

FORUM: First Committee

QUESTION OF: Discussing measures to prevent a further deterioration of humanitarian crisis after the takeover of the Taliban in Afghanistan

SPONSOR: United States of America

CO-SPONSORS: Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Kingdom of Norway, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Russian Federation, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Ghana, Republic of France

THE FIRST COMMITTEE,

Concerned about the great amount of human rights violations in Afghanistan since the Taliban takeover and their:

- increase of revenge killings, and continuation to extinguish the voices of political opponents,
- erasure of the progress made in recent years to improve women's rights,
- restrictive attitude towards the freedom of media and expression,

Approving that the humanitarian crisis has worsened after the takeover of the Taliban in August of 2021,

Referring that the Islamist extremist group already have been ruling Afghanistan during the years 1994 until 2001,

Cognizant of the U.S. withdrawal of their military troops which increased the Taliban's control,

Emphasizing the importance of refusing the Taliban any representation in the UN,

Acknowledging that the Taliban takeover led to an economic and social crisis in Afghanistan since there are many people unemployed and that are suffering from food shortages,

Expressing in the Deputy War in Afghanistan during the Cold War between the U.S. and the Soviet Union the Taliban were formed in the first place,

Acknowledging that the Taliban hold political power, but not recognizing them as head of state,

1. Endorses to negotiate with the Taliban as it's more important than ever before, by compromising, making deals and working with them to fight the humanitarian crisis;

2. Urges to assist in many areas with immediate relief and essential goods, which includes, but is not limited to needed donations in the form of money and food supplies;
3. Calls on creating women's organisations to perform aid projects for the:
 - a) Inclusion of women as leaders, project managers, aid distributors and direct recipients,
 - b) Financing the needs for Afghan women and girls,
 - c) Ensuring of an equal distribution of resources such as food, accommodation, work, and education;
4. Encourages International actors to invest in Afghanistan's private sector to build trust and stimulate in-country financial transactions;
5. Reaffirms the March 10th resolution, S/RES/2513 for a political settlement in the Afghanistan war facilitated by the 29 February "Agreement for Bringing Peace to Afghanistan" signed by the US and the Taliban, and the "Joint Declaration for Bringing Peace to Afghanistan" issued by the US and the Afghan government;
6. Solemnly affirms to support the Health Care System by:
 - a) Providing salary support for health workers,
 - b) Concentrating especially on nutrition, the health of mother and child, mental health, and the effects of Covid-19,
 - c) Ensuring the physical safety of health workers;
7. Reaffirms that the children are especially vulnerable to malnutrition and health problems and are in desperate need to get help, otherwise the future Afghan generation will be irreversibly affected and will face problems due to nutrient deficiency;
8. Urges that all children regardless of gender shall receive access to education, as the UN recognises that the right to education is a fundamental human right;
9. Calls upon An increase in the budget and staff for UNAMA to provide more support to the Afghan civilians;
10. Recommends the Security Council to extend until 1st January 2024 the mandate of UNAMA, as previously defined in its resolutions 1662 (2006), 2145 (2014), 2596 (2021) and 2626 (2022) in order to:
 - a) Coordinate international donations for the Afghan refugees in the long term,
 - b) To ensure widespread support for Afghans both in their home country and in the countries to which they have fled,
 - c) Work with all international and subnational actors, as well as representatives of civil society and international nongovernmental organisations, to protect and advance the human rights of all Afghans;

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FORUM: Third Committee

QUESTION OF: Finding Measures to prevent Human Trafficking

SPONSOR: Republic of Yemen

CO-SPONSORS: Republic of the Union of Myanmar, United Mexican States, United Arab Emirates, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Ghana, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Indonesia

THE THIRD COMMITTEE,

Acknowledging human trafficking is a form of modern slavery and is a point of international concern due to there being 24.9 million victims worldwide at any given time according to the United States Department of State,

Alarmed by the lack of progress in limiting the trafficking of persons in recent years,

Noting with deep concern, that 71 percent of human trafficking victims are women or girls according to a 2016 report done by the UN,


Bearing in mind the international effect human trafficking holds by threatening the safety and security of all nations involved as well as exhausting global economies,

Disturbed by what the psychological and physical trauma victims affected by human trafficking have to endure,

Emphasizing the inability for countries to make progress alone due to the global scope of the issue,


Affirming the support of all nations which is beneficial for the ultimate goal of establishing a world that is free of human trafficking and forced exploitation,

1. Calls for improved identifying networks and measures taken by each nation until the end of 2023 to improve localizing and verifying human trafficking victims;
2. Calls upon states to make adequate laws classifying human trafficking violations as severe, including punishments with up to a lifetime sentence of imprisonment for human trafficking offenders:
 - a) Including but not limited to those involved through:
 - i. active knowledge,
 - ii. voluntary participation,
 - iii. harmful influence;
3. Solemnly affirms while weight is placed on the prioritization of the



prevention of human trafficking, over the rehabilitation of prior victims, adequate funding is still provided to both;

