contribute and improve the current conditions of the UNIFIL's financial status through means such as but not limited to:
- a) any donations, which will be directly handled by the UNIFIL personnel, in attempting to alleviate further monetary issues that might arise in administering UNIFIL, where:
 - i. the donated monetary funds would be given partially to fund resources, humanitarian aid, and personnel costs, especially regarding maintenance and additional refurbishment of these listed items
 - ii. the distribution of these resources are handled directly by the UN Security Council (UNSC) according to how the UNIFIL deems fit,

preventing the potential damages that may result from a poor allocation of funding

- b) promoting and implementing the approved and valid suggestions as brought up by such parties involved, such as methods to facilitate fluid monetary transactions as well as methods to increase effectiveness of the UNIFIL's financial infrastructure
 - c) raising awareness about the issue and appeal to the public to increase UNIFIL funding, where the following methods could be implemented:
 - i. campaigns can be launched by the organizations mentioned above to raise awareness of this situation by discussing the urgency of having the UNIFIL properly funded, in alleviating the conflict in these regions
 - ii. initiatives that aim to allow governments to open up in their acceptance and allocated support for this topic and the funding of the UNIFIL, so that increased donations from countries can be made
 - d) develop advanced mechanisms where any of the mentioned actions within and outside of this resolution deemed valid to be implemented can be more effectively implemented without dysfunctional reverberations;
4. Recommends the UNSC in cooperation with GA5 to enforce the current methods used to determine the proportioning of contributions, negotiated core contributions, assessed contributions, earmarked funding and additional fees, in order to ensure that sufficient funding is given to the UN Peacekeeping Assessed Budget, where:
- a) the formula to determine the proper amount of fees that each member state is due to the UN peacekeeping assessed budget would be applied to all countries using a refreshed set of data
 - b) each member nation that constantly refuses to pay the fees required to the UN Peacekeeping Budget would be punished appropriately, most likely via a temporary revocation of the nation's membership to the GA5
 - c) the payment records of each individual country would be recalled and reviewed by the relevant personnel, so that the countries who have missed out on certain payment dates, or intentionally cut mandatory payments, to the UN would be tracked down, where the country would be required to draft a payment plan to repay, in full, its fees or be subjected to the relevant punishments;
5. Urges member nations to ensure that all transactions and financing that involves UNIFIL remain transparent by implementing multiple anti-corruption methods such as but surely not limited to:

- a) publishing all budgetary and financial records to either a public or UN platform, where the information is readily accessible at all times and can easily be reviewed by necessary authorities to ensure that the entire process is free of fraud
 - b) developing a new infrastructural platform, likely to be online, in the instance of a severe lack of communication systems so that the funds could be handled correctly
 - c) conducting a thorough background check on the individuals within the UNIFIL, especially within the department that manages funds, to further ensure that no sum of money would be illegally withdrawn from the UNIFIL;
6. Further recommends that more requests to revise the administration of the UNIFIL budget are drafted and sent directly to the responsible UN branches such as the Secretaries-General or the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) to make the UNIFIL more effective in handling situations, while further ensuring that nations and organizations will be held liable for any material destruction or failure to return debts to the UNIFIL;
 7. Strongly encourages that all nations, private business owners, private individuals, and other entities to cease funding to militant groups and guerrilla armies such as but not limited to Hezbollah, Palestinian Liberation Organization, and Abu Nidal Organization (ANO), as that would escalate the conflict within the region, where any and all entities caught funding Hezbollah will be subject to direct punishment under UN jurisdiction without fail;
 8. Urges the UNSC to increase the duration of the Survey Mission, which creates annual reports regarding the progress of UNIFIL, from one week to three, with the purpose of providing a more accurate budgetary analysis;
 9. Suggests to prepone the extension of the mandate regarding UNIFIL to two weeks before said mandate expires, in order to ensure the correct allocation of funding.