4. Urges that MEDCs with developed systems against human trafficking and the UN aid LEDCs where human trafficking is prevalent, in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a) offering their consultation and advice,
 - b) providing financial aid to fund projects such as a larger police force,
 - c) entering into agreements that will stabilise the issue through shared goals;
5. Declares the need for an increase in cooperation amongst neighbouring countries through treaties and agreements to prevent cross-country human trafficking;
6. Invites NGO's to fund aftercare programmes for victims and establish national registration systems that will reintegrate victims into society;
7. Calls upon states to enact measures to raise awareness of human trafficking and its aims, causes and effects, as well as creating a criminal deterrent through the means of:
 - a) Social or traditional media campaigns that show the signs to more easily recognize victims of human trafficking, and how to resist human trafficking in their community,
 - b) The public release of data relating to human trafficking convictions to act as a deterrent for future criminal activity,
 - c) Creation of an in-depth report by each nation to make clear the current statistics of the state of human trafficking, and what can be done to solve it;
8. Requests all able NGO's and IGO's to assist and provide financial aid and resources for all of the above to be accomplished, including organisations such as but not limited to:
 - a) Institutions in the United Nations:
 - i. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,
 - ii. UNICEF,
 - iii. United Nations Human Rights Council,
 - b) Amnesty International,
 - c) Human Rights Watch;
9. Urges the improvement of prosecution and investigation methods as well as cooperations with international law enforcement agencies like Interpol or Europol that ban fake job offers and traffickers advertisements in the internet by 2024;
10. Calls the International Monetary Fund and the UN voluntary Trust Fund for victims of trafficking in persons should compensate trafficked persons with financial indemnities and the support of psychologists, medical staffs



or social workers, helping victims to reintegrate into society posthaste in the hope of reducing chances of the victims falling victim again;

11. Urges MEDCs to improve security measurements on border passing to better prevent human trafficking, such as but not limited to:
 - a) more security cameras,
 - b) more officers patrolling the area,
 - c) better checks of identification documentation,
 - d) officers hired to making sure children travelling alone are safely crossing borders;

12. Requests the implementation of national hotlines to report cases of human trafficking and to provide aid and assistance to victims;

13. Urges all member states to enact measures to protect groups at high risk of human trafficking such as refugees, women and children. Through:
 - a) decriminalising sex workers and migrants,
 - b) setting and enforcing child labour laws,
 - c) conflict resolution in countries where migrants may flee from;

14. Encourages all UN states to enhance system of:
 - a) deceased organ and issue donation,
 - b) the identification of potential case of organ trafficking,
 - c) awareness raising campaigns aimed at informing the people about risks associated with these crimes.



FORUM: Fourth Committee

QUESTION OF: Installing measures to prevent the spread of Fake News in times of conflict

SPONSOR: Republic of the Sudan

CO-SPONSORS: Russian Federation, People's Republic of Bangladesh, Federative Republic of Brazil, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, People's Republic of China

THE FOURTH COMMITTEE,

Acknowledging the cultural, political and ideological differences of all member states,

Alarmed by the globalization and spread of media and social media platforms,

Alarmed by the use of propaganda with the intent of destabilizing the political and social state of each member state,

Aware of the fact that social media content is made to appeal to people's emotions, get their attention and sound persuasive and created to gain attention, mislead, deceive or damage a reputation,

Noting that disinformation is used to manipulate the political views of the public,


Concerned that the spread of fake news turns people against their own and encourages a state of paranoia within a country,

Deploing the actions taken by the UN to counter the harm caused by Fake News,

Alarmed by foreign influences manipulating national citizens to distrust their government,

Bearing in mind the possible dangers concerning the maintenance political stability,

1. Designates member states to take responsibility for informing the people through media that is free of political agendas in times of conflict;
2. Calls upon member states to regulate the outflow of independent media posts by:
 - a) Increased surveillance over known terrorist or radical groups,
 - b) Increased surveillance over known terrorist or radical groups;

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3. Encourages crackdowns and police investigations in the case of publication of defamatory media posts;
 4. Requests social media organisations to reveal the publisher's identity in cases such as, but not limited to:
 - a) Violations of governmental guidelines,
 - b) Doctored content,
 - c) Propagation of misinformation;
 5. Endorses the introduction of educational lessons, in order to educate people on the dangers of Fake News and malicious political agendas in institutions such as:
 - a) Schools,
 - b) Universities,
 - c) Other communal institutions;
 6. Considers a complete shutdown of national internet access in times of crisis to curb further radicalization that Fake Media can incite;
 7. Proclaims to stay actively seized on the matter;
 8. Recommends :
 - a) Following the installation of funds for quality press in order to tackle harmful fake news and inaccurate reporting around the world.