FORUM: The Fifth General Assembly (Administration and Budgetary)
QUESTION OF: Financing the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)
SUBMITTED BY: Rwanda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Reaffirming Security Council Resolutions 2180 (2014), 2119 (2013), 2070 (2012), 1944 (2010), 1927 (2010), 1908 (2010),

Noting with satisfaction the successful outcome of the 2015 re-run of the Presidential election and confident that this sets a good example for future Haitian elections, and that the security situation in the last reporting period has remained relatively calm even through the completion of the Presidential elections at the end of 2016,

Concerned by the 27,000 cases of Cholera being reported this year and fully aware that Hurricane Matthew has significantly worsened the situation,

Noting with approval the progress that the Haitian National Police (HNP) has made with assistance from the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) and approving of how diligently the HNP and MINUSTAH have worked to provide stability,

Pointing out the Community Violence Reduction (CVR) was set up in order to collaborate with local communities, UN Volunteers and the Ministry for Youth, Sport and Civic Action (MJSAC) promoting activities for children in order to involve them during the day,

Underscoring the importance of a fully funded HNP to enhance its logistic, administrative and operational capacities, and encouraging the Government of Haiti to take advantage of the support being provided by the international community to guarantee security for the Haitian people,

Expressing its gratitude to the personnel of MINUSTAH and to the countries contributing to its resources, paying tribute to those injured or killed in the line of duty,

Commending the wide range of reconstruction efforts in Haiti and the successful work achieved by MINUSTAH's military engineering and medical units and viewing with appreciation the work being undertaken by individual governments and regional units to make Haiti a safer and more secure place,

Deeply concerned about the risk factors for sexual violence which depend on male-dominated financial decision-making due to the patriarchal society Haitians are expected to follow which causes the number of children living at home to increase, the limiting of women rights due to their attitudinal acceptance to wife beating, and the expanded unemployment which lead to neighbourhood poverty,

Hoping that MINUSTAH country contributors as well as regional partners and nations acting independently will increase the number of military engineer and medical units to assist and train the staff of the Haitian government,

Emphasizing the role of regional organizations in the ongoing process of stabilization and reconstruction of Haiti and calling on MINUSTAH to continue to work closely with international financial institutions, regional and sub regional organizations, and other stakeholders, in particular the Organization of the American States (OAS), Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM),

Bearing in mind the work done by the Directorate for Civil Protection/Haitian Civil Protection Agency (DPC) including management of the Cholera outbreak in 2010, the decentralization project currently being undertaken by the head of the DPC,
Recalling the 11th Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) and its targets, most notably to support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials and a local workforce,
Remembering the 6th SDG and its targets, most notably supporting and strengthening the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management,
Bearing in mind that it is essential to find ways to minimize the cost of MINUSTAH's programs while maintaining this extensive socio political support for a divided country,
Taking into account most of the schools in Haiti are privately run by religious organizations, non-governmental organizations, or for-profit institutions,

1) Endorses the increase in the upper limit Police personnel to Haiti from 2,601 personnel to 3,000, of which a large number be police instructors and specialists to improve the logistic, administrative and particularly, the operational capacity of the HNP, through means such as:

- a) calling on all international partners to increase their financial or personnel support for this aim to be achieved
- b) providing a 10% increase in the funding being given to the police component of MINUSTAH and to the HNP in order to build a greater number of police training academies and police stations;

2) Suggests a reduction in MINUSTAH force level from 2,370 troops to 2,100:

- a) while requesting a larger proportion of these units be either military medical teams or military engineering units given the stigma against occupying forces, and requiring that the military engineers primarily focus on training and assisting locals in order to create a new generation of a workforce which can work when UN forces leave the country
- b) while retaining the air assets which MINUSTAH have been using to improve its operational capacity;

3) Encourages a greater number of civilian personnel, particularly medical teams, engineers, and disaster relief specialists, to assist the Haitian government in expanding its existing units, given that:

- a) these teams work in an advisory role along with components of MINUSTAH and other forces to assist the DPC and to help the government with long term infrastructure projects which are resilient to natural disasters
- b) this work be undertaken in line with:
 - i) the 11th SDG, which outlines building sustainable urban infrastructure
 - ii) the 6th SDG, which outlines improving water sanitation facilities to protect against waterborne diseases;

4) Asks that members of MINUSTAH, Haitian government and media distribute the news of these changes to MINUSTAH which are undertaken in order to improve relations between locals, and using:

- a) international national newspapers or news services

- b) public pamphlets and posters
- c) radio broadcasts;

5) Proposes that the relevant units, either local, regional or international, whether civilian or military, should work with the DPC in completing its desire for a decentralization of the unit to better defend against natural disasters;

6) Urges all relevant organizations including OAS, UNASUR and the CARICOM, to increase and continue their participation in the security process to consolidate the gains made by MINUSTAH other units, and work with the MINUSTAH force to better integrate the assistance for Haiti;

7) Calls for MINUSTAH to continue to prepare for its potential withdrawal in the near or far future, through the development of a Transition Plan and the focused implementation of the Mission's Consolidation Plan and takes note of MINUSTAH's and the United Nations country team's ongoing preparatory work on a joint transition plan aimed at consolidating the stabilization gains made with support from the Mission, and, in accordance with its mandate:

- a) reminding all parties involved that this is an advisory plan which does not have to be enforced by either the General Assembly (GA), Security Council (SC) or participating countries
- b) recommends that training in organizational ability and logistics is part of the process for rebuilding Haiti's capacity to adopt and replace the roles of the existing regional and specifically UN provided resources
- c) identifying and assessing the suitability of regional engagement and commitment to join Haitian domestic capabilities to take on transition roles;

8) Invites international, regional and domestic operational partners but also Haitian society to co-ordinate the mechanism for the smooth withdrawal of UN resources from Haiti upon the request of either the Haitian government or a SC review;

9) Expresses its hope all current and future peacekeeping forces abide by the Kigali principles and enshrining in MINUSTAH's mandate the responsibility to protect civilians;

10) Deplores the grave violations and abuses against children affected particularly by criminal gang violence, as well as widespread sexual abuse of women and girls, and calls upon the Government of Haiti, with the support of MINUSTAH and the United Nations country team, to continue to promote and protect the rights of women and children by having:

- a) all future components of peacekeeping forces be overlooked by an expert on sexual assault, given that:
 - i) the sexual assault experts educate personnel to prevent any and all sexual harassment,
 - ii) the sexual assault experts work with the HNP and with the Haitian government to eradicate sexual assault within Haiti;

11) Strongly encourages that the MINUSTAH works closely with the CVR in Haiti aiming to reduce gang crime rates, specifically focusing on those aged 18-25, through educating gang members in technical skills in order to better integrate them back into society;

12) Considers building a financial task force overlooking the financing of this program, and having this task force:

- a) be made up of both Haitian government and MINUSTAH forces in administrative roles, requiring that
 - i) the Haitian government component should first be trained so that they can act independently,
 - ii) the MINUSTAH component should at first be training the Haitian government on the fund allocations and once the Haitian force has completed training should step back into an advisory role,
- b) submit a detailed report of the income from donor nations and expenditure to the UN every 6 months to ensure the transparency of the income and expenditure;

13) Emphasizes the fact that more public schools should be built, especially for children from 6 to 18, in attempts to:

- a) ensure that a wide age group is given the appropriate education that is needed
- b) have a more culturally educated population
- c) decrease gang violence and formation which would decrease the overall crime rate of the population.

FORUM: The Fifth General Assembly (Administration and Budgetary)

QUESTION OF: Financing of the United Nations Stabilisation Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)

SUBMITTED BY: Serbia

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Belgium, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Central African Republic, China, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Guinea, India, Italy, Liechtenstein, Libya, Micronesia, Namibia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Sweden, Togo, Uganda

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Reminding that MINUSTAH is assigned to assist the Haitian political process, mitigate public violence rooted in political and social unrest, work with the local government and police in bettering communities, and provide personnel and assistance to reconstruction efforts,

Deeply concerned by the detrimental effects on Haiti from the natural disasters, such as the 2010 Haiti Earthquake and the more recent 2016 Hurricanes,

Aware of the multiple armed conflicts caused by political instability and widespread public discontent in 2004, especially after the 1991 exile of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide,

Alarmed by the current mass poverty and poor social infrastructure in Haiti judging by its HDI of 0.483 Gini Coefficient of 59.2,

Emphasizing the essential role of MINUSTAH in assisting national authorities in strengthening security and stability and building the capacity of national institutions,

Aware of the issues with security and health in Haiti concerning the exacerbation of gang conflicts due to the MINUSTAH initiative along with the 2010 severe Cholera Outbreak,

Noting with regret that due to such scandals, the overall trust in MINUSTAH as a relief program is poor, and this contempt drastically affects the willingness of countries to provide funds to the program itself,

Pointing out the current reliance of the program on the support of Latin American countries, such as Brazil, presumably because of their relations and close proximity to Haiti,

Realizing the lack of an effective method in collecting mass sums of money for the mission,

Recognizing that currently MINUSTAH is the United Nation's (UN) third largest peacekeeping mission,

Reminding the committee that the main focus of this resolution is on the financial issues of MINUSTAH, not the actions proposed by MINUSTAH itself,

Aware of the lack of a specific funding scheme in the MINUSTAH initiative causing the lack of action by certain countries,

1. Calls for more multilateral aid funding, in order to allow a greater flow of resources into the mission through ways such as but not limited to:
 - a) co-operation with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) and other charity organizations, such as UNICEF and Red Cross, to develop an exclusive fund project directed at MINUSTAH
 - b) co-operation with the World Bank in order to centralize the funds for this project, which will ensure that the funds are under secure management to avoid dislocation
 - c) creation of a group of UN experts who will work to research and establish a clear and organized way of channeling funds into its mission;

2. Calls for the establishment of a panel of trusted analysts elected by the UN, controlled by world organizations to avoid corruption, whose job would be assessing how well and transparently MINUSTAH have been using its funds over a certain period of time, and whether its goals have actually been met, and having their task include, but not be limited to:
 - a) using history from the World Bank account to track information of individuals and companies both donating and withdrawing money to investigate any misplacements of funds to ensure the problem is avoided in the future
 - b) collecting continual reports from teams composed of NGO and Intergovernmental Organizations, which would include information on:
 - i. which action the money is directed towards
 - ii. how the money is being used once withdrawn
 - c) writing continuous reports to the Secretary General, Budgetary Committee, or General Assembly, having received and processed reports as stated above to inform about all the actions regarding the subject;

3. Calls for the creation of a legal document that would be signed by the countries willing to donate to the cause of MINUSTAH, with the incentives of

demonstrating moral high grounds and establishing good relations with Haiti, and specifically having agreements such as but not limited to:

- a) the creation of a payment scheme allowing the countries to decide on and fixate the size of their promised contribution
- b) a deadline by which the signatory countries would be obliged to pay the pledged contributions
- c) a commitment to contributing with monetary and humanitarian resources;

4. Encourages private bodies and businesses to donate or invest in the cause, recognizing the available incentives such as but not limited to:

- a) allowing businesses to develop and enforce their markets in countries that have not been accessible for them before
- b) encouraging governments to offer tax breaks to companies that support the cause
- c) providing a certificate that recognizes the contribution of the company, which could then be used by the businesses as a form of marketing to attract customers;

5. Encourages seed-funding to provide locals with capital to develop and sustain new start-ups through measurements such as but not limited to:

- a) negotiating with private businesses and organizations to encourage investment which would be used as capital for local start-ups
- b) co-operating with the World Bank to set up a special bank account in the name of MINUSTAH, where individuals and businesses can place money that will later be used to fund start-ups in Haiti
- c) educating the locals on the types of sustainable local start-ups that would aid the community, such as but not limited to:
 - i. agricultural start-ups
 - ii. educational start-ups
 - iii. water-related start-ups,
- d) creation of a panel of experts in business, selected by the UN, to advise the locals on some sustainable entrepreneurial activities, the role of which includes, but is not limited to:
 - i. approving and modifying the ideas of local entrepreneurs to ensure sustainability before the money is granted for the project
 - ii. investigate the expenditures of the existing start-ups to ensure the money is appropriately allocated
 - iii. educational lectures about business management
 - iv. workshops between the entrepreneurs and locals;

6. Calls for member states to raise awareness and thus provide incentives to encourage the level of help through ways such as but not limited to:
 - a) the development of a media campaign to reduce negative stigma associated with the MINUSTAH initiative and to reinforce the goodwill of the initiative itself via methods such as but not limited to:
 - i. discussing the positive sociological and economic effects upon Haiti itself
 - ii. educating on the interim crisis situation in Haiti of mass poverty and poor social infrastructure, to stress the importance of MINUSTAH in seeking political stability and immediate relief of the nation's troubling dynamics
 - iii. demonstrating the ability to reform, displaying projects such as the rehabilitation program to rebuild trust in the mission
 - a) cooperation with news channels to send out the message of the detrimental effects still in place from the 2010 Haiti Earthquake and the more recent 2016 Hurricane
 - b) websites and online pop up ads
 - c) ads and articles on several different magazines and newspapers;

7. Strongly encourages social entrepreneurs, NGOs and private companies to contribute to the cause not in financial form, but by locating their resources directly into Haiti in order to establish a rehabilitation program to aid those previously affected by the wrongdoings of UN personnel, by measures such as but not limited to:
 - a) providing medical resources for those affected by diseases, especially the Cholera outbreak caused by the UN
 - b) psychological support for those affected by sexual abuse
 - c) construction of water and sanitation infrastructure, for the prevention of future Cholera outbreaks
 - d) refurbishment and creation of new health facilities;

8. Strongly recommends to set up a panel of UN employees, funded by the UN, whose role would be to filter out and select the UN Peacekeepers in MINUSTAH, and other actions such as but not limited to:
 - a) having access to personal details of the applying individuals, including criminal records, work and family backgrounds,
 - b) requiring that in order to be accepted, nominees must exhibit:
 - i. a high level of academic expertise
 - ii. no criminal record
 - iii. a psychological evaluation by a medical professional approved by the panel

- c) communicating with the locals in Haiti to create surveys, which would aid in examining the behavior of the Peacekeepers;
- 9. Encourages the MINUSTAH personnel to cooperate with the Haitian National Police (HNP) in order to alleviate tensions between them and with the goal of supplying the HNP with full operational autonomy and independence while still retaining a training capacity;
- 10. Suggests regular meetings of representatives from all MINUSTAH committees to reflect on the progress made, or come up with new solutions to how the program could be more efficient;
- 11. Calls upon all member states to remain seized on the matter.

COMMITTEE: The Fifth General Assembly (Administration and Budgetary)

QUESTION OF: Financing of the United Nations Stabilisation Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)

SUBMITTED BY: The United Kingdom

CO-SUBMITTERS: Afghanistan, Austria, Central African Republic, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kuwait, Macedonia, Mongolia, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, & Uruguay

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Noting that the devastating earthquake on the 12th January 2010 resulted in more than 220,000 deaths, created a calamity in the country's already disturbed economy and infrastructure,

Bearing in mind that the Haitian government pays around a billion dollars each year to keep the United Nations Stabilisation Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) continuing,

Deeply concerned about the accidents and the illnesses due to inadequate resources that caused the death of 185 peacekeepers and around 9000 civilians,

Noting with deep concern that the unemployment rate of Haiti reached 40.6% because of incidents that lead to instability within the country,

Having examined certain polls taken in Haiti showed 65% of the university students requesting the withdrawal of peacekeepers in Haiti within a year because of the current abuses and the misuse of the present funds,

Fully aware of the fact that with proper funding, meaning the funding of educational and health related projects, economic growth and development will be encouraged, and thus ultimately aid in quelling the violence in Haiti,

Convinced that with the help of this resolution, the funding of MINUSTAH will convert from unilateral aid from Latin American countries, mostly Brazil, to multilateral aid from all member states,

1. Trusts all member states who have not already done so to sign and ratify the MINUSTAH Convention and its programs, as well as their sub-bodies, along with any other forms of aid to the MINUSTAH effort;
2. Recommends the gathering of funds in order to ensure financial stability in Haiti, a country with a less developed economy and a chaotic political history, through means such as:
 - a. collecting funds in a centralized account administered by the World Bank in order ensure improved transparency and management,

- b. encouraging all member states and donors to voluntarily finance and fund this account, in order to collect as many funds as possible,
 - c. making this account accessible to:
 - i. the Haitian government, as well as MINUSTAH, that may or may not be used by the Haitian government in a state emergency related to the mission or the stabilization of the country over all,
 - ii. related non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that will be working in order to aid the mission to promote improved living standards,
 - d. having this account under the control of the United Nations (UN) in collaboration with World Bank in order to keep track of the funds via detailed transactional records in order to avoid the loss of funds that will consist of:
 - i. detailed information on, the NGOs or the person that will be withdrawing the money, that will be gathered by highly elaborate forms that will be mandatory for every withdrawal from the funds mentioned above,
 - ii. detailed information regarding the use of money that will be gathered by official forms all completed by the account executors in charge of the funds and the ones receiving the withdrawal,
 - iii. detailed information on the intention and uses of disbursed funds will be gathered by similar methods mentioned in the sub-clauses above, in order to provide improved financial transparency,
 - iv. reports from the division, area or the NGO that has withdrawn the money in order to keep track of the process, determine the estimate amount of money for future projects and to make sure the money has been used for the good of Haitian people;
3. Urges the restoration of damaged housing and infrastructure due to natural disasters through methods such as but not limited to:
- a. hiring reestablishment organizations focused on rebuilding structures and general infrastructure,
 - b. asking government corporations to aid in the reconstruction of key areas and cities nationwide, focusing on government facilities, transportation and medical services;
4. Further invites improvement of civilian conditions through methods such as but not limited to:
- a. using the mutual account in the World Bank to fund sanitary efforts in the affected Haitian areas and the general civilian population as well, in order to:
 - i. provide proper waste management and sewage systems,
 - ii. ensure that the food products remain sanitary during transportation and sales,

- b. help raise funds via creating a certain amount of awareness using the methods mentioned in the previous sub-clause,
 - c. help encourage sending medical aid and donating money;
8. Encourages the funding of a MINUSTAH sub-body that will be in charge of monitoring the mission and the peacekeepers in order to ultimately improve the public relations and reputation of the mission, by means of:
- a. surveying civilians to obtain feedback on the success of the mission,
 - b. psychiatric evaluations of the peacekeepers and the former victims of the scandals, in order to:
 - i. improve the security and monitoring of the personnel and troops,
 - ii. prove that with proper resources corruption can be eliminated,
 - iii. help maintain a secure and trustworthy relationship between the civilians and the peacekeepers,
 - c. implementing monthly medical check-ups and inspections, thus avoiding any other disease breakouts by taking the necessary precautions that will:
 - i. help amend the trust and relationship between the civilians and troopers,
 - ii. save many lives by preventing outbreaks through the use of vaccines and quarantine areas,
 - iii. be accessible to peacekeepers and civilians;
 - d. reporting monthly evaluations to the UN Security Council in order to keep track of the improvements or transgressions and setbacks regarding the mission, that will be open to governments who are willing to observe the process while making their decision to fund the mission,
9. Urges governing officials to be fully cooperative in the Rehabilitation Efforts on the ground in Haiti through methods such as but not limited to:
- a. redirecting funds to the rehabilitation crews to fully ensure that all the human rights and basic human needs are met through methods such as but not limited to:
 - i. implementing regular monthly supervisory checks to ensure all governmental construction and government funded projects are on track and up to standard
 - ii. construct a 'quarter system' to ask higher socio-economic status groups to aid in housing, temporary accommodation and access to food,
 - b. establishing a ground rule stating that any and all funds shall be redirected if and when:
 - i. the government deems a rehabilitation project as complete or satisfactory as per United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) standards,
 - ii. in times of dire crisis, when there is a general consensus among the Security Council, that there is an issue of higher priority to be dealt with in the region;

10. Reminds the importance of the collaboration between the World Bank and the UN as well as the collaboration between the UN members and the peacekeeping mission MINUSTAH in order to maintain peaceful relations between all the organizations and the countries that are aiding this mission;
11. Urges all member states to sign a document stating the percentage of national income that will be donated in order to not only speed up the process of fundraising, but also secure some provisional or supplementary funds by:
 - a. allowing each member state to contribute as much as they can or want to by providing them the opportunity to select the amount of aid,
 - b. switching to multilateral aid instead of bilateral aid therefore increasing the amount of funds,
 - c. stipulating a donor country to pay at least 10% of their initial promised amount in the case of reneging upon the disbursement of aid, therefore ensuring all signatories contribute to the fund and securing a certain baseline of funds available at all times;
12. Further Invites the governments of the United States of America and Canada to reconsider the form of aid to the Haitian government in order to make sure that all aid is under the supervision of the UN in order to avoid:
 - a. complications or misperceptions regarding the peacekeeping mission,
 - b. outbreaks or scandals that may be caused by the non-peacekeeping troops,
 - c. not accounting for all aid and related activities within the area,
 - d. the disruption of the formation of a multilateral aid system under the UN therefore being able to tackle the issue more quickly and efficiently.